"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; snow or rain Thursday; northeast winds, becoming brisk.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,172. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL 16 AMERICANS TAKEN OFF TRAIN

Victims Robbed and Stripped First, 50 Miles West of Chihuahua City.

STOOD IN A LINE AND SHOT

Only Survivor Escapes, Either Hiding in Car or Fleeing Into the Desert.

RUMOR THAT VILLA DID IT

He and Subordinate General Were in That Region—Americans Fleeing to Cross the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 11.—Sixteen persons, all believed to have been Americans, were killed by Mexican bandits yesterday after being taken from a Mexico-Northwestern train fifty miles west of Chihuahua City, robbed and stripped of their clothing, according to a message received here tonight by H. C. Myles, British Vice Consul here, from British Consul Scovell at Chihuahua City.

Thomas H. Holmes is the only member of the party known to have escaped. Confirmation of the news of the tragedy was given late at night by officials here of the Carranza Government. According to the de facto Government's announcement, given to representatives here of several mining companies, the following were slain:

THE SLAIN.

WATSON, CHARLES R., General Manager of the Cusihuiriachi Company and connected with the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company in Chicago and Kansas City. He was married in Kansas a month ago.

WALLACE, W. J., General Superintendent, was formerly in charge of the mining company's offices in Chihuahua. He has a wife living there and two children.

ROMERO, M. B., chief bookkeeper, native of New Mexico; has been connected with the Pearson Syndicate, and has a family in Chihuahua.

EVANS, TOM M., storekeeper of the mining company, formerly a member of Lester & Co., lumber dealers in Chihuahua.

PRINGLE, C. A., mine foreman, formerly a foreman for the Pearson Company in Mexico; formerly lived in San Francisco.

ANDERSON, MAURICE, 25 years old, the son of Roland Anderson, manager of the Chihuahua Foreign Club at Chihuahua, where his mother lives.

McHATTON, ROBERT P., stenographer for the mining company, nephew of R. F. Peale of 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COY, AVERY C.; not known, except that he was a native Canadian and a naturalized American; he was engaged as a milliman.

HALL, ALEXANDER, another milliman, about whom little is known. He worked for the Phelps-Dodge Company in Douglas, Ariz., before going to Mexico.

WADLEIGH, CHARLES, a milliman.

ROBINSON, E. L.

NEWMAN, G. W.

HASE, H. C., a mine foreman; formerly with the Inspiration Copper Company, Miami, Ariz.

PIERCE, W. D., of Los Angeles, Cal.

SIMMONS, R. H., master mechanic.

WOOM, J. W.

H. Jones got a passport for the trip, but it is not known whether he went. Murry Crossett, a wealthy mining man of San Antonio, also was reported in the party, but this could not be verified. E. S. Plumb was reported missing, but later found here.

The Americans were returning from Chihuahua to mining properties at Cusihuiriachi. Their assailants were at first supposed to be members of the forces of General José Rodriguez, a Villa adherent, but Carranza officials asserted tonight that they had information tending to show that Villa himself did the deed.

Rich Booty on Train.

The train carried thousands of dollars in currency and a large quantity of supplies sent by the American Smelting and Refining Company to its mines in Cusihuiriachic.

Almost immediately after the first news of the raid was received, a censorship was imposed on the wires between Juarez and Chihuahua City by the Carranza officials. This action was taken, it was said, "until the story could be verified from official Mexican sources."

A special train of American friends of the mining men is being arranged for here tonight to go to Chihuahua City to bring back the bodies. The bodies are being taken to Chihuahua tonight on board a special train which went to Santa Ysabel under troop train escort and will return late in the night.

According to the brief messages received here, the train bearing the Americans was stopped by the bandits about fifty miles west of Chihuahua City, the mining men were taken from the train, robbed, stripped naked, and lined up along the cars for execution. Holmes, it is said, was on the extreme end of the line. As the firing squad detailed by the bandit leader took position, it is reported, Holmes broke away and fled into the desert for his life.

With feet and body cut and bleeding from stones and sharp cactus, the fugitive ran, without looking back, until he no longer heard the whistle of bullets pass him or the sound of firing. He succeeded in reaching friendly Mexicans, it is reported, and was aided back to Chihuahua City.

Says He Hid in Car.

Another version of Holmes's escape was received late today by officials of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad in a message from officials at Chihuahua City. It follows:

"T. H. Holmes, a member of the party, who escaped, said that the train was boarded at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by twenty-eight armed Mexicans at Kilometer 68. According to Holmes the foreigners in the group were ordered to alight. Holmes hid in the lavatory. From his hiding place he watched his companions being stripped by bandits. They then ordered them to march toward the west. Holmes descended from the train and escaped in the darkness.

"In a few minutes he heard shrieks immediately followed by a fusillade of shots from the direction taken by the Americans and their captors."

News of the raid caused consternation

Continued on Page 2.

BULGARS FIGHT GREEKS ON SERBIAN FRONTIER

Artillery Is Used in Clash Between Regular Troops, Paris Hears.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—News received from trustworthy sources is to the effect that soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Bulgarian Regiment attacked the Greek troops at the frontier near Westrina and tried to occupy two frontier posts.

The encounter, says the Temps Saloniki correspondent, lasted six hours, and artillery on both sides was used. Two Greek soldiers were killed and several wounded. The losses on the Bulgarian side were more serious.

FORD PARTY WILL START FOR AMSTERDAM TODAY

To Select American Members of the Permanent Peace Board on Thursday.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 11, (via London.)—The Ford peace expedition has selected next Thursday for the election of the five American members of the permanent peace board. The delegates from other neutral States will elect a like number. It will also probably be decided whether The Hague or Stockholm will be the headquarters of the permanent body.

William Jennings Bryan, Miss Jane Addams, and Henry Ford are regarded as certain of election. Other names mentioned are William Howard Taft, David Starr Jordan, and Rabbi Wise.

The members of the expedition will proceed to Amsterdam Wednesday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—The Daily Express says today that Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina and a companion from the Ford peace party, who have been detained at Tilbury Docks, having satisfied the British authorities that they have no intention to prosecute a peace campaign in England, have received permission to proceed to America, and will take the first boat available.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS JOIN CHINESE REBELS

Turn Over Ammunition and Arms to Revolutionists—Two Provinces Declare Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Chinese Government troops in the Province of Hupeh and the City of Nanking, former capital of the Province of Kiangsu, have joined the revolutionists, who have proclaimed Fukien and Hunan Provinces independent, according to cable advices received here today from Shanghai by Ting King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association. So far, the message said, Yuan Shih-kai's forces have not appeared to resist the revolution's progress.

Arms and ammunition, the cable said, were supplied the revolutionists by the Government troops. With their aid the revolutionists occupied the City of Sam Shui in Kwangtung, and ordered General Leung Tsai Kwang, commanding the province, to surrender and leave Canton, his headquarters. The revolutionary movement in that province the cable said, was directed by General Chin Kueng Ming.

General Tang Chi Wao, governing Yunnan Province, one of the first in which the revolutionists declared their independence, was reported to have joined the former General Tsai Ao in forsaking the cause of Yuan Shih-kai.

LIMITS BRITISH WAGES.

Government Notifies Unions That Advances Cannot Be Considered.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—The Government, in the interests of national economy, has notified all trade unions in the country that in view of the pressing emergency no further advances in wages should be considered, except those arising automatically from existing agreements and necessary adjustments of local conditions.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the Board of Trade arbitrators and the Government Committee on Production have refused several increases that have been demanded. The Government committee appointed to investigate the coal mining industry reports that the loss in the output during the first year of the war owing to shortage of labor and other causes amounted approximately to 30,000,000 tons, or 11 per cent., as compared with the previous year—much less than had been expected—while for the months of August, September, and October the output showed a large increase over the previous months.

MONTAGU IN THE CABINET.

Takes Samuel's Place as Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—To Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been given the portfolio in the Cabinet of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, succeeding Herbert L. Samuel, who held the Chancellorship, besides the Postmaster Generalship. Mr. Montagu will continue as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

It is rumored that the Right Hon. Charles E. Hobhouse will succeed Mr. Samuel as Postmaster General.

STOTESBURY ACTS AS MODEL

Philadelphia Banker Poses for Class of Young Sculptors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11. — E. T. Stotesbury is posing as model for the advanced class in sculpture at the Graphic Sketch Club. He has already given several sittings to the ambitious young artists.

One of these is Luigi Maraffi, aged 22, the senior of the class, who has already won two scholarships to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Mr. Stotesbury, when posing, sits on an ordinary kitchen chair, and makes a good model, if his position changes a little the students do not hesitate to call his attention to the fact, and he cheerfully complies with their suggestions. The wealthy banker and art collector is performing this service merely to encourage the young sculptors.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Finest train to Florida Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line, 2:12 P. M. daily. 1188 B'way. —Adv.

MOOSE HOLD OUT THE OLIVE BRANCH TO REPUBLICANS

Committee Adopts Platform for a Coalition with the G. O. P. Under "Proper Leadership."

THEIR CONVENTION JUNE 7

Will Be Held in Chicago at the Same Time as That of the Older Party.

NOT WEDDED TO ROOSEVELT

Would Accept Another Candidate if Desirable, Perkins Says—Party to Keep Intact.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Fusion with the Republicans under certain circumstances in the Presidential election next Fall is advocated by the Progressive National Committee, which today held a strenuous session in this city and wound up its deliberations with the adoption of a 1,200-word pronunciamento which differs in its essentials only slightly from the 1912 platform of the organization. The way, moreover, was paved for the possible nomination of a joint candidate for President other than Theodore Roosevelt.

The committee voted to hold the Progressive National Convention in Chicago on June 7, at the same time as the Republican Convention. Candidates did not figure in the discussions of the committee.

Every State in the Union but one was represented at the meeting, which was held in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel, the room in which Colonel Roosevelt made daily speeches to his followers at the time of the 1912 Republican Convention. Mr. Perkins presided.

Some of the more radical Progressives opposed fusion with the Republicans on any terms. The arguments of the leaders, however, carried the day, and when the declaration of principles was put to a vote the only dissenting vote was that of Austin E. Griffiths of the State of Washington. Mr. Griffiths later swung into line, and made a motion by which the action was made unanimous.

The Declaration in Brief.

The declaration of principles adopted attacks the Wilson Administration for "failure to deal adequately with national honor and industrial welfare," declares that the supreme duty in the present hour of crisis is "to protect American institutions and American standards of justice," goes upon record for preparedness, military, economic, agricultural, and industrial, calls for leadership of the highest order and most courageous character in the approaching campaign, and concludes with the proposal that the Progressives and Republicans nominate the same Presidential candidate and adopt the same platform, asserting that if such a movement should fail the responsibility would not rest with the Progressives and that the 4,000,000 Americans who cast their ballots for Roosevelt in 1912 again would rally to resist machine domination.

The Declaration asserts that while willing to consider points not of supreme moment in the present situation, the Progressives will not surrender their principles and "will follow only a leader whom we know stands for them and is abe to put them through."

Allegiance to the chief planks in the 1912 platform of the Progressive Party is renewed. Those planks include a broader nationalism, constructive Federal regulation of business, the budget system in Government affairs, a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, equal suffrage, the dethronement of the invisible government, and an adequate merchant marine. The short ballot and the initiative, referendum, and recall are classed among State issues.

The committee which drafted the declaration of principles was composed of Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, Commissioner of Corporations in the Roosevelt Administration, Chairman; Chester H. Howell of California, William Allen White of Kansas, E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania, and William H. Childs of New York. The declaration is said to have been scrutinized in advance and approved by Colonel Roosevelt.

Opposition to June 7.

The selection of June 7 as the convention date was brought about only after considerable discussion. Matthew Hale of Massachusetts and W. H. Axton of Kentucky talked against the simultaneous convention plan, the former declaring it would be construed as a get-together meeting with the G. O. P. Mr. Axton asserted that the Progressives should meet first and make the Republicans follow their lead. Both revised their opinions after they saw the draft of the declaration of principles.

The situation was thrashed out in an open conference prior to the closed meeting of the committee. In the conference William Flinn of Pittsburgh, a Bull Moose leader of the 1912 campaign came out flat-footed for amalgamation with the Republicans. He was one of the few who suggested that some candidate other than Roosevelt would be acceptable.

"Roosevelt is not the only man in the country who can run the Government," he said. "We can't expect him to be a candidate all the time. I am not afraid to say I am willing to give the Republicans a chance. The Republican Party ought to be pretty well cleansed by this time. We have no reason to believe that the next Republican convention will be dominated by Penrose and Barnes. The people in my State don't see what difference it makes what party label we run under, so long as the candidates are for our principles."

Dorr M. Carroll of North Dakota was one of the few who stood out against amalgamation at the start of the conference.

Progressive leaders declared that there would be no amalgamation with the Republican Party, even if both parties should choose the same Presidential candidate. The Progressive Party plans to nominate a national ticket at its convention in June.

A Message from Roosevelt.

This message from Colonel Roosevelt was read to the committee immediately upon its assembling:

I send you my hearty greetings. We as a country are facing a great world

Continued on Page 8.

Germany Bars Foreigners from Belgium and Tightens Rules on American Passports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—That the German Government is not encouraging foreigners to go into Belgium or other enemy territory, occupied by German forces, was emphasized in a note just delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, telling of new regulations of the German Empire for the issue and visé of passports to be used in German territory. These regulations permit German diplomatic and Consular representatives to approve passports, only for admission into territory of the German Empire, and not for admission to enemy territory, occupied by German forces or to any other State.

The regulations are very rigid. They require all Americans who wish to enter Germany, and who have passports, to present their birth certificates or naturalization papers, with the passports. It was under these regulations that the German Consulate in Vienna two weeks ago refused to visé passports of Americans desiring to go from Vienna through Germany to Holland, when they wanted to return to the United States. Ambassadors Penfield and Gerard have been endeavoring to obtain a concession for these Americans through the good offices of the German Ambassador at Vienna and by direct appeal to the German Foreign Office, but without success.

The note delivered by Count von Bernstorff states that the new German regulations require:

"That passports must specify whether the journey is to be made to Germany or across German territory.

"That American citizens applying to have their passports visé for use in Germany should produce their certificates of naturalization, if they are of foreign birth, or their certificates of birth, if they are native Americans. In case the bearer of a passport was a native of a country now at war with Germany or of Italy, the visé is only granted after special permission has been given by the German Government. This rule applies also to women who before marriage were citizens of a country now at war with Germany or of Italy.

"That passports will be visé for travel to Germany only if the reasons for the trips are unobjectionable and necessary. In the case of trips desired for business purposes, German representatives are required to ascertain whether the object could be achieved through correspondence, and visits to relatives or friends are permitted only in the case of urgent necessity. The necessity of the trip is to be explained by the applicant for the visé.

"That passports will be visé by German representatives for admission to the territory of the empire only, and not for admission to enemy territory occupied by German forces, nor for admission to any other State.

"That a passport to be used for admission to Germany must be specially visé for every trip across the German border. The applicant for such visé will be carefully examined by the German officials before the visé is affixed. An application for a visé must be made in person, and the German representatives are required to see that the photograph on the passport is that of the bearer and that the passport agrees with the facts. Only in exceptional cases can the appearance of the bearer when applying for the visé be dispensed with."

START GARY BOOM FOR PRESIDENT

Wall Street Hears Talk of Steel Head as Republican-Progressive Candidate.

HE HAS BEEN APPROACHED

Recent Gary Dinner Recalled as Significant—Frick Would Be Chairman of Steel Corporation.

Wall Street and the territory adjacent thereto heard yesterday, at first with some skepticism, then as more details came out, with real interest that almost became enthusiasm, a report that influential members of both the Republican and Progressive Parties had under consideration the name of Elbert H. Gary, now Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, as a coalition candidate for President of the United States. When, late in the day, confirmation came from Chicago, where the Progressive leaders are meeting, that appertaining to Judge Gary, there was "something doing" there also, Wall Street sat up and began to take real notice.

The recent Gary dinner, which at the time was supposed chiefly to concern Theodore Roosevelt, was recalled, and surmises were heard as to whether Judge Gary's dinner might not chiefly have concerned Mr. Gary himself; also previous Gary dinners, the outcome of which was almost invariably of importance to industry in the United States came in for consideration. By nightfall Judge Gary and his possible candidacy were being discussed from many angles.

Not inseparable from these considerations was the fact that the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation, decided in the lower court in favor of the corporation, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the appeal is still pending.

While it cannot be said that sufficient progress in the Gary movement has yet been made to admit of the assertion that the ex-Judge is being "groomed" as a potential candidate under whose leadership the Republicans and Progressives would be ready to forget past events, it was learned last night that matters have gone far enough for the head of the Steel Corporation to know that certain possibilities in which the figures are under the careful scrutiny of political leaders. Many Republicans who are opposed to Colonel Roosevelt, it has been suggested to the leaders, would favor Judge Gary as their candidate, and other Progressives, while favoring the Colonel, might be in a receptive mood for a man who probably would support Roosevelt's favorite measures and at the same time uphold old-line Republican policies.

Gary Refuses to Comment.

Judge Gary declined yesterday to comment on this situation in any way. When told that THE NEW YORK TIMES had learned in quarters of eminent authority that leading members of the Republican Party had approached him on the matter, he refused to admit or deny this statement, saying merely that he had been busy enough of late without taking an active interest in political developments.

It may be asserted, however, that Judge Gary has been informed by important persons in both parties that his candidacy would go far to wipe out differences between the Republicans and the Progressives. He has been told that his efforts to improve relations between capital and labor since he entered the Steel Corporation have gone much to strengthen him with the workingmen, while his advocacy of liberal management of corporations and greater publicity of their work has made his name familiar to all classes of citizens.

Inquiry of individuals yesterday who attended the recent Gary dinner at which Colonel Rosevelt was a guest brought reiterations of former statements that no political significance was to be attached to the event. At the same time, it seems reasonable to believe that certain matters pertaining to the forthcoming campaign came up for discussion. Judge Gary himself has been and still is averse to hearing anything more about the famous dinner, but when the possibility of his candidacy for President was mentioned to another of the diners yesterday this statement was made:

"The country seems about ripe to accept an out-and-out business man as a candidate for President, and Judge Gary would fill the requirements as well as any man I know. There is undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment throughout the country, which is not confined to business men alone, but extends as well to politicians, for naming a man for President intimately familiar with the needs of business and capable of directing the Government on businesslike grounds."

The Judge's Labor Record.

The political leaders who are believed to favor Judge Gary are said to count

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Atlanta — Birmingham — New Orleans — California. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, the popular route. Information, N. Y. Office, 366 Fifth Av. —Adv.

PARK INVASION NOT AGREED TO YET

Mayor and Park Commissioner Doubtful About Letting In the Shakespeare Masque.

A YEAR TO REPAIR DAMAGE

Mr. Van Ingen's Estimate of the Loss to Central Park—Suggests Van Cortlandt Instead.

The question of opening Central Park to the Committee on the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration for the presentation of a Community Masque there in the last week of May held the attention of city officials yesterday. The statement credited to Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the committee, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, that Mayor Mitchel had "consented that Central Park should be thrown open for the purpose of presenting this masque," was not fully coincided in by the Mayor, who said he had not yet given the plan his official sanction. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward added that he had not yet authorized the use of the Park, and was not sure that he would.

Mayor Mitchel said he had been too busy to give the matter much attention. It had been suggested to him to allow the masque to be presented in the Park, he said, but he had not had time to take the matter up seriously, as he had been busy testifying before the Brown Legislative Committee and with other matters. The Mayor will probably have a conference with Park Commissioner Ward on the subject today. The Mayor added that the matter had been brought to his attention by George McAneny as President of the Board of Aldermen, but he had not gone into it sufficiently to give an opinion offhand.

"I have not authorized the use of Central Park for this entertainment," said Commissioner Ward. "The plans have not yet been laid before me and the matter is not up for a decision. Before I give my decision I must see the plans. Before I give my consent to the plan I want to know just what has been proposed."

Calls Park Use Serious Matter.

The Commissioner said he had had one talk regarding the matter with Percy MacKaye, who is to write the Masque and produce it, and while Mr. MacKaye talked very enthusiastically he had not presented any definite plan. The Commissioner said he had expressed great interest in the matter, but that he intended to go very slowly.

"The question of turning over Central Park for celebrations is very important," continued the Commissioner. "I have taken a very strong position on the use of the park, and the people know my attitude. I do not want to lose that position or to give any start to the idea that I will allow any encroachments on the park. I have a very hearty sympathy with the whole Shakespeare celebration movement, and I intend to give the plan all the help in my power in the way of getting the play of ground people interested in it and arranging for the folk dancing, &c.; but, as I said, I do not know what the proposal for the use of the park is, and I will not give my consent until I have seen all the plans."

The Commissioner said he would not allow the use of the park for one minute to anybody if admission was to be charged. The law, he said was very strong against charging admission to parks, and he would not think of allowing such a thing to be done.

Plan No Encroachment, Says Mr. Kahn.

The plan of the committee is to use the sheep meadow in the park for the presentation of the Masque, and to erect a temporary stage after the style of the Greek theatre of ancient times. Chairman Kahn said yesterday that in the presentation of the Masque no invasion of the park was intended.

"The celebration will be held on the grass," said Mr. Kahn, "and a temporary stage will be erected. This will be removed in a week. The park will not be injured in any way, and even should the grass be damaged it will be replaced. I understand that the city officials have informally given their approval to the plan. The celebration is to be done entirely in the interest of the community and to foster the community spirit. It is entirely for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity to manifest the community spirit. No invasion of the park is intended and none will be made."

Mr. McAneny explained that it was the intention of the officials to demand a bond before the performance was allowed, so that if any damage to the park resulted it could be repaired without loss to the people.

Repairs Would Take Long.

The damage that would result from 50,000 persons gathering five times or

Continued on Page 10.

MEMORY TRAINING by famous BEROL. Free lecture and demonstration next Friday eve., at Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. Come or send for circular.—Adv.

MONTENEGRINS LOSE MOUNT LOVCEN; TEUTONS MOVE BASES BACK IN RUSSIA; 30,000 GERMANS FELL IN CHAMPAGNE

Whole Austrian Front in Russia Ready to Retreat; Emptying of Huge Storehouses Hindered by Wounded

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Austro-Germans appear to have abandoned hope of the recapture of the territory lost in the recent fighting, according to The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, and as a result of Russian pressure a general evacuation of the forward bases by both Germans and Austrians is proceeding vigorously.

"For months past," adds the correspondent, "they have been accumulating immense stores for a Spring advance. Vladimir-Volynskyi was the forward base of the Austrian armies; Kovel of the German armies. At both places enormous storehouses of beams and corrugated iron have been built, and when the Russian advance began they were filled from floor to roof with military stores.

"The Kovel magazines are now being hastily evacuated to Chelm, and the Vladimir-Volynskyi magazines to Sokal. These removals have been seriously hampered by the simultaneous removal of tens of thousands of men wounded in the recent fighting.

"The Bourse Gazette's Dvinsk correspondent reports that the Germans have also begun the evacuation of Poniewesch, in the Baltic provinces, from which everything valuable is being loaded into motor lorries and hurriedly conveyed to Shavli, Libau, and the interior of Germany. The Zeppelin sheds near the town have also been dismantled."

IRISH TO SUPPORT CONSCRIPTION BILL

Redmond Announces His Submission to the Will of the British Public.

CARSON'S PLEA TO IRELAND

Urges Her Leaders to Demand Her Inclusion—Labor M. P. Rebukes "Anti" Colleague.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Opposition to the Government's Compulsion Bill dwindled to a meagre handful in Parliament today, and predictions in the lobby of the House of Commons tonight were that the vote on the second reading tomorrow would find little more than twenty or thirty in opposition, as contrasted with 105 on the first reading.

The Irish Nationalists today announced abandonment of their opposition in view of the fact that the bill does not apply to Ireland. John Redmond, in making this announcement, pointed out that they had made their protest against it, but now recognized that the measure had the support of an overwhelming majority of British representatives in the House. He expressed the hope that the bill would be passed quickly.

Mr. Redmond intervened early in the debate, having gone directly to Parliament from a meeting of the Irish Party. He quickly ranged himself and his followers once more on the side of the Government. Even the opponents of the bill, he said, admitted it was receiving the support of a large majority of the public of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Redmond added that the majority in favor of the bill in the vote on first reading, excluding the Irish members, was 10 to 1, and that under these circumstances he and his colleagues could not take the responsibility of any further opposition.

Sir Edward Carson, who divided the interest of the House with Mr. Redmond, in a fiery speech pleaded that Ireland ought to be included in the bill. Sir Edward rose to speak as soon as Mr. Redmond ceased.

"I welcome the announcement which has just been made," he said, referring to Mr. Redmond's withdrawal of the Irish Nationalist opposition, "but I regret that the honorable gentleman should not have gone a step further and led his party in the House in favor of the bill. It would have been even better if the honorable gentleman had allowed Ireland to be included. He and I are old opponents, but I can assure him from the bottom of my heart that nothing would be more likely to bring us together on a common platform than that we should find Ireland, together with England, Scotland, and Wales, absolutely unanimous in what we believe necessary for winning the war.

Carson Ashamed of Ireland.

"I am profoundly disappointed with the way the coalition Government has dealt with the matter of Ireland. Is Ireland less concerned with the result of the war than Great Britain? You may go on making sacrifices, and we will be prepared to rejoice in and share the result. As an Irishman, I say that Ireland should be ashamed to be open to such reproach.

"Has Ireland done better than Great Britain in recruiting? She has not done half as well, and it is a great mistake to go on buttering her up, telling her she has done splendidly, when she has not.

"I make one more appeal to Mr. Redmond. It is that he consider whether Ireland cannot even now be included in the bill.

"In my heart I believe that when the hour of victory comes, as it certainly will come, we who are Irishmen will feel the deepest shame to remember that we expected others to make sacrifices from which we provided our own exclusion."

Reviewing the history of the war, Sir Edward Carson declared that lack of men had been the chief reason for failure in the Dardanelles and of the Serbian expedition.

"The fact is," he urged, "we cannot win the war without this bill."

He asserted that the opponents of compulsion had failed to realize the difficulties with which the Allies were faced. Turning toward the Labor benches, he said:

"Somebody has remarked that this bill is likely to lead to an industrial conscription of wealth. I say, if industrial conscription, or conscription of wealth, is necessary to the winning of the war, why should we shrink from it? The country surely is willing to make any sacrifices necessary to bring the great

Continued on Page 2.

HUGE GERMAN LOSS AT MASSIGES

French Say the Champagne Offensive Cost Three-fifths of the Attacking Force.

GAINED ONLY 100 YARDS

Mowed Down by "75s" as They Stormed Heights in Four Successive Waves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—"The Germans attacked on scarcely a smaller scale than we did last September. They fought desperately, but our artillery was invincible. We gained a really important victory."

Thus a French Captain who was wounded early yesterday morning describes the recent fighting in Champagne, of the extent and importance of which Paris is still without realization.

The German bombardment, beginning Saturday morning, increased steadily in intensity—in the last twelve hours 400,000 shells, many of them containing asphyxiating gas, fell on the eight-mile front from La Courtine to the western slopes of "The Hand" of Massiges—until Monday morning, when the infantry attacked.

The enemy first launched a strong attack on the hill forming the western "finger" of Massiges, and the defenders' fire rolled them shattered down the slopes. Then, against the five-mile front between "the hand" and La Courtine, 40,000 Germans charged, no longer in solid columns, but in four successive waves on the French system.

"It was a repetition of our September offensive," said my informant, "with the difference that we had then silenced their artillery and machine guns, while now ours maintained the supremacy."

Under the fire of the French "seventy-fives" the assault melted away. A mere fraction of the attacking force reached the holes in the French wire torn by the bombardment and occupied some 300 yards of front trenches, which were mostly recaptured in French counter-attacks.

With fully three-fifths of his 50,000 soldiers taking part in the battle killed and wounded, General von Einem paid dearly for the hundred yards of French trenches representing the net gains of the offensive.

Artillery Duel in Champagne.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

Between the Avre and the Oise, in the night of Jan. 10-11, a strong enemy reconnoitring party, which attempted to approach our lines in the region of Ribecourt, was decimated by our fire. About ten dead and some wounded were left on the ground.

In the course of the day our batteries caused important damage to the enemy works in the sector of La Pompelle, southeast of Rheims.

In Champagne, in an artillery duel, we effectively bombarded the German trenches between Mont Tetu and the Butte du Mesnil. To the south of St. Souplet our trench guns blew up two enemy blockhouses.

In the Argonne our heavy artillery partly destroyed a German fortified work near Vauquois.

The French afternoon statement is as follows:

Between the Rivers Somme and Oise our artillery has been active. An enemy detachment attempted to carry one of our positions in the sector of Armancourt, in the region of Roye. It was repulsed by our fire. To the west of Soissons our trench guns destroyed a depot of rockets in the neighborhood of Autreches.

The latest information received from Champagne confirms the fact that our artillery fire, our trench defenses, and our counterattacks completely set at naught an important attack undertaken by the enemy, in which at least three German divisions took part. Counterattacks and hand-grenade fighting by our men during the last night drove the enemy from the outpost position he had occupied, with the exception of a small rectangle to the west of Maisons de Champagne, where his small forces are maintaining themselves with difficulty. Our general fire, and in particular our artillery fire, inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

Three of our aeroplanes, equipped with guns, engaged yesterday in several fights above the German lines

Continued on Page 2.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 34th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte. —Adv.

MONTENEGRO IN DIRE PERIL

Coast Stronghold Taken by Austrians Only 6 Miles from Cettinje.

SHELLED BY LAND AND SEA

Its Fall Will Deprive Italy of the Balance of Power in the Adriatic.

BERANE ALSO OCCUPIED

Foe's Armies on North and East Smashing Into the Heart of the Little Kingdom.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Montenegro is being treated to a steamroller attack similar to that which crumpled up its friend and neighbor, Serbia. The Austrian onslaught, which has been a long time in preparation, is now being prosecuted with great violence, menacing several important positions close to the Adriatic coast.

The great Montenegrin stronghold, Mount Lovcen, has fallen, according to last night's Austrian official communication. The attack here has been largely assisted by Austrian warships and the guns of the Cattaro forts. In addition the Montenegrins say the Austrians made abunuant use of asphyxiating gas contrivances.

The loss of Lovcen will cause great disappointment to Italy, because it will completely reverse the balance of power in the Adriatic. The possession of Lovcen, which commands both Cattaro and Cettinje, will be invaluable to the Central Powers. Austria will be able to create a first-class naval base in the Bocche di Cattaro, which forms a fine natural harbor, protected by the guns on Mount Lovcen. The Austrians would thus command the whole of the Adriatic.

A battle is raging on the whole of the northern and eastern frontiers of Montenegro. On the east the Montenegrins have been compelled to evacuate Berane, on the River Lim.

The official Vienna bulletin yesterday had this to say of the success:

Lovcen has been taken in three days of fierce figuting. Our brave infantry, in splendid co-operation with the heavy artillery and our navy, overpowered the bitter resistance of the enemy and the enormous difficulties of the wintry Karst Mountains, which, arising from the sea as a wall of 1,700 metres, have for years been organized as a defense.

Twenty-six guns, among which were two 12-centimetre guns, two 15-centimetre mortars, and two 24-centimetre mortars and ammunition rifles, nursing dressings and stocks, were captured. The guns, partly intact, are being used against the enemy.

In Northeast Montenegro the enemy yesterday, again resisting close to Berane, was beaten. The village and the dominating heights southwest of Berane are in our possession. Our quick action succeeded in preserving the burning Lim River bridge from total destruction.

Near Ipek thirteen Serbian guns and much ammunition have been dug up.

Montenegrins Tell of Losses.

Details of the recent fighting are contained in a statement issued last night by the Montenegrin Consulate in Paris. The statement says:

The Austrian offensive continues to be energetically pushed against all our fronts, particularly to the north and east, where there has been desperate fighting. The enemy greatly outnumbered us and has been attacking furiously on the eastern front from Ipek onward.

We repulsed him several times, with such heavy losses that our troops to recapture their lost position were forced to climb over masses of bodies. Nevertheless we have been obliged to evacuate Berane.

Austrian attempts at Rugova and Mojkovac failed. By a counterattack we retook Touriak, but the enemy having received reinforcements we fell back on the left bank of the Lim.

In the neighborhood of Gatzko strong enemy forces succeeded after furious fighting in taking several of our positions, part of which we recaptured later.

For the last four days the Austrians have been delivering furious attacks on our Mount Lovcen front. Supported by a hurricane of uninterrupted fire from warships and the forts of Cattaro, the enemy advanced as far as our first line defenses. Our troops repulsed him time after time, inflicting enormous losses, but at night, as the result of a desperate struggle in which the enemy resorted to asphyxiating gases, the Austrians were enabled to occupy our positions at Kouk and Retatz.

The morale of our troops is excellent, notwithstanding privations of all sorts. The fighting continues.

LOVCEN LONG DEFENDED.

Its Capture a Blow to Italian Prestige in the Adriatic.

The capture of Mount Lovcen is not only a severe blow to Montenegro, but to Italian prestige in the Adriatic Sea. The whole idea is summed up in the fact that Mount Lovcen dominates the Austrian naval port of Cattaro, and Cattaro controls the Dalmatian Coast. To reduce Cattaro and its guardian forts at Vermatz, and to force the Austrian fleet hiding in the "bocche di Cattaro" out into the open sea has been a prime objective of the Allies since the war began. For from behind the mountain islands which obstruct the Gulf of Cattaro, has issued the

Holland and Lake submarines, which successively sank the French battleship Léon Gambetta and the Italian armored cruisers, Amalfi and Giuseppe Garibaldi.

Before Italy entered the war the French and British fleets guarded the Adriatic. The English kept watch at Pola and Fiume, and the French at the "bocche di Cattaro," mouths of Cattaro. In October, 1914, the French sailors hauled four 4.5-inch naval guns to the summit of Lovcen and forced the Austrian ships out of the Bay of Tevdo, and demolished some of the Austrian forts at Vermatz. Their guns would not reach to the "bocche di Cattaro," but emplacements had already been built on Lovcen for the reception of heavy guns, when on May 23, 1915, Italy declared war and took over from England and France the guardianship of the Adriatic.

Montenegrin infantry then occupied Lovcen and patiently waited for the Italians to do something. There were the emplacements for 6-inch guns left by the French from which a well directed fire could have reduced Vermatz and cleared the approaches to Cattaro in a few hours.

On Dec. 18 it was unofficially announced that the Italians had started a strong naval expedition against Cattaro, that Lovcen would be reoccupied with heavy guns, and that this expedition would co-operate with the "satisfactory" forces landed at Durazzo and Avlona on the Albanian Coast.

Since then nothing has been heard of this naval expedition. The Montenegrin infantrymen on Lovcen have evidently waited in vain. Nothing but the forcing of the heavily mined waters of the "bocche di Cattaro"—a feat unthinkable after the Dardanelles fiasco—can now relieve the situation, for, while Vermatz points its guns down from a height of 1,600 feet, the Austrians with 6-inch guns on the French emplacements can reach clear to the Adriatic. Moreover, Lovcen is only six and one-half miles from Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, which is situated in a narrow valley 2,000 feet above the sea and protected from Lovcen by mountins twice Lovcen's altitude of 1,700 feet.

CONSULS ACTED AS SPIES.

Proof of Espionage System Found by Allies at Saloniki.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Numerous extracts from documents seized at Saloniki when the Consuls of the Teutonic allies were arrested there recently were printed in this morning's newspapers. Among the papers, according to the published statements, were copies of daily reports telegraphed to Vienna by the Austrian Consul General giving the numbers and description of allied troops that were landing at Saloniki; reports of spies on the movements of allied forces into the interior, and records of payments to these spies and to local newspapers.

The system of espionage, the accounts state, was also extended to Greece, and among the published papers there are what purport to be copies of reports made by agents at Greek military centres and in port functionaries. "A good friend of Germany and can be trusted," is a sentence printed as being taken from one of the reports made regarding a certain Prefect, while a certain officer is classed as "doubtful."

One secret agent is declared to have written on Dec. 30 that Greek troops, which were supposed to be leaving the city, marched out on one side and came back on the other. Herr Hollehmer, Secretary of the German Legation, is represented as reporting that he was endeavoring to establish communication by spies with Monastir.

NO GARIBALDI EXPEDITION.

Italian Foreign Minister Opposed Proposed Aid to Serbs.

ROME, Jan. 10. — General Ricciotti Garibaldi today denied a report that his son, Peppino, was organizing a Garibaldian expedition for Albania, but admitted that such a plan had once been contemplated.

The scheme to have a body of 30,000 "Red Shirts," strengthened by the regular army, invade the Balkans through Albania last June, he said, was supported by the British and French Governments, subject to Italian approval, but it was opposed by Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who told him, "We cannot in any way accept or favor your proposal."

Such an expedition could still be organized, although not under the same favorable conditions; but the Minister of Foreign Affairs maintains his unfavorable attitude.

LAFAYETTE WAS CONVOYED.

Warnings of Disaster Caused Little Worry to Her Passengers.

The 173 American, French, and Russian passengers who arrived from Bordeaux yesterday on the French liner Lafayette did not appear to have been very much alarmed at the anonymous warnings circulated before they left Paris that the vessel would be torpedoed. Captain M. Roch, the commander of the Lafayette, said that, in his opinion, the whole affair was a joke played by some Americans in Paris on their friends who had booked to sail on the ship.

"To allay any nervousness on the part of the passengers," the Captain said, "we had a torpedo-boat destroyer steam ahead of the Lafayette for 200 miles this voyage, from the mouth of the Gironde through the Bay of Biscay, instead of the usual 150 miles that the ships are convoyed."

Henry Clews, Jr., who returned on the liner with his wife, said he did not wish to speak about the anonymous letter he had received in Paris some days before sailing, as it is his custom not to give interviews. His father, who met him at their pier, was not so reticent, however, and gave the details to a TIMES reporter.

"A friend of mine, J. H. Hatmaker, who arrived here on the American liner St. Louis a week ago," Mr. Clews said, "came to my house and told me that my son had received an anonymous letter advising him that it would be dangerous to sail on the Lafayette. My son took the letter to the military and civil authorities and the Prefect of Police, and also went to the offices of the French Line in Paris, where he was assured that there would be no danger, as the Lafayette and other vessels of the company were always convoyed through the danger zone."

Edna Wallace Hopper, who was also a passenger, said that at Bordeaux she had received a warning written upon a telegraph blank. Serge de Diaghieff, Director of the Russian ballet, said he had received no warning, but had heard in Paris of the letter sent Mr. Clews.

SEIZE MORE PARCEL MAIL.

British Take 185 Bags from America Off Norwegian Liner.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bergen says that 185 bags of parcel post were seized at Kirkwall on board the Norwegian steamer Lyngenfjord, which sailed from New York Dec. 24 for Bergen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Ambassador Page at London today advised the State Department that he had delivered to the British Foreign Office the American note regarding the detention and censoring by the British authorities of mail from the United States to European neutral countries. The text of the communication probably will not be given out until arrangements have been made for its publication simultaneously in this country and Great Britain.

It is understood that the Entente powers are acting in conformity with a general policy in regard to the treatment of the mails on the high seas, and consequently it is inferred that the British Government will confer with the French, Russian, and Italian Foreign Offices before making answer to the American protest.

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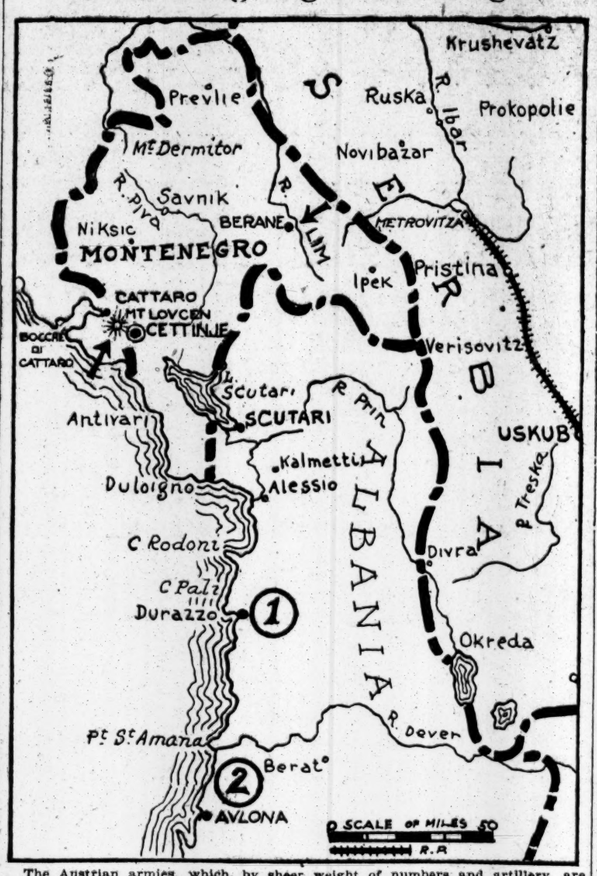
Scene of Fighting in Montenegro



The Austrian armies, which, by sheer weight of numbers and artillery, are slowly crushing Montenegro as they did Serbia, have captured Mt. Lovcen, which dominated the Austrian stronghold of Cattaro on the coast, and in their advance from the east have occupied Berane. These places are indicated on the map by arrows.

The capture of Lovcen is a great blow to Italian prestige in the Adriatic. An Italian army at least 170,000 strong is supposed to be in Albania, with its bases at Durazzo, (1,) and Avlona, (2.)

FOOD IS AMPLE, REICHSTAG HEARS

Committee Reports Existing Supplies Adequate, if Properly Husbanded.

LIEBKNECHT IS SNUBBED

President Refuses to Entertain His Questions About Status of Occupied Districts.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, via London, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Count Westarp, on behalf of a committee, reported to the Reichstag today that the committee had carefully examined statistical material on the food problem and had reached the conviction that the existing supplies were ample to support the population, however long the war continued. The report said especially that there was no lack of the most common necessities, like bread, potatoes, and meat.

Nevertheless, the committee was convinced that economy in consumption was necessary, and that the people could not live as in times of peace. The presupposition for an ultimate German victory, the committee reported, was economy in all directions and the conscientious observance by the people of the Government's measures for conserving supplies.

Herr Schmidt, Socialist, agreed that the food supplies were sufficient, but said that, unfortunately, the Government had delayed too long in adopting maximum prices for some commodities. Hence the present prices were high. Herr Schmidt asserted that there had been much speculative rigging of prices, and declared also that the farmers were holding back potatoes for speculative purposes. Swine, he added, also were not reaching the markets in sufficient numbers since maximum prices had been adopted, and that there had been much unscrupulous raising of prices of manufactured goods, particularly leather goods, was proved by the big dividends of the leather companies.

Minister of the Interior Delbrueck gave confirmation to the statement that the supplies were ample until the next harvest.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, attempted to interject supplementary inquiries, but he was unable to draw responses to these or to other interpellations regarding the condition of the population in the occupied districts, the levying of punitive contributions and fines, and the workings of the martial law in Germany.

Amid great commotion, the President of the Chamber intervened and declared that these supplementary questions were new and that Dr. Liebknecht's conduct was contrary to the customs and rules of the House. Dr. Liebknecht, who got scant sympathy from the House, left the stand with protests against his treatment by the President of the Chamber.

The Reichstag then embarked upon debate on the food situation and the Government's measures of regulation.

SAYS DANES FEED GERMANS.

Newspaper Writer Tells of Kingdom's Huge Imports.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—The Mail this morning prints a five-column article, devoted to showing that all kinds of foodstuffs from England are passing through Denmark for Germany. The writer, who was sent by The Mail through the Scandinavian countries and Holland to inquire into the subject, says that a similar condition of affairs prevails throughout Scandinavia and Holland.

The Danish Government now prohibits the publication of statistics except for Copenhagen, but a study of even these restricted figures, asserts the writer, proves the case. He says it is impossible for Denmark's small population to consume the enormous quantities of foodstuffs imported and insists that the bulk of these go to Germany, either directly or through Sweden.

DUMA SOON TO MEET.

Report of the Budget Committee Presented to the Czar.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Some announcement regarding the reassembling of the Duma, which was postponed pending the completion of the report of the Budget Committee, may be expected shortly, as the committee presented its report to the Emperor today."

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SAY PERSIA'S BOILER MAY HAVE BLOWN UP

Navy Experts Base Internal Explosion Theory on Affidavits of Several Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The possibility that the British liner Persia, which sank in five minutes, with heavy loss of life, forty miles southeast of Crete on Dec. 13, may have been sunk by an internal explosion rather than by torpedo attack, is being considered in official circles here on the basis of some of the affidavits of survivors. These affidavits are now coming into the State Department from the American Consuls at Malta and Alexandria, who obtained sworn statements from survivors on their arrival at those places.

The internal explosion theory is based on assertions that the explosion was accompanied by much steam and smoke, which rushed into the dining saloon and other parts of the vessel. While there is no positive evidence that the Persia was destroyed by a boiler explosion, there is just as much evidence in favor of this theory as there is in support of the presumption that the vessel was destroyed by a submarine.

One of the affidavits which might be regarded as indicating that there had been a boiler explosion was that of Charles H. Grant of Boston, manager of the Vacuum Oil Company of Calcutta, the only American survivor of the tragedy. He said he was in the dining saloon of the Persia when the explosion occurred, and that the saloon was instantly filled with smoke, broken glass, and steam from the boiler, which appeared to have burst.

Lord Montagu, another survivor, is credited with the statement that "all our passengers were enjoying tiffin when a big explosion occurred on our port side abreast of the forward engine room." Other survivors speak of the explosion occurring abreast of the engine room.

None of the survivors is credited with having seen a submarine. Second Officer Bromley said he saw what he thought was the track of a torpedo. But none of the officers on the look out for U-boats saw any trace of one. The presence of smoke and steam in the dining room in connection with the explosion is regarded by naval experts here as meaning that there was a boiler explosion.

However, it is possible that a torpedo may have struck the engine room and exploded the boiler, thus accounting for the presence of steam and smoke. High officials of the Government today asserted that the State Department was without any legal evidence of the cause of the sinking of the Persia.

"We do not know," said a prominent official, "whether it was caused by a submarine attack, by a mine or by an internal explosion."

The Cabinet was in session more than two hours today, and it was understood that the submarine question, including the Lusitania case, was discussed. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are awaiting word from Berlin on the Lusitania settlement. They expect the case will be closed within the next week.

Extension of German and Austrian assurances regarding submarine warfare in the Mediterranean to their Allies is still under consideration, but it was said today that no definite steps had been taken.

TALK OF ARMING LINERS.

Berlin Hears That Italy and France Are Advocating It.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Referring to reports that the arming of all merchantmen for offensive and defensive operations against submarines is advocated in France and Italy, the Overseas News Agency says:

"Berlin newspapers state it would be necessary to consider all such armed steamers as auxiliary cruisers, which would simplify the whole question of submarine warfare."

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ALLIES' GRIP ON FOOD KEEPS GREECE STILL

Country Cannot Afford to Take Any Action to Offend Nations Holding the Sea.

SITUATION FULL OF SNARLS

Everybody, from Cabinet Ministers to Brigands, Ready and Eager to Explain It.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 29, 1915.—We are not allowed to tell what the situation is here. But in spite of the censor, I am going to tell what the situation is. It is involved. That is not because no one will explain it. In Athens no one does anything else. Since arriving yesterday I have had the situation explained to me by members of the Cabinet, guides to the Acropolis, Generals in the army, Teofani, the cigarette king, three Ministers Plenipotentiary, the man from St. Louis who is over here to sell aeroplanes, the man from Cook's, and "extra people" like soldiers in cafés, brigands in petticoats, and peasants in peaked shoes with tassels. They asked me not to print their names, which was just as well, as I cannot spell them. They are written in the language that made Dr. Jowett famous. They each explained the situation differently, but all agree it is involved.

To understand it, you must go back to Helen of Troy, take a running jump from the Greek war for independence and Lord Byron to Mr. Gladstone and the Bulgarian atrocities, note the influence of the German Emperor at Corfu, appreciate the intricacies of Russian diplomacy in Belgrade, the rise of Enver Pasha and the Young Turks, what Constantine said to Venizelos about giving up Kavalla, and the cablegram Prince Danilo, of "Merry Widow" fame, sent to his cousin of Italy. By following these events the Situation is as easy to grasp as an eel that has swallowed the hook and can't digest it.

For instance, Mr. Foneropolous, the well-known contractor who sells shoes to the army, informs me the Greeks as one man want war. They are even prepared to fight for it. On the other hand, Axon Skiadas, the popular barber of the Hotel Grande Bretagne, who has just been called to the colors, assures me no patriot would again plunge this country into conflict. To Axon the thought is personally so distasteful that he says, "It makes me a headache."

Diplomats Also Disagree.

The diplomats here also disagree, especially as to which of them is responsible for the failure of Greece to join the Allies. The one who is to blame for that never is the one who is talking to you. The one who is talking is always the one who, had they followed his advice, could have saved the "Situation." They did not, and now it is involved, not to say addled. One military attaché of the Allies volunteered to set the Situation before me in a few words. After explaining for two hours, he asked me to promise not to repeat what he had said. I promised. Another diplomat, who was projected into the service by the late William Jennings Bryan, said if he told all he knew about the Situation "the world would burst." Those are his exact words. It would have been an event of undoubted news value, and as a news gatherer I should have coaxed his secret from him, but it seemed as though the world is in trouble enough as it is, and if it must burst I want it to burst when I am nearer home. So I switched him off to the St. Louis Convention, where he was probably more useful than he will ever be in the Balkans.

While every one is guessing, your correspondent ventures to make a guess. It is that long before this letter reaches America, Greece will be demobilized, and will remain neutral, or will have joined the Allies. Without starving to death she cannot join the Germans. Greece is nonsupporting. What she eats comes in the shape of wheat from outside her borders, from the grain fields of Russia, Egypt, Bulgaria, France, and America. Last week, when Denys Cochin, the French Minister to Athens, had his interview with the King, the latter became angry and said, "We can get along without France's money," and Cochin said, "That is so, but you cannot get along without France's wheat."

The Allies are not going to bombard Greek ports or shell the Acropolis. They will not even blockade the ports. But their fleets—French, Italian, English—will stop all ships taking foodstuffs to Greece. They have just released seven grain ships from America that were held up at Malta, and ships carrying food to Greece have been stopped at points as far awsy as Gibraltar. The steamer on which we came here from Naples was held up at Messina for twenty-four hours until her cargo was overhauled. As we had nothing in the hold more health-sustaining than hides and barbed wire we were allowed to proceed.

Whatever course Greece follows, her dependence upon others for food explains her act. Today (Nov. 29) there is not enough wheat in the country to feed the people for, some say three—the most optimistic, ten—days. Should she decide to join Germany she would starve. It would be deliberate suicide. The French and Italian fleets are at Malta, less than a day distant; the English fleet is off the Gallipoli peninsula. Fifteen hours' steaming could bring it to Saloniki. Greece is especially vulnerable from the sea. She is all islands, coast towns, and seaports. The German Navy could not help her. It will not leave the Kiel Canal. The Austrian Navy cannot leave Trieste. Should Greece decide against the Allies their combined warships would pick up her islands and blockade her ports. In a week she would be starving. The railroad from Bulgaria to Saloniki, over which in peace times comes much wheat from Rumania, would be closed to her. Even if the Germans and Bulgarians succeeded in winning it to the coast, they could get no food for Greece further than that. They have no warships, and the Gulf of Saloniki is full of those of the Allies.

King's Position Difficult.

The position of King Constantine is very difficult. He is strongly pro-German, and the reason for his sympathy that is given here is the same as is accepted in America. Every act of his is supposed to be inspired by his sympathies, when, in several instances, he has been actuated solely by what he thought was best for his own people. Indeed, there are many who believe if the terms upon which Greece might join the Allies had been left to the King instead of to Venizelos, Greece would now be with the Entente.

As long ago as when the two German cruisers escaped from Messina and were sold to Turkey, the diplomatic representatives of the Allies in the Balkans were instructed to see that Turkey and Germany did not get together, and that as a balance of power in case of such a union, the Balkan States were kept in line. Instead of attending to this themselves, the diplomats placed this delicate job in the hands of one man. At the framing of the Treaty of London, of all the representatives from the Balkans, the one to be most deeply impressed the other powers was M. Venizelos. And the task of keeping the Balkans neutral or with the Allies was left to him.

He has a dream of a Balkan "band," a union of all the Balkan principalities. It obsesses him. And to bring that dream true he was willing to make concessions which King Constantine, who considered only what was good for Greece, thought most unwise. Venizelos also was working for the good of Greece, but he was convinced it could come to her only through the union. He was willing to give Kavalla to Bulgaria in exchange for Asia Minor, from the Dardanelles to Smyrna. But the King would not consent. As a buffer against Turkey he considered Kavalla of the greatest strategic value, and he had the natural pride of a soldier in holding on to land he himself had added to his country. But in his opposition to Venizelos in this particular credit was not given him for acting in the interests of Greece, but of playing into the hands of Germany.

Another step he refused to take, which refusal the Allies attributed to his pro-German leanings, was to attack the Dardanelles. In the wars of 1912-1913 the King showed he was an able General. With his staff he had carefully considered an attack upon the Dardanelles. He submitted this plan to the Allies and was willing to aid them if they brought to the assault 400,000 men. They claim he failed them. He did fail them, but not until after they had failed him by bringing thousands of men instead of the tens of thousands he knew were needed.

The Dardanelles expedition was not required to prove the courage of the French and British. Beyond furnishing fresh evidence of that it has been a failure. And in refusing to sacrifice the lives of his subjects the military judgment of Constantine has been vindicated. He was willing to attack Turkey through Kavalla and Thrace, because by that route he presented an armed front to Bulgaria. But, as he pointed out, if he sent his army to the Dardanelles, he left Kavalla at the mercy of his enemy. The mistrust of Bulgaria also has been justified.

But whether Constantine or Venizelos was the better friend of Greece is now ancient history and important only as a subject for discussion. It is a condition that confronts Greece. She cannot now choose whether she will follow the advice of King or Prime Minister. The Allies are using an argument that every goatherd can understand. When a man is hungry and only one man can feed him he may not become the ally of that man, but he will not fight him.

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IRISH TO SUPPORT CONSCRIPTION BILL

Continued from Page 1.

struggle to a successful conclusion. What good is property to me if I have to hang my head in eternal shame because my country has been beaten?"

The chief speaker against the bill today was William Crawford Anderson, Labor member for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield. He is a well-known labor leader, the son of a blacksmith and the organizer of the powerful Shop Assistants' Union. The effect of his speech, however, was largely discounted by the fact that he was promptly disavowed as the representative of the Labor Party by Will Thorne, founder of the Gas Workers' Union.

Mr. Anderson said he represented the majority opinion of the Labor Congress, which he believed truly reflected the opinion of the work people of the country.

"Moreover," he added, "the prejudice of the work people against conscription will harden as time goes by. I warn you that the Government is heading straight toward disaster if it attempts to apply the principles of the bill. If the bill passes, then God help the work people when they come to fight their own battles! In my opinion, the mere victory of British munitions will be a small gain if England meantime undergoes spiritual and moral defeat."

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, revealed the fact that there were 400,000 unmarried men of military age in Ireland who had not attested. Deductions for various reasons, he estimated, would leave 80,000 available men.

Birrell Defends the Irish.

"The Government never contemplated the application of the bill to Ireland," Mr. Birrell said, "for they could not hope to establish in Ireland those appeal tribunals wherein the success of the bill in Great Britain depends. Ireland has done wonderfully well, but I say, 'Do not rush her.'

"Irish loyalty is a plant that has to be well watered, well nurtured, never pulled up by the roots. If before the war any one had told me that Ireland would do what she has already done, I would have stared at him in wild surprise, and whispered, 'You don't know what you are talking about.'

"Who, remembering Irish history, dare say Ireland has not done amazingly well?"

Even before the debate opened questions brought the topic of compulsory service into prominence. The Members of Parliament themselves, if sufficiently youthful and able-bodied, according to a reply given by Premier Asquith, cannot claim exemption from service. They will, therefore, be compulsorily enrolled in the military service unless they voluntarily attest.

At the continuation of the debate tomorrow Sir John Simon and Arthur Henderson are expected to be the principal speakers. The former recently resigned from the Cabint on account of opposition to the bill, and the latter because he favored the bill, and, as the Labor Congress had voted against it, he felt he could no longer represent labor in the Ministry.

While the debate is on Premier Asquith will receive the labor members of the House of Commons and other labor leaders for a conference, to which the greatest importance is attached in Parliamentary circles. According to present arrangements, the bill will reach the House of Lords within ten days.

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BRITISH TIGRIS ARMY HALTED BY WEATHER

Aylmer's Relief Force Still 20 Miles from Beleaguered Kut-el-Amara.

POSITION IS PRECARIOUS

Reinforcements Face a Turkish Army of Twice Their Number—Turks' Main Body Located.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—The British force in Mesopotamia under General Aylmer, proceeding up the Tigris to the relief of Kut-el-Amara, is still halted at Sheikh Saad, some twenty miles from Kut-el-Amara, according to the latest advices received by the Government; but the halt is due to weather conditions and the necessity of removing the wounded by river.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India.

British cavalry forces have located the Turks six miles to the east of Kut-el-Amara, Mr. Chamberlain added. This is the position from which the Turks were originally driven by General Townshend in the battle of Kut-el-Amara.

Military observers here are of the opinion that the position of the relieving force is by no means satisfactory, for it finds in front of it a Turkish army greatly superior in numbers. Therefore, it is ovident that a successful junction of the two British forces, although they are only twenty miles apart, may prove a difficult matter.

The Times in an editorial this morning, dealing with the position of the British forces in Mesopotamia and the changes of control in Egypt and the Middle East, desires the Government to define the ultimate oject of the British advance in Mesopotamia. It says that no conceivable military object can be gained by exposing the British forces in an advance beyond Kut-el-Amara, and that it is highly important that the Government should decide upon a clear policy for future operations in these regions and place them all under command of one strong man.

QUITTED GALLIPOLI IN SPITE OF GALE

General Monro Gives Further Details of Successful Evacuation by the Allies.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—An additional report from Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro concerning the fighting preceding the evacuation of the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula and the actual withdrawal was made public last night. It says:

"The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our lines Jan. 7, between 1:30 and 3 P. M. Our trenches were continuously shelled, and from 3 to 4 P. M., the bombardment became intense. The Turks also opened a heavy musketry fire.

"At 4 o'clock they sprang two mines near the western Birc Cage and Fusilier Bluff. A quarter of an hour later they fixed bayonets all along our front. Their officers were seen apparently endeavoring to make their men assault. They were only successful in doing so opposite Fifth Avenue and Fusilier Bluff.

"The Staffordshires completely repulsed an attack, and a large proportion of the Turks who attacked were killed or wounded. Our casualties were five officers and 180 men killed or wounded.

"Aeroplane reports show that the naval fire on the left bank was most accurate, and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably.

"The night of the 7th was fine. The evacuation and operations were quietly and successfully continued. The 8th was fine, with the sea calm until after 4 P. M., when the weather suddenly grew worse. At 11 P. M. the wind had increased to thirty-five miles an hour.

"From midnight onward it was only just possible to use the piers and lighters, and impossible to carry out the program of embarking the troops in destroyers alongside the sunken ships at West Beach, owing to the connecting piers being washed away. The embarkation at Gully Beach became impossible. One lighter went ashore there, and the remaining troops had to march to West Beach for embarkation.

"In spite of these difficulties the program at West Beach was completed by 2:30 A. M., and the troops from Gully Beach and all the beach party had embarked by 4 o'clock.

RIDICULES ALLIED CHIEFS.

German Critic Says Gallipoli Fiasco Showed Hopeless Incompetence.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Germans have become so accustomed to good news that the press does not indulge in gloating over the Dardanelles fiasco, but in sober comment emphasizes this as one of the first fruits of the successful Balkan campaign and resultant opening of the corridor to Constantinople, the deciding factor having been the heavy artillery and ammunition rushed down the Danube.

Captain Persius, the Tageblatt's naval expert, writes:

"The history of warfare shows no other undertaking that so well deserves to be taught in the war school as an example of how land and sea operation should not be prepared and conducted. The tragedy that for the last ten months the world has witnessed taking place at the Dardanelles was calculated to shake the last remnant of faith in the military foresight, tactical and strategic knowledge, and particularly the organizing talent of the British and French commanders, especially the former, who was in supreme charge.

"The causes for the failure of the action were indifference, lack of initiative, and absence of military and naval knowledge of even the rudimentary principles of war science not only on the part of the Generals and Admirals at the front, but of those in responsible positions at home. Reviewing the course of events, one is appalled by the lack of comprehension displayed by the attackers everywhere, and one sees clearly that here wholly incompetent men in most senseless and criminal fashion sacrificed thousands and thousands of human beings.

"In addition to the bravery of the Turkish defenders, the final driving off of attackers from Gallipoli must be credited to the opening of the way from Berlin to Constantinople. The result for the Turks, in addition to strengthening their self-confidence, is the possibility of employing their freed troops in 'another place' for offensive purposes.

"We expect this offensive at 'another place' will have a decisive influence on the outcome of the war. We particularly hope that the British fleet will continue to fail, even as at the Dardanelles, and that the decisive factor in this war will be the occupation of territory making sea power impotent."

HUGE GERMAN LOSS AT MASSIGES

Continued from Page 1.

near Dixmude, with enemy scouting aeroplanes of the Fokker type. One of our machines, attacked by a Fokker machine, had to descend, but an enemy aeroplane, attacked in turn by one of ours, which fired on it with machine gun from a distance of twenty-five meters, was brought down. A third French machine also attacked another Fokker, which fell in the Forest of Houthulst, to the southeast of Dixmude.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

Last night was quiet. Today there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres. Our artillery and combined trench mortar and grenade practice has been particularly effective near Armentières and St. Eloi.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE GROWS.

Failures of German Attacks Regarded as Significant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Allies may well look upon their new year prospect with increasing confidence. It is only necessary to survey the recent operations to discern the great change in the balance of the offensive.

On the west during the last few days the Germans have made rather serious efforts in Champagne and Alsace, with trivial advantage. They have never been able to console themselves in the Champagne for the great French victory of the end of September, which swept them back an average of two miles on a front twenty miles long.

From Dec. 27 to Jan. 4 a series of assaults were attempted from west of Tahure toward Hill 193 and the Sommepy Road, but without success.

Then on Sunday last a prolonged bombardment began, followed by a poison gas attack, along a five-mile front from La Courtine to the Massiges Plateau. Infantry assaults, which were four times repeated, were directed from the summit of Tahure on the west, from Repont on the north, and from the ruined farm called Maisons de Champagne, and Mt. Tetu on the east.

After losing heavily before the French artillery fire the left succeeded in reaching the French line, but was driven out by counterattacks, and yesterday held only two small portions of the trench.

A success such as this is more deadly than many defeats, and the French officers openly express the hope that such desperate essays may be often repeated.

Today's bulletin shows that fully 60,000 men were engaged in the latest encounter in Champagne, and as the prisoners that filed into Chalons included some soldiers of the Imperial Guard, it is evident that picked troops were brought up for the purpose.

The Hills Brothers Company of New York are good enough to say that when we began the advertising of Dromedary Dates they had no conception that in five years this brand would outsell all other brands *combined*—many times over.

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And knowing human nature pretty well, I have come to the conclusion that the best arrangement is to let the man I select as Sales-Manager put some of his OWN MONEY into the business—say $5,000 to $10,000.

I have come to the conclusion that the man who gets this job will take more interest in the business if he has a FINANCIAL interest in it. I want him to have something at stake besides his salary.

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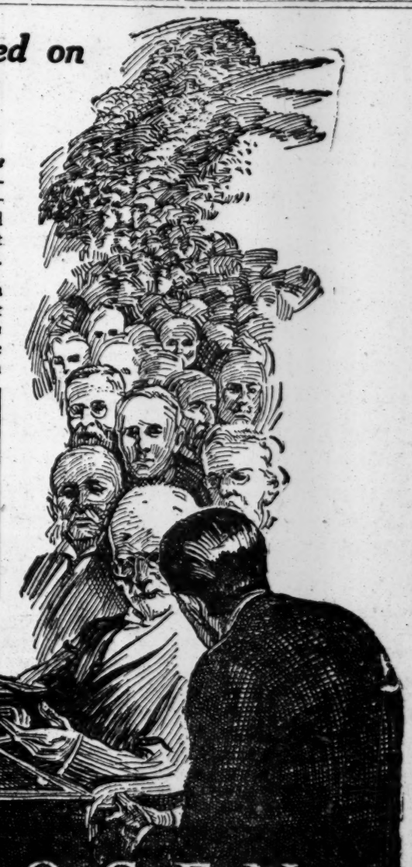
And thus *you* are safe in placing full confidence in Sanatogen.

Sir Charles Cameron, Public Analyst, City of Dublin, writes: "Sanatogen is of the highest nutritive value. It is an excellent nerve-food."

Dr. Ernest Ott, King of England's Private Physician, Marienbad, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent result."



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ACCUSES MRS. MOHR OF PLOTTING CRIME

Prosecutor Asserts She Baited Negroes to Kill Her Husband by Offering Them Large Pay.

JEALOUSY AS THE MOTIVE

She Also Sought Her Husband's Fortune, Says State's Attorney—Jury Visits Scene of Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—"The most cold-blooded murder ever committed in the State of Rhode Island," was the characterization given today by Assistant Attorney General Abbott Phillips to the killing last August of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, for whose death his widow and two negroes, whom she is charged with employing to slay the surgeon, are now on trial in the Superior Court here.

Mr. Phillips made this statement today in opening the prosecution's case before the jury. He described Mrs. Mohr as a woman driven to desperation by jealousy, worry, and cupidity, with the desire to obtain her husband's reputed wealth as the strongest of the three motives. Saying that the woman was determined to cause the death of her husband, and, if possible, that of the object of her jealousy, Miss Emily G. Burger, Dr. Mohr's housekeeper, Mr. Phillips gave the State's theory of how Mrs. Mohr tempted three negroes with promises of "big money," and of how the negroes finally committed the crime after making detailed preparations for it, and after their plans had once been frustrated through Miss Burger's failure to make an expected trip from Providence to Newport with Dr. Mohr in his automobile.

Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger started on this trip four days later and they were both shot from ambush on a lonely spot of the Washington Road about eight miles from Providence, where George W. Healis, Dr. Mohr's negro chauffeur, stopped the automobile. Healis, who was originally charged with complicity in the murder, has turned State's evidence, confessing that he stopped the automobile so that Cecil Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman, the negro defendants, might make the assault. It is upon Healis's story, according to report, that Mr. Phillips based his recital of the details of the killing.

The recital was the more vivid because it followed a visit by the Judge, lawyers, and jurymen this morning to the scene of the murder. There was a great deal of comment because none of the defendants went on this visit, although Judge Charles F. Stearns announced that they were entitled to make the trip. John J. Fitzgerald of counsel for Mrs. Mohr replied that his client would waive her right. William H. Lewis, the negro lawyer, who is chief counsel for Brown and Spellman, followed with a similar statement. The lawyers admitted that none of the defendants cared to visit the scene of the murder.

While, because of the stage of the trial, the prosecution took the lead in the day's developments, the defense had reason for encouragement in the arrival here this morning of Augustus D. Mohr and Mrs. Ella Hogan of McEwensville, Penn., brother and sister of the murdered surgeon, who are expected to testify for Mrs. Mohr.

They were met at the station by Mrs. Mohr and her seven-year-old son, and accompanied her to the courtroom, where they remained all day.

Mrs. Mohr Nervous.

Mrs. Mohr, small and pale, seeming the more ashen in her black mourning dress, sat silent, with no pronounced expression on her face, while the State's lawyer depicted her as the principal plotter in a "cowardly, dastardly crime." Apparently her worst moment was as the Judge, jurymen, and lawyers were leaving for the scene of the murder. It was plainly evident that she was agitated, and one of her lawyers patted her reassuringly on the shoulder, saying:

"Now, don't you worry; it will be all right."

The automobile in which Dr. Mohr was shot was placed in the Washington Road where it stood at the moment of the murder, and Attorney General Herbert A. Rice called the jury's attention to the bullet-torn upholstery at the top of the rear seat, over which, according to the State, Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger were shot from behind. The stains of blood upon the mudguard of the car were also pointed out.

Attention was then called to the fact that the automobile stood in what would be at night the darkest part of the road. It was also brought out that the automobile had stopped on a slight declivity, this being meant to show that it was brought to a standstill intentionally, and not because of an unavoidably "dead" engine.

The jurymen were then taken around a curve in a branch of the road, where there is a bridge over a spillway from Echo Lake, and later Mr. Phillips said that, according to the State's theory, the murderers ran through this branch after making the assault and threw their revolvers into the spillway. A little further on was a spot where, according to Mr. Phillips, the two negroes hid Brown's motor cycle while they waited in ambush for Dr. Mohr's automobile. A hole in a barbed-wire fence bordering the road, through which the negroes were said to have crawled, was also pointed out, and the jurymen were asked, too, to notice Echo Lake, where two men will testify for the State that they saw two negroes with a motor cycle in the vicinity at the time of the murder.

Returning to Providence, the jurymen were taken to the homes occupied by Dr. Mohr and his wife after their separation last March. The twelve men were asked to notice that the two houses, that of the surgeon in Elmwood Avenue and that of Mrs. Mohr, in Reservoir Avenue, were in plain view of each other, with only an open square between, it being the State's theory that Mrs. Mohr spied upon her husband and was aroused by seeing him frequently in the company of Miss Burger.

When the afternoon session of court opened Mr. Phillips began the conclusion of his address. He described how Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger left the surgeon's office in the automobile on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 31, and of how they were assaulted after the chauffeur had stopped the machine. He said that Dr. Mohr was shot first, that Miss Burger stood up after being shot in the ear, and that she was shot a second time while standing.

"We will show," he said, "that Brown and Spellman were in hiding in ambush to commit the murder after it had been all planned. We will prove that Healis and Brown went over the road on Brown's motor cycle several days before the shooting and selected the place for the crime. We will introduce evidence to show that, according to the agreement of these two colored men, on the night of the murder, Brown left a limb or branch in the road to indicate to Healis the exact spot at which he should stop the automobile. We will have witnesses who will tell of seeing Brown and Spellman before and after the murder and of how they acted.

"Gentlemen of the jury, this was a deliberate murder. There was no attempt to rob; no one laid a hand on the victims after the shooting. And Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr is charged with aiding, assisting, procuring, and hiring these colored men to commit this murder."

"We will show you," he continued, "that Dr. Mohr was going around with Miss Burger and that Mrs. Mohr repeatedly saw them together. We will prove that Mrs. Mohr spied on her husband and put herself on friendly terms with his employes, these three negroes in the case and others, so that she might learn things from them. She went to Newport and interviewed Brown and talked to Healis in Providence. Also she made threats against Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger.

"Mrs. Mohr became increasingly jealous and angry, and with this she began to be worried over the counter suits for divorce which she and her husband had brought against each other. But most of all she feared that Dr. Mohr was putting his money in Miss Burger's name, and that she would get none of it. Driven to desperation, she summoned Brown and offered him a large sum to commit the crime. At first he was to do it alone. Then Spellman and Healis were brought into the plot. Healis objected at first, but Mrs. Mohr promised him $2,000 and a job as her chauffeur if he would only stop Mr. Mohr's automobile at the right time.

"These partners then plotted the murder and planned to commit it on the Saturday before the Tuesday on which it occurred. Brown and Spellman were in the ambush, but Miss Burger did not make the trip to Newport with the doctor, Miss Wilson and Miss Florence Ormsby, the doctor's secretary, going instead. Because of this Healis speeded up when he passed the ambush, and the other two negroes had no chance to shoot. But the next Tuesday night Mrs. Mohr arranged that no one but Miss Burger should accompany her husband, and the crime came off as scheduled. By her husband's death Mrs. Mohr hoped to get all of his money, to be freed from worry about the divorce actions, and to be revenged on him and Miss Burger. Her jealousy prompted her to want the death or injury of Miss Burger."

The only witness called today was Dr. Clifford H. Griffin, medical examiner of Providence, who performed the autopsy upon Dr. Mohr's body. He produced the fatal bullet, which was put into evidence as State's Exhibit No. 1. He gave technical testimony, and said that Dr. Mohr was shot twice—once in the back of the head and once in the back below the neck—by some one holding a revolver within one or two feet of his head. In cross-examination Mr. Lewis attempted to obtain evidence to show that a man of Brown's small stature could not have fired the bullets in the direction the bullet took.

The witness was excused, and court adjourned until 9:45 tomorrow morning.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL 16 AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

here, as many of the families of the men supposed to have been on board the train live here.

Holmes Gave First News.

The first news of the bandit raid was received here through a cryptic telegram from Holmes to officials of the American Smelting Company asking them to notify his wife that he had reached Chihuahua City and was safe. Whether he was prevented from sending further information or supposed news of the occurrence already had reached El Paso, is not known.

His message aroused anxiety concerning the fate of the other men known to have left Chihuahua City for Cusihuiriachi, and before the censorship was imposed they succeeded in getting into communication with mining men in Chihuahua City, who furnished brief details of the attack.

The Americans, it was said, were sent to reopen the mines on assurances of protection to the smelting company given by the Carranza Government through the United States State Department.

Confirmation of the shooting of Maurice Anderson was received tonight in a brief message from his father, Roland Anderson, to his mother, reading:

"Maurice is no more. Hope to secure his body."

A. G. Garcia, Carranza Consul, said he had heard reports of the killing, but had received no advices. Garcia declined to accept a suggestion that he telegraph to General Trevino, commanding the military of the State, for information. It was said at the Mexican Consulate tonight that no report of the killing had been communicated to General Carranza because it would be "useless."

Accepted Carranza Promises.

The Cusihuiriachic Mining Company was one of the first to accept the promises of protection made by the Carranza Government to the State Department and loaded a train with quantities of provisions and a considerable amount of money, because it was known that the natives of the district were in need.

The report of the killing of the employes is taken by mining men to mean that an alleged order issued by General Villa upon his return from Sonora and after his family had arrived in Cuba, was to be obeyed. This supposed order to "kill all Americans, loot, and burn," had been reiterated by bands returning from Sonora. This order is believed to have resulted in the recent death of Peter Keane, bookkeeper of the Hearst interests near Madera, Chihuahua at the hands of Villa bandits.

It was learned tonight that before the cars filled with employes left Chihuahua City for the mining camps, a guard of Carranza soldiers for the train had been refused.

Messages from the south poured into local offices of mining corporations tonight stating that employes were returning to the border.

General Rosalia Hernandez, the Villa General who recently revolted from the Carranza ranks after receiving amnesty, is destroying property twenty miles west of Santa Rosalia with about forty men, according to further reports received here today.

Mexican consular advices said that the recent Argumedo invasion of Gomez Palacio has been driven back to the Durango Hills and wire and rail communication restored.

Villa's Activities Unimpeded.

Mining men here tonight emphasized in part that the activities of General Villa have been unimpeded for some time in the Guerrero district, where he commanded rich country along the lines of the Mexico Northwestern Railway with General Rodriguez. He has cut the railroad and threatened the property of the Madera Company, Limited, at Madera.

Argumedo, the Zapata General sent to the aid of Villa, held Gomez Palacio, within three miles of Torreon, where it is reported 3,000 de facto Government troops are stationed, for five days without a fight. Argumedo left the town on Monday, it was reported today, without being attacked. It is said that General Martin Triano occupies Durango City without opposition and that General Rosalio Hernandez holds Parral in peace with a handful of troops.

Incidentally, reports have reached here that the inefficiency of the de facto Government, hastily established in these three States, has resulted in petty grafting in the cotton crop of the Laguna district, where it was said Constitutionalist paper currency was being forced upon planters in exchange for cotton for the Mexican mills. These reports have been made to the foreign Consulates by their nationals returning from the south.

It is believed that Argumedo left Gomez Palacio to form a junction with General Triano and the Arrieta brothers at Durango. The Arrieto brothers were nominally affiliated with the Carranza forces.

Military News Lacking.

Added to the reports of military opposition to the de facto Government by growing bands of former Villa troops is the apparent suppression of, or lack of, news of military movements. The Mexican Consul, Andreas G. Garcia, has reiterated for many days that he could neither affirm nor deny reports of movements of operations by bands of armed men in the interior of the State of Chihuahua.

It is known also that the recent attempt of the new Government of Chihuahua to force the Carranza paper money to the level of silver coinage has resulted in dissatisfaction among the people of the State, and it had been expected that the decree would be revoked as impracticable.

The whereabouts of General Villa still are definitely not known here, but he is believed still to be in the Guerrero district.

General Manuel M. Medinavietia, until recently associated with Villa, tonight was arrested in El Paso by the local police and locked up on a technical charge of vagrancy. Only yesterday Villa adherents gave out a report that Medinavietia was en route to Cuba. It was Medinavietia who was charged with taking Keane prisoner.

Investors in Mexico, headed by the Pearson Syndicate, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Guggenheim Syndicate, and the Hearst interests, sent messages to Washington tonight demanding armed intervention as the result of the bandits raids.

JANE ADDAMS URGES PEACE MEDIATION

Tells Congress Committees It Is the Duty of the United States to Try to End the War Now.

SAYS EUROPE LOOKS TO US

Declares That All the Belligerent Countries Are Anxious for Some One to Show Them the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, heading a delegation of pacifists, told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that all the belligerent countries of Europe wanted somebody to show them the way to peace and at the same time let them save their faces, and she pleaded with the committees to enlist the strength of the United States to help end the war.

Near the close of the hearing before the House Committee Miss Addams was asked by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin as to the truth of reports that the women pacifists traveling in Europe had been received in a spirit of ridicule, or with polite and indifferent tolerance.

"These reports were not true," said Miss Addams. "The people in this country do not realize that the people in Europe are walking hand in hand with death and destruction, that there has been death and grief in practically every family, and that the masses in every country want peace. We were received with solemnity and respect everywhere.

"The Pope expressed his surprise that the women had taken so long to raise their voices in protest against this great struggle. The German Chancellor, who had only recently lost a son and upon whose shoulders rested such burdens as seldom come to any man, listened to our suggestions most earnestly."

Miss Addams said she found in Europe dissatisfaction among the people of all nations embroiled in the present struggle.

The representatives of the Woman's Peace Party appeared in support of legislation committing this nation to a movement to take the initiative movement in peace plans. At the conclusion of the hearings Carroll Livingston Riker of New York said he would ask a subsequent hearing on the Lane-Shallenberger resolutions to create a commission of five Americans, including ex-President Taft and William Jennings Bryan, to visit Europe and aid in the peace movement. Associated with Mr. Riker in support of this resolution are several New York men, including Herman A. Metz, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association; Charles L. Bernheimer, W. D. Dickey, and William H. Gibson, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York.

Miss Addams told the Senate Committee that in Germany she had found a strong movement known as the Anti-Annexation Society, which wanted Germany to pledge itself to give up Belgium and all conquered territory at the close of the war. In England, she said, there was a strong movement for peace.

Miss Addams said that Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark had assured her they would participate in a peace conference of neutral nations if called by the United States, and two of them promised to call such a conference if assured that the United States would participate.

Besides Miss Addams, Miss Sophronisba Breckenridge of Chicago, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and Miss Zona Gale addressed the committees.

In thanking the visiting delegation for their addresses Chairman Stone of the Senate Committee referred to Senator Williams of Mississippi, who was beside him, as a great peace man.

"Yes," said Mr. Williams, "I am for peace. Especially I don't want any one to pick a row with me. When I hear ladies talking for peace I am always reminded of an old Confederate soldier to whom I expressed my wonder that the Confederates should have fought on after defeat was certain. 'Well, John,' he said, 'I should have liked to go home myself. But we were afraid to. We were afraid of the women.' For the gentlest woman when aroused is a fiendish thing. And when I say I am for peace I do not mean that there are not certain things for which I would not fight. For I do not wish to lose the respect of my wife and daughter. I should take arms when the quarrel reached a certain point, for I should not wish my wife to divorce me or to be disowned by my daughter."

BOOM ITALY'S NEW LOAN.

Country's Honor Is at Stake, the Premier Asserts.

ROME, Jan. 10.—In a circular letter urging all Senators and Deputies to use their influence to help the third Italian war loan, Premier Salandra says: "The life and future honor of the country are at stake."

The Premier asks the members of Parliament to vouch for "the unshakable solidity of Italian finances, thus making absolutely safe capital invested in the loan."

Paolo Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, delivered a speech at the Capitol to the same purpose. A similar campaign is being conducted in all the provinces.

PRINGLE ONCE AN ATHLETE.

Played on the University of California Football Team.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—C. A. Pringle, one of the Americans reported killed by Villa bandits in Chihuahua, was a student of the University of California and was a member of the 'Varsity football team there in 1897, 1898, and 1900.

His mother, Mrs. Cornelia Pringle, received a letter recently from her son at Hurley, N. M., in which he said he had received an offer of the superintendency of a mine in Chihuahua. Pringle was 36 years old and married.

LANSING SHOCKED AT NEWS.

Sends for Facts Regarding the Slaying of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Official dispatches to the State Department tonight from Government agents in El Paso stated that Mexican bandits had taken sixteen Americans from a train of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad west of Chihuahua City today and executed fifteen of them. According to these advices one of the members of the party escaped. One of the dispatches to the State Department gave the names of the principal members of the party as follows:

El Paso, Jan. 11.

Names of all parties corrected, except of Blomb, as follows: C. R. Watson, general manager; J. M. Wallace, Superintendent; M. B. Romero, office man; T. M. Evans, store keeper; C. A. Pringle, mine foreman; Maurice Anderson, clerk; R. MacHatton, stenographer; M. L. Robinson, Assayer; A. Couch, Alexander Hall, Charles Adams, and R. H. Simmons. All the parties, except Simmons, supposed to have been employed by Cusi Mining Company. Simons was master mechanic for the Cusi Mexican Company, an adjoining property.

The dispatches carrying the first official news of the attack made on this party of Americans were delivered to Secretary Lansing just as he was leaving the White House tonight. Mr. Lansing was shocked at the news and sent instructions to agents in Mexico to make a prompt report regarding the facts.

The messages received tonight all came from an agent of the Government at El Paso, and brought information that had reached El Paso through unofficial sources. No first hand information from any of the American Consuls in Mexico was received.

One of the dispatches sent from El Paso at 5 o'clock this afternoon to the State Department said:

El Paso, 5 P. M.

The one who escaped said that the men were taken off the train and lined up against a building. The one who escaped is reported to have said he heard shots fired.

The last dispatch received by the State Department said:

Confirm the report of the killing. It is stated that telegrams of sympathy from friends inn Chihuahua have been received in El Paso by Mrs. Watson and by the mother of young Anderson.

Until official confirmation of the murder of the members of this American party is obtained no action will be taken, but as soon as it is definitely established that Americans have been killed, representations will be made to the Carranza Government. No representations will be made to Villa, who is without any official status in Mexico. The only Government in Mexico now recognized by the United States is the Carranza de facto Government, and it will be held responsible for the protection of lives of Americans.

Regret was expressed here tonight that the members of this party should have gone into this part of Chihuahua at this time. Conditions have been unsettled in Chihuahua, and the Carranza faction has not been in control of the region between Chihuahua City and Juarez long enough to make the country safe for travel by strangers.

LOEB GETS MEAGRE REPORT.

William Loeb, Jr., a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, said last night that a message had come from a representative at El Paso saying that a man named Watson, a mining Superintendent, and fourteen other Americans had been taken from a train fifty miles west of Chihuahua and shot by Villistas. This was the only information Mr. Loeb had, and he said that he did not know whether any of the men were employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The dispatch stated that Watson and his party were evidently on their way from Chihuahua to Cusi, where Watson's mines were situated.

Report General Killed Keane.

WASHINGTON Jan. 11.—Peter Keane, bookkeeper of the Hearst ranch near Madera, Mexico, reported last night in El Paso to have been murdered at Rubico, is said to have been killed by General Medinaveta, late of Villa's Army, according to advices today to the State Department. Keane had incurred the enmity of certain Villa leaders because he was thought to have killed Villa soldiers accused of stealing cattle from the ranch. It is understood that he was an Englishman.

TO RAISE $5,000,000 FOR CHURCH PENSION

J. P. Morgan Heads Committee of Three to Collect Fund for Episcopal Church.

MEETING HELD IN HIS HOME

W. H. Truesdale and Bishop William Lawrence Chosen to Assist Him in the Work.

A campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the Church Pension Fund of the Episcopal Church was planned yesterday afternoon at a meeting of sixteen Episcopal churchmen of great prominence in the financial world. The meeting was held in the library of J. P. Morgan, at 33 East Thirty-sixth Street, and an appeal was issued calling on every parish in the United States to assist in the raising of the fund. It is hoped that the fund will be complete by July 1 of this year.

At yesterdays meeting Mr. Morgan, William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, and Bishop William Lawrence were elected as a National Committee to have general supervision of the raising of the huge sum. The following were designated as a New York City Committee to take charge of the efforts to raise a large part of the fund in this city:

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association; R. Fulton Cutting, Stephen Baker, Alvin Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union; Edmund L. Baylies, Alonzo Potter, George C. Post, Jr.; Frederick P. Delafield, Henry S. Thompson, William C. Breed, Samuel Thorne, Jr., and John T. Pratt.

Bishop Lawrence will take up a residence in New York until the fund is raised, and will also serve on the New York City Committee. His home is in Boston, Mass.

The Bishop attended yesterday's meeting, and afterward expressed confidence that with the support that the campaign had started with the amount would certainly be raised by the designated date. He said that he would devote his entire time to conducting the campaign here. William Fellowes Morgan will be the Chairman of the local committee.

"Today's meeting was an organization meeting of the committee," said Mr. Pratt last night. He is a prominent attorney, and has been active in church work for many years. "Definite plans for the raising of the money will be drawn up at subsequent meetings. The whole country must be organized for the campaign."

Bishop Lawrence said that the General Episcopal Convention of 1913 authorized the establishment of the pension fund. Its purpose is to warrant clergymen who have served the Church faithfully that their old age will be free of financial worry and anxiety for themselves and their families. It amounts to an old age insurance plan in which Episcopal clergymen are to be the beneficiaries.

One of the plans which met general approval at the meeting yesterday calls upon each Episcopal parish in the country to raise an amount equivalent to 7 per cent. of the rector's salary by contribution to augment the pension fund. In addition to this it is planned to raise a considerable fund in cash for each community.

Wants Aid for French Orphans.

Mrs. Josephine Morss, a member of the American colony in Paris, arrived yesterday on the French liner Lafayette to interest her friends here in the National Society for War Orphans which has been organized in Paris. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 war orphans in France, who will have to be taken care of, Mrs. Morss said.

A JEWISH "BLACK BOOK."

It Will Cite Evidence of Russian Persecutions in War Areas.

The National Jewish Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights will publish within the next few days a "Black Book," dealing with the persecutions of Jews in the eastern war theatre by high officials in the Russian Government and commanding officers of the Russian Army. This was announced yesterday from the committee's headquarters.

According to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, who will collaborate in the preparation of the book, it will contain authentic documentary evidence of the persecutions charged against Russian officials.

"The object of the publication," said Dr. Moskowitz, "is to awaken American public opinion in favor of civil rights for Jews in Europe, and to exercise the pressure of this opinion upon the Congress of Nations, which will meet to sign the treaty of peace, so that Jews may get those personal rights which will minimize for all time their persecution."

SHIP SUNK; 13 LIVES LOST.

Some Survivors of the Clan Macfarlane Die in Lifeboats.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British steamer Clan Macfarlane, of 4,823 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

The Clan Macfarlane was sent to the bottom on Dec. 30. Six officers and eighteen Lascars have been landed at Malta. Thirteen Lascars died in the lifeboats.

The Clan Marfarlane left Liverpool on Dec. 16 for Bombay. The latest marine registers contain no further records of her movements. She was 400 feet long, 50 feet beam and 27 feet in depth. She was built in Sunderland in 1898, and was owned by Cayzer, Irvine and Company, Limited, of Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Jan. 11.—The owners of the steamer Clan Macfarlane say that when the vessel was sunk the crew of seventy-three men all escaped, but that only three boatloads of them have been landed at Malta. Those saved include the first and second officers. No word has been received of the Captain or about thirty-five members of the crew.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING TODAY, WEDNESDAY

ÉVÉNEMENT CLASSIQUE

FOURRURES

The Most Notable Sale of Furs of Quality & Fashion Ever Held by this Shop

Included is the Entire Remaining Fur Stock of Bonwit Teller & Co., Augmented by a Purchase Extraordinaire of the Entire Collection of Fine Pelts From One of the Foremost Fourreurs in This Country. These Pelts Have Been Fashioned Into Fur Coats of the Latest Silhouettes, Neckpieces and Muffs, and Added to the Choice Selection of This Shop.

About One-Half to Two-Thirds Less Than Regular Prices

Scarfs	Regularly		Muffs	Regularly	
8 Natural Raccoon	10.00	5.00	14 French Seal	14.50	6.50
6 Moleskin	14.50	6.50	12 Nutria	14.50	7.50
7 Hudson Seal	18.50	7.50	15 Natural Raccoon	16.50	8.50
7 Black Lynx	18.00	7.50	9 Nutria	19.50	9.50
9 Beaver	16.50	8.50	15 Hudson Seal	22.50	10.00
11 Natural Skunk	19.50	8.50	11 Natural Skunk	27.50	12.50
8 Black Lynx	24.50	12.50	10 Beaver	25.00	12.50
9 Natural Skunk	25.00	12.50	7 Moleskin	27.50	12.50
5 Natural Lynx	29.50	12.50	11 Hudson Seal	25.00	12.50
5 Kitt Fox	27.50	14.50	15 Beaver	29.50	15.00
12 Natural Skunk	32.50	14.50	22 Natural Skunk	29.50	18.50
7 Red Fox	35.00	15.00	7 Kitt Fox	35.00	18.50
3 Pointed Fox	35.00	19.50	7 Black Lynx	35.00	18.50
6 Battleship Gray Fox	39.50	22.50	9 Natural Lynx	35.00	18.50
6 Taupe Fox	45.00	24.50	24 Natural Skunk	35.00	22.50
4 Dyed Blue White Fox	55.00	29.50	5 Battleship Gray Fox	45.00	24.50

Women's and Misses' Fur Coats

11 French Seal Coats (Dyed Coney Pelts)	Regularly 65.00 to 75.00	38.00
10 Caracul Coats	Regularly 65.00 to 85.00	40.00
17 French Seal Coats (Dyed Coney Pelts)	Regularly 75.00 to 95.00	45.00
9 Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat Pelts)	Regularly 85.00 to 95.00	50.00
11 Trimmed Caracul Coats (Natural Skunk Collars)	Regularly 110.00 to 125.00	65.00
16 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat Pelts)	Regularly 110.00 to 125.00	75.00
12 Bordered Hudson Seal Coats (Skunk collar, cuffs, border)	Regularly 135.00	90.00
22 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)	Regularly 145.00 to 165.00	95.00
23 Bordered Hudson Seal Coats (Various Styles)	Regularly 155.00 to 175.00	115.00
22 Bordered Hudson Seal Coats (Natural Skunk border, collar and cuffs)	Regularly 195.00 to 245.00	145.00
14 Model Hudson Seal Coats (Various Styles)	Regularly 245.00 to 350.00	195.00
7 Moire Caracul Coats (Fine Matched Pelts)	Regularly 295.00	165.00
3 Baby Caracul Coats (Selected Pelts)	Regularly 395.00	225.00
2 Baby Caracul Coats (Handsomely Marked Pelts)	Regularly 450.00	275.00
2 Baby Caracul Coats (Choice Matched Pelts)	Regularly 550.00	375.00
1 Broadtail Caracul Coat (Highest Quality Pelts)	Regularly 1,150.00	650.00

Novelties in Fur Sets

Natural Blue Fox Set	Regularly 265.00	165.00
Taupe Caracul Set	Regularly 185.00	125.00
Wolverine Set	Regularly 85.00	25.00
Persian Lamb and Skunk Set	Regularly 110.00	30.00
Jap. Fox Skating Set	Regularly 195.00	95.00
Ermine and Black Fox Set	Regularly 225.00	110.00
Natural Black Fox Set	Regularly 325.00	195.00
Dyed Blue Fox Set	Regularly 110.00	68.50
Baum Marten Fox Set	Regularly 110.00	45.00
Natural Silver Fox Set	Regularly 550.00	350.00
Natural Silver Fox Set	Regularly 850.00	500.00
Natural Silver Fox Set	Regularly 1,650.00	1,000.00
Natural Squirrel Pellerine and Muff	Regularly 110.00	65.00
Skunk Cardinal Collar and Muff	Regularly 195.00	110.00
Krimmer Choker Collar and Muff	Regularly 95.00	59.50
Beaver Choker Collar and Muff	Regularly 95.00	55.00
Raccoon Pellerine and Muff	Regularly 195.00	95.00

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today

Their Annual Sale of Winter Suits and Overcoats

Comprising Their Entire Stock With the Exception of Dress Clothes

Suit Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits Reduced to		$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$19.50
$35 and $30	Suits	"	$23.50
$40, $35 and $30	"	"	$26.50
$40	"	"	$32.50

Important Reductions Also Have Been Made on the Entire Stock of Staple Blue, Gray and Black Suits

Overcoat Reductions:

$25 and $20	Overcoats Reduced to		$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$20.50
$35 and $30	"	"	$26.50
$45 and $40	"	"	$32.50
$50	"	"	$42.50

The entire Weber and Heilbroner stock of Staple as well as Fancy Overcoats is Included in This Sale

No Charge for Alterations

This is the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock only, made up for this season's regular business—nothing whatever being added for the purposes of a sale. Selections are unusually complete.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 241 Broadway 44th and Broadway

1185 Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

F. R. TRIPLER & CO.

TOMORROW

CLOTHING SALE

SUITS and OVERCOATS

ATTRACTIVE REDUCTIONS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

NEWLANDS A CRITIC OF WILSON REFORMS

Nevada Democrat Thinks Some of the New Laws So Radical as to Imperil the Party.

WOULD ALTER BANK ACT

Deplores President's Failure to Make the Reserve Board Non-Partisan—Fears Tariff, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Newlands of Nevada, a prominent Democrat, in a prepared speech today criticised most of the important measures enacted by his party during the present Administration.

Mr. Newlands said that few of the Democratic laws were wrong in principle, but that they had so alarmed the business world by the celerity with which needed reforms had been instituted that unless mistakes were corrected within the next six months the only hope for Democratic victory in the coming election would be President Wilson's masterly conduct of foreign affairs and his avoidance of war.

He commended the retention of the duty on sugar, but disregarding the President's recommendations of special taxes, he advocated raising funds for preparedness by high income taxes and a levy on inheritance.

The sharpest criticism was directed against details of the Federal Reserve act, and, inferentially, against the President's appointments to the Federal Reserve Board. He did not insinuate that any members of the board were unsuited for their duties, but he deplored the President's failure to make the Federal Reserve Board non-partisan. He thought it should be separated from the Treasury Department, that the office of Controller of the Treasury should be abolished, and that the system, as a whole, should be made more attractive to State banks. He also condemned the Ship Purchase bill, for which he voted under caucus discipline, and he advocated a tariff commission, of which President Wilson has expressed disapproval.

Tariff Change Too Sudden.

"We have revised the tariff downward, and have lopped off its excesses," said Senator Newlands. "We have given the country a better financial system, one which in time will do much to correct the spasmodic expansions and contractions which in the past have drifted us to unemployment and distress. We have taken hold of the trusts, and through a Trade Commission have opened the way for the peaceful correction of abuses by investigation, publicity, and regulation, thus making the commission a friendly guide to business instead of a relentless prosecutor. And yet the course of this legislation has seriously warned the interests affected, and has caused them to exercise caution in enterprise restrictive of employment and productive of want and suffering.

"Regarding the tariff, my view was that our undertaking was not to immediately adopt a theoretically correct tariff system, but simply to climb gradually down from the protective heights upon which the Republican Party had placed the manufacturing interests of the country; not to jump down at the risk of destruction, but to climb down slowly and laboriously with a view to preserving, as far as practicable, every American industry, and injuring none.

"When we came to a practical realization of what we had promised by legislation, we were inclined, I thought, to go too fast and too far. The effect of the tariff legislation was what I feared it would be. The tying up of production in this country was the result, not of a malicious effort of the manufacturers to teach the country a lesson, but of the caution and timidity which can in many cases be proved to be without reason, but which nevertheless always exist under like conditions.

"So also with banking legislation. I believe that a more moderate course would have secured the co-operation and support of the banks instead of their hostility. The State banks hesitated to turn themselves over to the inquisitorial and correctional powers of the Controller's office, shifting and fitful in their exercise, and changing through all the grades from laxity to stringency, according to the character or temperament of the incumbent.

Change in Banking Laws.

"As it was, we failed to make the Reserve Board non-partisan, tied it to an executive department through the membership of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller, subjected the member banks to the investigating and correctional powers of a single partisan Controller instead of the composite judgment of a quasi-judicial non-partisan board, and exacted additional and unnecessary capital from member banks, thus organizing the reserve associations into profit-making institutions, a purpose entirely foreign to their nature as protective organizations. The result is that the union of banks is incomplete, the State half being outside and the national half inside the reserve organization, with the prospect that those outside will remain so unless the law is modified.

"I think it would be wise to shape the way for legislation on the above lines during the next session by making the Reserve Board non-partisan, merging the Controller's office with all the powers and duties in the Reserve Board, and doing away with all capital requirements beyond the percentage of reserves of member banks now required.

"So also with the trusts. I have believed for years that we should proceed in trade as we have in transportation to correct abuses through a regulating trade commission with limited powers at first, which could be gradually extended through the experience of the commission itself.

"While I supported the Administration Shipping bill I felt that it would have been wiser to shape the legislation on the lines which I have been urging for years, and which would have passed almost unanimously if substituted for that measure. It provided for the construction of auxiliary ships of the navy, to be used in time of war to support the fighting ships, and in time of peace manned in part by the naval reserve for opening up new routes of commerce and mail service, under lease to operating companies upon terms fixed by a commission consisting of the Secretaries of the Navy and Commerce and the Postmaster General."

FIGHT AGAINST JOHNSON.

Opponents Urge President Not to Make Him Postmaster Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A spirited effort is being made to induce President Wilson not to appoint Joseph Johnson as Postmaster of New York to succeed Edward M. Morgan. Postmaster General Burleson was to talk with the President tomorrow about the postmastership, but it was said today that the conference had been postponed until next week. The fight against Mr. Johnson is of such a character that his practical selection for the place may not be confirmed.

William H. Anderson, New York agent of the Anti-Saloon League, has filed charges against Mr. Johnson at the White House. Information as to the character of the charges was refused, but their substance was indicated in a telegram received by Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, from Mr. Johnson. This was the telegram:

> Anderson, President of the Anti-Saloon League, has told New York newspapers I was once a saloon keeper. He doubtless refers to the experimental tavern conducted under the auspices of the late Bishop Potter, of which R. F. Cutting, V. Everit Macy, and E. R. L. Gould, the President's classmate, were Directors. That was my only saloon experience.
>
> JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson's administration of the office of Fire Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, and particularly his appointment of employes of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may come in for consideration before the new postmaster is chosen. His Democracy may also be questioned.

GIVES TAXATION DINNER.

McAdoo Invites House Leaders to Discuss Revenue Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Democratic revenue problems will be discussed at a dinner at the home of Secretary McAdoo Saturday night, when the majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee will be the guests of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo, it is understood, has already discussed financial problems with members of the Senate Finance Committee.

While it will probably be many weeks before a bill to raise revenues for the preparedness program will come before the House, informal discussion of ways and means is going on at both ends of the Capitol. Among Democratic Senators little attention has been devoted to the specific suggestions of President Wilson as to how the money might be raised. These suggestions are regarded as more or less perfunctory, and discussion generally centres about other methods.

An increased income surtax seems to be one of the popular proposals at both ends of the Capitol, and another is a plan to impose a substantial levy on inheritances. The House Ways and Means Committee is considering such measures. The sale of Panama Canal bonds also finds favor. An inheritance tax was in the original draft of the Payne bill, and Representative Longworth of Ohio, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, who was a member of Mr. Payne's committee, has prepared an Inheritance Tax bill, which he soon will introduce. It would levy a flat tax of 5 per cent. on collateral bequests above a certain amount, with taxes running up to 8 per cent. on large fortunes descending indirectly.

Democratic Senators are also considering some special taxes, as on sugar. Today, in response to a resolution introduced several days ago by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, the Treasury Department submitted estimates of revenues that might be derived from possible taxes mentioned in the resolution, aggregating $131,000,000. These revenues, as suggested by Mr. Gore, would be raised as follows:

Tea, duty 10 cents a pound, $9,412,001.50; sugar, 1½ cents a pound, $74,016,906; with 20 per cent. preferential on Cuban sugars $60,046,000; sugar, excise tax of 1 cent per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions, $41,378,733; automobile horse power, excise tax of 25 cents, $5,250,000.

MISS WILSON ON FORUMS.

Objects to Restricting Use of School Buildings in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson gave out a statement today on request for her views from the Labor Forum of New York, in which she strongly opposed the suggestion of barring the use of public schools in New York as popular forums or censoring the discussions. The movement to restrict the use of the school buildings is understood to have arisen following an address by Miss Helen Keller at the Washington Irving High School in New York on Dec. 19. Instead of a censorship Miss Wilson thought the forums should have a responsible Secretary to map out the programs.

"The proposal that the school board or any other body of the people's agents limit or restrict what is said in the citizens' forum, when once this most important institution of democracy is properly established in the public schoolhouse," said Miss Wilson, "is as absurd—indeed, more absurd—than the proposal would be to have some outside and inferior body impose restrictions upon the discussions of Aldermen, State legislators, or Congressmen. But the matter of first importance is to see to it that the citizens' forum is properly constituted.

"The present trouble in New York City is precisely the same as that which has hindered the proper development of the forum use of the public schoolhouses throughout the entire country. There has been failure to see—or to act upon perception—that it is just as essential that community secretarial service be provided for the deliberative organization of the electorate as that the place of meeting be furnished.

"The School Trustees have apparently not observed that for their own deliberative assembly as members of the Board of Education they could not do without the paid responsible service of a clerk or secretary, and that there never has been, nor can be, the proper deliberative organization, either of the representatives of citizens, or of citizens themselves, without the provision of secretarial service. The school house forum movement is essentially a restoration of the old town meeting practice. For the constitution of the town meeting, not only the hall was furnished, but also the clerk."

HAY WON'T SUPPORT CONTINENTAL ARMY

Head of House Military Committee Disapproves It in Talk with the President.

FAVORS MILITIA PAY BILL

And Would Alter Garrison Plan by Increasing Enlisted Strength of the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The first definite indication of what a troubled legislative sea the Administration's plans for strengthening the army have been launched upon came today when Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee told President Wilson that he disapproved the fundamental suggestion of the program—the organization of a continental army of 400,000 Federal volunteers.

Nothing was disclosed to indicate how the President had received this expression. Secretary Garrison, who framed the Administration scheme, said he had no knowledge of what had taken place at the White House and would not comment on Mr. Hay's statement. He indicated, however, that the attitude of Representative Hay, before whose committee hearings on the army bill would be resumed tomorrow, would not alter the War Department's insistence on its plan, in substance at least.

Representative Hay said he favored a militia pay bill under a contractual provision that State soldiers drawing pay from the Federal Government would be required to serve in the regular army in time of war. He also proposed that present organizations of the army be brought up to war strength, which, he said, would furnish the number of men regarded as necessary by Secretary Garrison without any large addition of officers or increase of overhead charges.

The Administration plan, which Secretary Garrison told the Military Committee had the approval of President Wilson, would provide for additional regular army organizations to bring the total force up to 141,000, as compared with approximately 100,000 at present. This would mean, he said, approximately 800 additional officers who would be needed for training the continental force. The Secretary, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and other army authorities have declared that no proposal to employ the National Guard as first line troops could be worked out without giving the Federal Government absolute jurisdiction over them in force as well as war times.

The announcement of Representative Hay was not a surprise to War Department officials, although he recently drew up a tentative bill, including the continental army scheme, for committee consideration after conferences with the President and Secretary Garrison before Congress assembled. This bill, however, did not carry out the Administration's plan for the regular army, and added a militia pay feature not favored by the War Department.

CALLS BRITAIN OUR DEFENSE

Major Putnam Says Its Navy Stands Between Us and Germany.

Major George Haven Putnam, who is a veteran of the civil war, told the members of the National Shoe Retailers' Association at their dinner at the Astor last night that the British fleet was all that saved this country from aggression.

"Are we prepared to accept the obligation of another nation's men, money and ships?" he asked.

"There is no guarantee that this fleet will always be in existence or that it will be prepared to protect us. A terrible sea battle might, if not destroy it, so disable it that it would leave us undefended.

"Bryan, the statesman who devised the scheme of paying debts by giving fifty cents on the dollar, made the statement that we could raise an army of men in time of trouble. The statesman who would be guilty of sending those men against the trained army of an invading power would be guilty of murder, call him Bryan or Hoke Smith or what you will.

"The Germans are calling the Monroe Doctrine American bluff. We should be in a position not only to warn those nations who interfere with our sister republics in South America, but we should be able to use force to back our warning up. If I had been living in 1813 I would have joined the German Army against French imperialism. If I were younger now I should be on the General Staff of one of the armies opposed to the Hohenzollern domination.

"We should put our house in order. The three things which we might do are: First, to give up our national ideals and the right to protect our liberties and disarm; or, second, to be half prepared, which is the least consistent course; or, third, actually to be prepared to defend ourselves."

Representative A. S. Kreider of Pennsylvania, President of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, was cheered when he said that he would not vote for war under any circumstances except to avenge the dishonoring of American citizens.

O'Brien on City Law Staff 30 Years

John L. O'Brien, who has served in the Corporation Counsel's office for thirty years, has been retired on a pension, and yesterday he opened law offices at 2 Rector Street. When he took possession of his office he was surprised to find an entirely new set of furniture, a gift from his former associates in the Corporation Counsel's office. Mr. O'Brien first entered the Law Department when Judge E. Henry Lacombe, who is to retire next month from the United States District Court bench, was Corporation Counsel.

DANIELS DENIES MUZZLING FISKE

Merely Cited the Navy Regulations to the Admiral, the Secretary Asserts.

BRITTEN WANTS AN INQUIRY

Any Officers the House Committee Wishes to Hear Will Be Ordered to the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The controversy over Secretary Daniels's alleged "muzzling" of naval officers leaped into high flame today when Representative Britten of Illinois told the Naval Committee of the House that Rear Admiral Fiske had declined an invitation from Mr. Britten to take luncheon with him and talk over naval affairs, on the ground that he could not discuss this subject because of special orders issued by the Navy Department.

Secretary Daniels subdued the flames a bit by a letter to Chairman Padgett of the committee, showing that it was contrary to long-standing regulations for naval officers to attempt to influence Congress. Mr. Daniels also denied some of the statements made in Collier's Weekly in an article charging that the Secretary had compelled Admiral Fiske to break a contract to write a series of articles on naval topics for that periodical.

Before the Naval Committee, Representative Britten quoted Admiral Fiske as saying:

"I cannot even say, so far as preparedness is concerned, that two and two make four. If you insist on inviting me to luncheon with you to discuss such matters, I shall have to decline, thereby offering you what may be regarded as an insult, and I do not want to do that."

Mr. Britten told the committee he withdrew his luncheon invitation because he did not desire to embarrass "the greatest strategical officer of the navy."

Mr. Britten said he intended to press an inquiry regarding the alleged "muzzling" of naval officers.

In his letter Secretary Daniels, answering questions put by Chairman Padgett, said:

"No order was issued by me last Friday or at any other time relating to the writing or speaking by naval officers. The regulations governing the action of naval officers, incorporated in the United State Navy Regulations and Instructions, in existence many years, have not been changed even to the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i' since I became Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Daniels quoted the regulation and cited orders by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft forbidding officers to attempt to influence legislation or furnish information to Congress without permission. Mr. Daniels included in the letter his telegraphic correspondence with the Commercial Club of Chicago.

In a telegram of Dec. 31 to the officers of that organization Mr. Daniels said he had never heard that Admiral Fiske had been invited to address the Commercial Club. The telegram from the club officers said that the Commercial Club "regrets your refusal" to permit Admiral Fiske to address it. Mr. Daniels told the club that "it is better for civilians to lead the fight for enlargement of the navy while naval officers follow the unbroken policy of not attempting to influence legislation."

Referring to the editorial in Collier's, Mr. Daniels said: "I did tell Admiral Fiske that we did not desire any naval officer to write or speak about naval policies. He never mentioned Collier's to me or that he had any contract or agreement.

"He said he had sent an article to The North American Review, and asked me what he should do about it. I told him I thought these articles were naval affairs for the Naval Institute, but that there would be no objection to his carrying out the contract he had made after approval for the publication of his article had been obtained."

As for Representative Britten's statement that Admiral Fiske obtained leave on the ground that he would not speak, Mr. Daniels said:

"He was given leave of absence because he requested it owing to the illness of his wife. There were no conditions imposed upon his leave of absence. In the same conversation he was informed, when he spoke of the articles he had written, of the policy of the department, that he was expected to live up to the regulations.

"I told the Admiral that it was contrary to the regulations for the naval officers to be discussing on the stump or in the press policies of the navy; if every officer should undertake to carry on a propaganda of his ideas, the navy would be converted into a debating society; that Congress was entitled to the views of the Navy Department, formulated by its experts, and tha while naval legislaion was pending in Congress it was not the policy of the department for naval officers to seek to influence legislation."

In response to a letter from Representative Britten asking for the names of officers Mr. Daniels would send before the Naval Committee, Mr. Daniels wrote: "The chiefs of bureau of the Navy Department will, I take it, appear before your committee in accordance with the established custom. As to the appearance of other officers whose views may be desired by the committee, any officer, civil employe, or enlisted man in the navy will be ordered to Washington upon the request of your committee through its Chairman."

HOPPER ORDERED TO FIGHT.

French Government Holds That the Novelist Is a French Citizen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—James M. Hopper, a California novelist, who is now in Paris, has been ordered to report for duty in the French Army, on the theory that he is a citizen of France, according to information received here today. In a cablegram to his father-in-law, Joseph A. Leonard of this city, Mr. Hopper appeals for aid in proving his American citizenship.

Mr. Hopper has been officially declared by the French War Office, the cablegram says, to be a Frenchman and liable to army service. The cablegram asked for a copy of Mr. Hopper's marriage certificate, but this cannot be produced, as all records were destroyed in the San Francisco fire of 1906. Leonard says he will prepare affidavits and procure witnesses who may be able to give testimony that will convince the French authorities of his son-in-law's American citizenship.

Mr. Hopper, who is a graduate of the Unversity of California, is the son of an Englishman and a Frenchwoman, who were married in Paris. Hopper was born in the French capital, came to California with his mother after the death of his father, and was married in Berkeley, Cal. His wife and 5-year-old son are with him in Paris.

WOULD TEST DEMOCRATS.

Republican Plan to Ascertain Sincerity of Talk of Freeing Philippines

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—With debate in the Senate on the Philippines bill approaching an end, some Republican Senators are planning a move by which they hope to show the insincerity of Democratic talk about the ultimate independence of the islands. To do this they will present amendments fixing various dates for the abandonment of the islands by American authorities. One amendment, providing for the freeing of the islands within two years of the enactment of the pending bill, has been drafted by Senator Clark of Wyoming.

Some leaders in this movement say they want assurances as to the final status of the islands. If they are to be freed, they favor getting out of the islands as quickly as possible. But if the islands are to be retained, the whole subject would take a different aspect. The amendments in reality, however, only call upon the Democratic leaders to fix the date when the Filipinos will be ready for self-government.

ZOO TO GATHER ANIMALS.

Will Have Station for Collection and Study in South America.

Announcement was made last night at the twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society, which has supervision over the Bronx Zoo and the Aquarium, that a tropical research station was to be established at Georgetown, British Guiana, for scientific work and to provide a base for collecting exhibits.

The station will be the first attempted by a zoological society. The $5,000 needed was contributed by Cleveland H. Dodge, Mortimer L. Schiff, C. Ledyard Blair, James J. Hill, and George J. Gould, each of whom gave $1,000.

C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds at Bronx Park, will head an expedition, which will sail about Jan. 20. His companions will be G. Innes Hartley, Paul Howes, and Donald Carter. Mr. Howes and Mr. Carter, trained scientists and collectors, give their services free.

There were more than 1,000 members and friends at the meeting last night. Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn presided. The annual report showed 2,133 members as compared with 2,130 last year. The park attendance in 1915 was 1,780,077, and at the aquarium 1,538,831.

The following subscriptions to the animal fund were announced: Emerson McMillin and Ogden Mills, $1,000; Lispenard Stewart, Henry M. Tilford, Watson B. Dickerman, and Grant B. Schley, $500; Edward S. Harkness and George C. Clark, $250.

These members were elected to the Board of Managers: F. A. Schermerhorn, Percy R. Pyne, George B. Grinnell, George D. Clark, Cleveland H. Dodge, C. Ledyard Blair, Frederick C. Bourne, W. Austin Wadsworth, Emerson McMillin, Anthony R. Kuser, Watson B. Dickerman, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

M. J. Drummond Critically Ill.

Michael J. Drummond, former Commisioner of Charities, is critically ill with pleuropneumonia at his home, 435 Riverside Drive. He has been delirious since Monday. Mr. Drummond is being attended by Dr. John Dorning of 124 West Eighty-first Street. His illness started with an attack of the grip nine days ago.

Mr. Drummond was Commissioner of Charities from 1910 until 1915, and is now Vice President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Grip Warning at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—With nearly fifty Cornell students at the university infirmary suffering from grip, the authorities have suspended visiting hours at the institution to prevent the spread of the malady and have issued a warning to all students to take precautions against colds.

COPLEY PORTRAIT IN ART MUSEUM

Picture of Mrs. Mary Bowers, Daughter of Joseph Sherburne, Was Painted About 1765.

SARGENT'S WATER COLORS

Two Gowns of the Period of 1835 and a Silver Tankard Also on View—New Fellows for Life.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has a beautiful Copley portrait which can now be seen in the Recent Accessions Room of the museum—Mrs. Mary Bowers, a daughter of Joseph Sherburne of Boston—purchased by the museum from the widow of the great-great-grandson of the sitter. The picture is in magnificent condition, a slight tear in the canvas, near the forehead, being the only damage it has sustained in the many years since it was painted, and a superficial cleaning brought out the full value of the colors.

Mrs. Bowers is shown as a young woman of 26, wearing an evening gown of white satin with a train of purple velvet edged with gold. There is a pink rose at her breast, and in her arms she holds a Blenheim spaniel. The date of the picture, Mary Sherburne being born in 1739, is about 1765. The father of the subject of the painting was a prominent citizen of Boston, was engaged in the East Indian trade, amassed a fortune, and presented his daughter on her marriage to Jerathmel Bowers of Rhode Island with a comfortable dowry of $200,000.

Other pictures which the museum has recently purchased are ten water colors by Sargent, selected by the artist as being representative of his work in this medium, and they are now hung in Room 25 on the second floor of the museum. One of the most interesting of these pictures shows a shrine, a crucifix, which is seen high in the air, the small roof covering it, with part of a trunk of a tree in relief against a brilliant blue sky.

Two interesting pictures in this room are loans by Mrs. James R. Jesup, "The Balloon" and "The Carrier Pigeon," by Puvis de Chavannes. They are of the siege of Paris in 1870-71, and attract attention in these war days from that fact as well as from the method of execution in brown monochrome. The pictures are companions, showing the single figure of a woman in each. In the former she is standing on the ramparts of Paris, in one hand a musket, and with the other raised she indicates a balloon which floats above her head. Beyond her are the fortifications, a plain, and Mt. Valérian. The inscription on the frame is in French. It reads: "The invested City of Paris trusts to the air her call to France."

The other picture shows a woman on a roof near the centre of the city, Nôtre Dame and other historic buildings being seen. She clasps a carrier pigeon to her breast with one hand and wards off an eagle with the other. The explanatory words read: "Escaping from the enemies' talons, the expected message exhalts the heart of the proud city." The Museum has an excellent representation of the work of the artist.

An important work in Japanese painting is a large magnolia screen by Honnami Koyetsu, seventeenth century. A pair of these screens were brought to this country from the so-called Korin Teahouse in Tokio, and the mate of the one now purchased by the Museum is in the possession of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer. The Museum screen may be seen for the present in the Recent Accessions Room. It represents Japanese painting at its best period.

Two of the tiniest gifts that have ever been made to the Museum are shown in one of the cases of the same room, and are worth seeing, though it may require some search to find them. They are a pair of tiny dolls; the Museum describes them more magnificently as "two costume manikins, American, about 1825." The little "manikins" are respectively three-quarters of an inch and an inch and a quarter in length. They repose in the case in which they are shown on cotton in a little old-time box with a mirror in the cover. The dolls are hand-made, from wood, one particularly with a brilliantly tinted complexion. Despite their miniature size they are jointed, and their little frocks are made to be removed. They wear tiny skirts trimmed with gold, long pantalettes nearly covering their tiny red-slippered feet, and the full blouses are of pink silk. They were presented to the Museum by Miss A. S. Foshay.

Very interesting additions to the costume department of the Museum are a couple of gowns presented by Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty of the period of 1835, typical of that day, one of sage green silk and the other of white muslin, fine and sheer and beautifully hand embroidered. The white gown is particularly attractive, a full skirt, full closely gathered bodice, low cut, and what would probably be called exaggerated leg o' mutton sleeves. The silk gown has sleeves of the same shape, tight at the armhole and small at the wrist. It has also a full skirt and bodice, with deep, broad, cape-like collars.

A silver tankard made by G. Oncle-bage, American, early eighteenth century, is added to his wonderful loan collection of domestic silver by Judge A. T. Clearwater, and a recent arrangement of this collection in the Museum so that it may be studied in chronological order gives opportunity for a most interesting article upon it by the expert, R. T. Haines Halsey, in the Museum Bulletin for January. The Bulletin of the Museum, an important feature of its work, is now entering its eleventh year. It is a valuable Museum history.

There is to be a Member's Reception, the President and Trustees of the museum receiving on the evening of Feb. 3, and on that evening will be shown for the first time a wonderful Egyptian tomb which will be a remarkable feature of the museum's collection. The textile exhibition now being held in the museum will be closed some time next month.

With the general financial reductions due to the war and the always increasing expenses of the museum, it felt called upon not long ago to make an appeal for new memberships. The appeal has received a generous response. There have been receivd 487 annual members, paying $10 a year; there are six new fellows for life who contribute $1,000 each, as follows: Edward Bement, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Samuel T. Hubbard, Mrs. D. Willis James, Walter Jennings, and Edward Tuck.

Eight fellowship members, who pay $100 annually as follows: Mrs. Helen Brice, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Thomas H. Foulds, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Percy R. Pyne, Charles A. Tyrrell, Mrs. William Seward Webb, and Mrs. Delos O. Wickham.

Twelve sustaining members, who pay $25 annually: Adolph D. Bendheim, Crella Doty Brown, Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. J. H. Lancashire, Mrs. George Landers, George W. Mann, Mrs. John W. Markoe, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. Horace Russell, and Miss Elizabeth R. Wellington.

Fellows in Perpetuity of the Museum contribute $5,000, and through transfers of memberships the following have been elected to these positions: Dennistoun M. Bell and Samuel Thorne, Jr.

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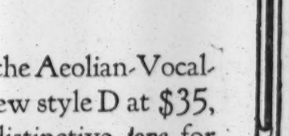

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RILEY GETS TIME TO FIGHT CHARGES AND KEEP HIS JOB

Denies Governor's Accusations and Demands to Cross-Examine Witnesses.

HIS HEARING GOES OVER

Affidavits of Facts on Which Whitman Acted to be Submitted on Friday.

KIRCHWEY ONLY WITNESS

Warden Says Prison Superintendent Transferred All Sing Sing's "Pillars of Society."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley has had his day in court. For two hours and a half this afternoon his case was up for consideration before Governor Whitman in the Executive Chamber, which was jammed with an eager crowd of office holders, legislators, and curiosity seekers, who had come expecting sensational developments.

Through his counsel, ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, Superintendent Riley filed a formal answer, embodying a complete denial of the charges of misconduct in office preferred against him by the Governor, after he had failed to tender his resignation in compliance with a peremptory demand.

Before the hearing began it was generally expected that it would end with the summary removal of Riley after his defense had been heard. This expectation was not realized because of the formal demand made upon the Governor by Mr. Brackett that his client be confronted with and have an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses on whose statements to the Governor the charges against him were based.

The Governor would not consent to an oral examination of witnesses and suggested that both sides of the case be submitted in the form of statements. Mr. Brackett insisted that these be sworn, in order that the statute defining perjury might be applied to the depositions. After an agreement to this effect had been reached, the Governor directed an adjournment until noon on Friday.

It is the expectation at the Capitol, however, that no new move in the case will be made until Monday of next week at the earliest. In the meantime, unless the Governor should change his mind, Superintendent Riley will be left in undisturbed charge of the State Prison Department.

Only one witness, Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing Prison, friend and successor in his present position of Thomas Mott Osborne, was summoned at the hearing today. He said with much feeling that the list of prisoners involved in the transfer from Sing Sing to Dannemora, which caused the upheaval resulting in the demand for Supt. Riley's resignation, included "the pillars of society in Sing Sing."

"The pillars of society in Sing Sing, the most influential men among the inmates, the founders of the new system on whom reforms at Sing Sing largely depended, the most trusted men in the prison, thirty-five or forty such men were included in the transfer order," the Warden testified. "Every man in the Warden's house except the cook was on the list. A clean sweep was made of every man upon whom a new and green Warden had to depend for the proper performance of the routine work in connection with the administration of the prison."

Mr. Kirchwey added that two of the trusted clerks in the principal keeper's office and the auditor and principal clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Industries had been listed for transfer.

While it is not known whether the Governor depended entirely on the statement regarding the situation made to him by Warden Kirchwey in formulating the charges against Superintendent Riley, it was more than intimated here this evening that before a final decision is reached Thomas Mott Osborne might be compelled to appear as a witness in the proceedings. Mr. Brackett made it plain that he would stop at nothing in order to safeguard the interests of his client.

One of the specifications in the charges preferred by the Governor against Supt. Riley was that the list submitted, with his order of Jan. 4 for the transfer of a batch of prisoners from Sing Sing to Dannemora, had contained the names of eight out of fourteen witnesses whom Mr. Osborne had urged District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County to summon before the Grand Jury this week as witnesses who could shed a more favorable light on the situation which had led to the indictment of Mr. Osborne on charges of malfeasance in office, perjury, and immorality. Supt. Riley in his answer to the charges declared that he was not aware these men were to be summoned as witnesses for Mr. Osborne, and that if he had been informed that such was the case their names would have been eliminated from the list.

Superintendent Riley, accompanied by his young son, his counsel, and George S. Weed, Chief Clerk of the Prison Department, came into the Executive Chamber about five minutes before noon, the hour set for the hearing. As he took his seat in front of the Governor's desk it was noticed that Riley was even more pale than usual. A few minutes later Governor Whitman, accompanied by his military aid, Major Lorillard Spencer, in full uniform, entered the chamber and proceedings began. Superintendent Riley arose and in a low voice told the Governor that he wanted Mr. Brackett to represent him at the proceedings.

"There is a question I want settled at the very beginning of these proceedings," said the Governor. "In my charges I stated that a transfer of prisoners from Sing Sing to Dannemora except in the case of tubercular prisoners is regarded as punishment. In your letter to me you state that this assertion must be based on misinformation. I want to know whether it is false or true that it is so regarded."

"It is not so, never has been since I took charge of the Prison Department," said Superintendent Riley.

Governor Whitman produced letters written by Superintendent Riley to Warden Osborne on April 8 and Nov. 7, last year, in which the very phraseology used by the Governor had been employed by Mr. Riley himself.

"While all who are incorrigible are sent to Dannemora, all that are sent to Dannemora are not incorrigible," said Mr. Brackett, speaking for the first time.

Mr. Brackett then began reading the formal reply of Supt. Riley to the Governor's charges. It covered fifteen typewritten pages.

Mr. Riley in his answer denied all the charges. He said he had no recollection of any agreement or understanding such as the Governor mentioned, and added that he could not lawfully renounce any of the powers of his office to enter upon any such compact nor could either the Governor or the Warden lawfully be party to such an agreement.

He said that during his administration all the Wardens had received all proper latitude and that he had every reason to believe that Warden Kirchwey fully understood his position with reference to the transfer of prisoners and the internal management of the prison.

"I have never said to Warden Kirchwey since he entered upon his duties, nor have I communicated to him, anything that could in any way be construed as showing a disposition on my part to interfere with his full control of the internal management of the prison or of the exercise of every right given to a Warden by law," said the answer. "The order of transfer complained of was not in the slightest degree of variation from such policy."

There were 300 prisoners "doubled up" at Sing Sing, while there were 100 vacancies at Dannemora and about 300 at Great Meadow, Superintendent Riley said with reference to his reasons for ordering the transfers. He then repeated his reasons for rejecting the list submitted by Mr. Osborne that were given in his recent letter to the Governor and printed in THE TIMES in these dispatches on Sunday morning. He flatly denied that the men whose names he substituted were model prisoners.

Mr. Riley said he took pains to find out whether any officers of the Mutual Welfare League were included in the list and eliminated eight names for that reason. Then he made sure that none of the prisoners indicted by the Westchester Grand Jury had been slated for transfer.

"The greater part of the remaining names added were selected because I was at the time of making the order in possession of reliable information that some of them were guilty of heinous offenses, that others were persistent violators of prison regulations, and still others what is commonly known as trouble makers," he said.

"They were all, under the policy adopted during the early part of my administration and continued until now, proper subjects for transfer to Clinton. To pretend that the transfer of these or any thirty prisoners out of a prison population of over 1,600 from one prison to the other would seriously hamper, if not render impossible, the proper administration of the affairs for the prison is not and cannot be true."

Mr. Riley said he had neither knowledge nor suggestion that any of the prisoners he had ordered transferred were wanted as witnesses by Mr. Osborne, or pointed to the selection of Mr. Osborne's friend, Kirchwey, as his successor, and the order issued giving Mr. Osborne and his counsel free access to the prison and the right to confer with any prisoners as proof that he had no wish to interfere with the preparation of the Osborne defense.

To show that he was not hostile to the introduction of humanitarian treatment of prisoners he embodied in his defense a long list of reforms inaugurated during his administration, for which, he said, "credit had been claimed by others who had no more to do with the accomplishments of my administration than they have with the control of the tides."

"The place now held by Mr. Riley—if you want it for personal or political reasons—is yours for the asking within an hour," said Mr. Brackett in concluding the reading of the answer. Then he asked that the Governor produce the witnesses on whom he had depended for his facts in bringing the charges.

"Were the transfers you ordered on Jan. 4 solely to relieve congestion at Sing Sing?" asked the Governor.

"That was the main idea with all the transfers, except those of tubercular patients," Mr. Riley replied.

"Do you know that the very next day you ordered twenty prisoners transferred from Clinton to Sing Sing—was that to relieve congestion at Sing Sing too?" asked the Governor.

Superintendent Riley said they were men who had been there because tubercular and who had improved sufficiently to be sent back to the prison they came from.

"Did you know that eight of fourteen witnesses wanted by Mr. Osborne were included in your transfer order?" the Governor asked.

Mr. Riley shook his head.

The Governor then read a letter to Mr. Osborne's lawyers by a prisoner named Rogers, who said he felt he would be transferred because he was to be a witness for the former Warden.

"His record was good—he was one of the trusted prisoners—he could not be regarded as of the disturbing element you have told us of—why should he feel, this prisoner, that the mere fact he was to testify for Osborne would mean his transfer? I think it most remarkable," said the Governor.

The names of A. J. Mallon, closely affiliated with the league from the beginning; of one Nathan, a delegate to the Mutual Welfare League, and one other prisoner were mentioned by the Governor as among Osborne witnesses who had been ordered transferred. One prisoner in this class happened to be a namesake of Mr. Brackett, Supt. Riley's counsel. He was a teacher in the day school at Sing Sing, reliable, but had differences with ex-Congressman Willett, who was one of the principal witnesses against Warden Osborne.

"Of fourteen names given by Mr. Osborne to District Attorney Weeks, eight are on your list of transfers," said the Governor. "Don't you think it is a rather serious matter to remove men wanted as witnesses in a criminal proceeding?"

Mr. Brackett said no hostile intent against Mr. Osborne could be spelled out of the transfers. Superintendent Riley said that Warden Kirchwey was Osborne's friend and should have known Osborne's witnesses. Therefore he should have told him, Riley, so that they could have been eliminated from the list.

At this point the Governor beckoned Warden Kirchwey, who had been in the Executive Chamber, a silent spectator until now. Mr. Kirchwey was sworn and was directed by the Governor to tell all about the circumstances connected with his appointment and his relations with Mr. Riley. The Warden then repeated the history of the last two weeks as already told in the newspapers.

On cross-examination Mr. Brackett asked Warden Kirchwey what proportion of the prisoners were members of the Mutual Welfare League.

"All but a handful of recalcitrants," was his reply. Mr. Brackett then got the witness to admit that it would have been impossible to order the transfer of any batch of prisoners without including a good many members of the league.

"When you discovered that Mr. Osborne's witnesses were on the list did you make any report of the matter to Supt. Riley, who was your superior officer?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"I did not," said Warden Kirchwey, "although I left Sing Sing with the view to seeing both him and the Governor to discuss that very matter."

"It is a grotesque thing that charges should be preferred and also heard and the decision made by the Executive," said Mr. Brackett.

Governor Whitman pointed out that such a proceeding would take too long a time and the plan of having the case submitted by affidavits was then agreed upon.

CONVICT WILLETT ROAMS UNGUARDED

Cropsey Deputy Meets Queens Nomination Buyer Alone in Albany.

A NEW PRISON SCANDAL

Brooklyn Prosecutor Wants to Know if Cassidy Spent Thanksgiving at Home.

William Willett, Jr., the ex-Congressman convicted with "Curly Joe" Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens, of trafficking in a nomination to the Supreme Court Bench, left White Plains last Sunday in custody of a keeper, to return to Great Meadow Prison in Comstock after having been called to White Plains for consultation with District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, whose witness he is to be in the prosecution of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. On Monday afternoon, twenty-four hours later, Willett was observed in Albany, alone and unguarded, and he reached Great Meadow Prison at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Where Willett spent Sunday night has not been made public. Mrs. Willett denied last night, with much indignation, that he had passed the night in their home in Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, as had been suggested in some quarters.

That Willett, a convict supposed to be locked in a cell, was actually at liberty, and for a part of the time unguarded, is certain, however, and District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn began an investigation yesterday to learn why this liberty had been granted to the former Congressman. Mr. Cropsey wants to know also if Cassidy spent Thanksgiving Day with his family in Far Rockaway, for this rumor, denied by all the Cassidy family, also reached the District Attorney yesterday.

Friends of Willett who heard yesterday how he had been discovered declared the man's evil genius must be pursuing him for he was observed, alone in Albany, by a man who was there himself only to prevent Willett's release by the Board of Prison Parole. This man was Assistant District Attorney Hersey Egginton, Mr. Cropsey's first assistant.

Mr. Egginton went to Hudson Falls, in Washington County, on Monday to argue before Supreme Court Justice Whitmyer that a writ of mandamus should issue forbidding the Parole Board to grant a parole to either Willett or Cassidy until fines of $1,000 imposed with their prison sentences should have been paid. Both men are nearing the end of the minimum term of their indeterminate sentences, and both hope to be paroled. The matter was put over for argument on Jan. 22, and Mr. Egginton started back for Brooklyn, changing cars at Albany.

Presently he was on the long-distance telephone, notifying Mr. Cropsey that he had seen Willett on the platform. He said Willett was nattily dressed and looked the picture of health. According to the District Attorney Willett seemed ill at ease, and kept looking about him as though he were waiting anxiously for some one. Then the 4:45 train rolled in. It was the train Willett should have taken to reach Great Meadow, but Mr. Egginton said he let it pass, evidently awaiting the arrival of some one who Mr. Egginton thought might be the keeper in whose custody he was supposed to be. When Mr. Egginton left the telephone booth Willett was gone.

Willett Reports Keeper Lost.

Mr. Cropsey imediately telephoned to Warden W. J. Homer of Great Meadow, and, according to the District Attorney, the Warden said Willett had been sent to the county jail in White Plains on Saturday and had left there on Sunday, but he had just received a telephone call from Willett saying he had been separated from his keeper and would wait until the next train, when, if the keeper had not rejoined him, he would continue alone to the prison. Mr. Cropsey telephoned again yesterday, and said afterward that Warden Homer had told him that Willett and his keeper had arrived at the prison at 3 o'clock yesterday morning after a drive of seven miles over the hills from Whitehall.

A somewhat different version of the whole affair was given out by Warden Homer yesterday, however. He said Willett and his keeper, Charles Stewart, had become separated only when they ran for the train in Albany; that Willett, the faster runner, reached the platform just as it was pulling out and jumped aboard, the keeper being left on the platform. Though Stewart realized Willett was not trying to escape, said the Warden, he telegraphed to the conductor of the train and had Willett taken off the train at Cohoes, where the guard rejoined him.

Then Stewart, and not Willett, notified the Warden of the incident, and received instructions to take Willett to the jail in Albany for the night if no later train could be taken. They reached Whitehall that night, however, and Warden Homer declared the whole incident merely served to show that Willett was honorable and worthy of trust.

Wife Denies Willett's Wealth.

Mrs. Willett was roused to a high pitch last night when she was asked if her husband had spent Sunday with her. Said she:

"I have never before had anything to say about my husband's case, but this passes beyond the limit, and I want the public to know that Mr. Cropsey goes out of his way to learn things about and against my husband and then to exploit them always to Mr. Willett's disadvantage. It is absolutely untrue that Mr. Willett was here Sunday or at any other time since he went away, and, so far as my knowledge goes, the charge that Mr. Cassidy was at home on Thanksgiving Day is also untrue. I believe the story of Mr. Willett wandering alone about Albany without a guard was made out of whole cloth.

"The stories that Mr. Willett is still a wealthy man are untrue. He still has some property, but it is mortgaged so it is now of little value. My daughter, my son, and I are living on next to nothing to make ends meet. Mr. Cropsey seems to resent my husband's endeavor to look neat. But why shouldn't he look neat? Why should he look like a pauper or a dishonest man? He never did anything wrong. Mr. Willett is an honest man.

"He got into politics, but he was too honest to succeed. They don't seem to want honest men in politics. I shall be glad when all this terrible trouble is over and he and I can pick up a paper without expecting to see an attack on Mr. Willett, with Mr. Cropsey standing bowing, in the lime light. No one knows what it has been to me to bear all this, for this latest outrage.

TO TRY OSBORNE 'RIGHT AWAY'

"No More Dilly-dallying," Says Assistant District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon of Westchester County announced tonight that he would send notice tomorrow to Warden Osborne to prepare for trial immediately. Mr. Fallon did not seem to recall that District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, his chief, had prevented George Gordon Battle, counsel for Mr. Osborne, from entering a plea of not guilty to the present indictment on last Jan. 3, declaring he expected the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment that would supersede the two indictments now standing against Mr. Osborne, and there was no explanation of the change in plans.

"There will be no ore dilly-dallying," said Mr. Fallon. "I have decided that he must prepare for trial right away."

"Does that mean you will proceed before the Grand Jury has completed its investigation?" Mr. Fallon was asked.

"It certainly does," the assistant prosecutor replied.

The Westchester County Grand Jury continued its investigation today into charges that Osborne and his friends had violated the law in certain public speeches by attacking the Grand Jury and District Attorney Weeks.

The inquiry also questioned Rabbi Joseph L. Gorfinkle of Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon, about a public statement in which, it was alleged, he attacked District Attorney Weeks for presenting to the Grand Jury the complaint that Superintendent of Prisons Riley had laid before him regarding alleged crimes in Sing Sing.

"Dick" Richards, an ex-convict who has been closely associated with Osborne, was also before the Grand Jury. Richards, it was said, has given out news to stir up a sentiment in favor of the Warden. The nature of his testimony was kept a secret.

After the Grand Jury had heard the two witnesses, District Attorney Weeks said the Grand Jury had adjourned to Jan. 24 and that no one was indicted today.

"What did you learn about Rabbi Gorfinkle?" he was asked.

"Nothing that I can speak of," he replied.

From another source it was learned that the rabbi made an apology to the Grand Jury, and that the incident was ended.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel," lately sung at the Metropolitan Opera House at special matinées for which children have a fondness, will be performed in the evening for the first time in a good while next Monday, when it shares with "Pagliacci" the bill which opens the tenth week of the season. The opera for Wednesday will be "Il Trovatore," with "Die Zauberfloete" on Thursday and "Prince Igor" on Friday. Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will be sung at the Saturday matinée and "Die Meistersinger" on Saturday evening for the benefit of the German Press Club. Percy Grainger will be the special soloist for next Sunday evening's concert.

KNEISEL QUARTET PLAYS.

Gives Sibelius's "Voces Intimae" for the First Time Here.

The Kneisel Quartet at its concert in Aeolian Hall last night devoted a portion of its program to numbers played in memory of Rafael Joseffy, and the remainder to Jean Sibelius's quartet in D minor, Op. 56, to which is attached the motto or title, "Voces Intimae," this work being played for the first time in New York on this occasion. The other numbers were the Cavatina from Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 130, which was a favorite of Joseffy's, and Schumann's Quintet for piano and strings, in the performance of which the pianist assisted the last time he appeared in public with the Kneisel Quartet.

The organization has placed additional accent this season on the performance of new works, one such having been heard at each appearance so far. None offered more return for the effort in the way of appreciation by the audience than the noveity heard last night. It is divided into five moments, the first three of which are played without pause. Their descriptions are the following: First, andante-allegro molto moderato; second, vivace; third, adagio di molto; fourth, allegretto, (ma pesante,) and fifth, allegro.

This music offers no suggestion of bewilderment such as was brought forward when the same composer's fourth symphony was first heard here, and when it was heard again last season. The quartet cannot be considered "advanced" music. It is stamped with the peculiar personality of the composer. There are the constant atmosphere of folk-music characteristic of him—though he is said to have denied that he used folk-tunes; the strong harmonic progressions, the often-reiterated phrases and figures both in melody and accompaniment, and the rhythmic tendencies that have prevailed in other works.

The characteristic atmosphere of sombre power also made itself felt. The adagio was expressive and moving, perhaps the portion of the work that made the greatest effect, but there was little joyousness about it. In other parts of the work, where the rhythms and thematic material seemed undoubtedly derived from folk dance or folk song, it was still a subdued and melancholy animation. There was little brilliance, little graciousness. Often two of the instruments, generally the second violin and viola, would be occupied with working out an elaborate rhythmical figure in ostinato fashion, leaving little means wherewith to provide supporting harmony and counter-melody. In fact, the work was largely homophonic in character, with little emphasis on contrapuntal voices, other than those of the aforementioned figures.

Mr. Kneisel and his associates brought their skill to the task of playing the work with good results. It was frequently emphasized how well the tone quality of the four players blend. The audience seemed to find the quartet interesting throughout its course.

Harold Bauer at the piano was the assisting artist in a notably fine performance of Schumann's piano quintet. The many beauties of this work were splendidly brought out, though perhaps the Scherzo was a trifle hurried, so that its melodic line was sometimes obscured. The performance of this work roused considerable enthusiasm.

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	Usual Prices	Gimbel Prices
Men's Pocket Books	$1 to $5.00	50c to $2.00
Men's Purses	50c to $3.00	25c to $1.50
Hip Books	50c to $5.00	25c to $2.00
Three Fold Cases	50c to $7.50	25c to $3.50
Bill Rolls	50c to $3.50	25c to $1.50
Card and Letter Cases	50c to $7.50	25c to $3.50
Men's Envelope Cases	50c to $7.50	25c to $3.00
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Three Fold Pass Cases	$1 to $6.50	50c to $2.50
Bank Runners' Wallets	$1 to $5.00	50c to $2.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor and Subway Store Balcony

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Medium and light weight cotton in plain black, white, tan and navy; also split foot, and pure thread silk half hose in black and popular shades.
Men's 25c "Onyx" Brand Half Hose, 18c
6 pairs for $1
Medium and light weight cotton and plain lisle half hose; also silk and fibre half hose in black, tan, plain colors and fancy effects.
Children's 25c "Onyx" Brand Stockings, 15c
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GALES LASH SENECA ON LOST LINER HUNT

Coast Guard Ship Returns After Rough Trip—No Sign of Thessaloniki.

CRUISE COVERS 1,400 MILES

Movie Operators and Most of the Sailors Seasick as Great Waves Toss the Vessel.

With the strain of a 1,400-mile chase for the derelict Greek liner Thessaloniki apparent only in her depleted coal bunkers and a desire among her crew of sixty-eight officers and men and seasick moving picture operators to get their wobbly legs and stomachs ashore after bobbing over thirty-five-foot waves before ninety-mile gales, the United States coast guard steamer Seneca, known to the twenty-eight ships of the service as the "derelict destroyer," rode at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, yesterday, after the longest and hardest cruise in search of an abandoned ship in her seven years as an ambulance of the seas.

The 1,445-ton coast guard lifted her anchor on Wednesday night and steamed out of the channel into a heavy sea, with all hands anticipating seasickness and a wearing search through the Gulf Stream for the crew of the "Tess," as she was not affectionately dubbed, then supposed to be adrift in the lifeboats. From that time until the Seneca shoved her prow into the quiet waters of New York Harbor early yesterday half gales, whole gales, double gales, southwest gales, northeast gales, and gales that were just gales, drove in from every point of the compass as well as straight down, to try to see which could get the most water on the look-out in the "crow's nest."

When the wind was blowing fifty miles the officers on the bridge said: "Oh, this is just a breeze. You ought to see it blow when we are on the international ice patrol off the Grand Banks. But this is freshening up a bit."

In the ship's log, however, the "breeze" was marked through all the watches of Saturday and Sunday night with "10," meaning that the wind was blowing between seventy-five and ninety miles an hour, and was at last a "whole gale."

The Decks Awash.

The Seneca's old tramp steamer engines were dropped from maximum speed of twelve and one-half knots to hail speed, and still the vessel scudded and bounded along before the wind, trying to save the crew the job of washing the decks on the morning watches. Captain Levis remained on the bridge all night, contentedly listening to the roaring of the wind and the swish of the waves, and wishing that he could head the steamer about so that he could run down the long side of the rectangle where the Greek derelict was supposed to be tossing.

Nobody aboard slept that night, and those who could remain in their bunks half the time were considered lucky. The hammocks of the men forward swayed so much with the motion of the ship that the occupants were slapped against the beams supporting the deck above them. An automatic piano in the officers' wardroom amidships became more automatic than ever and began to "play" a glide over the floor, but was finally safely anchored in the corner. And still the officers said, "You ought to see it on the ice patrol."

Waves began to break over the stern before daylight, and after the Seneca had been headed around, the Captain ordered the crew to put oil on the water so that the lifeboats on the davits might be saved for the emergency that seemed to the landlubbers aboard to be approaching swiftly.

For an hour and a half the six oil bags, jumping in the white tops, managed to spread a drop over every forty square feet of heaving water around the ship, and keep the waves from breaking and rolling high over the stern. When they were empty the hammering began and continued until the waves were fed again.

Lost Their Bearings.

There was in sight neither the Thessaloniki nor the sun, and the officers of the Seneca did not know where the ship was. They thought she was about 400 miles from New York and near latitude 37:30 and longitude 60:20 west. By a sight of the stars the navigator then managed to place the ship 550 miles from New York, about 150 miles east of the point she had been supposed to be at dead reckoning.

Officers gave up talking of burning or blowing up the "Tess" or towing her into Halifax.

After she had searched upon and down the Gulf Stream, where the current and southwest and northwest gales might take the derelict at the rate of forty miles a day, and when ship after ship had reported no sight of the "Tess" or her wreckage, Captain Levis decided to abandon the search and come home.

The Thessaloniki is no longer a menace to navigation, the coast patrol thinks. She is believed to be at the bottom of the ocean. Next month, therefore, the Seneca will leave for the international ice patrol off the Grand Banks, where the "fresh breezes," the Seneca's officers say, blow only 120 miles an hour, and where the highest waves rarely touch the pennant on the tip of the forward mast.

END THESSALONIKI INQUIRY.

Findings Are to Go to Greece Without Being Made Public.

At the offices of Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek Consul General, at 80 Wall Street, it was said yesterday afternoon that the investigation of Captain John Goulandris, master of the lost Thessaloniki, and his officers and crew would be completed last night, and the findings immediately sent to Greece. Nothing pertaining to the investigation would be given to the public, it was said, however.

There was a halt in the action of the insurance agents, Willcox, Peck and Hughes, on account of the illness of the person assigned to translate into English the log of Captain Goulandris, which was written in Greek. Captain Muller, Freight Agent of the Greek Line, said yesterday that as soon as the translation was complete the agents would be ready to proceed with adjustment of the insurance claims.

DISCUSS MISSIONS TO CONVERT JEWS

Council of Church Building Societies Says Work Is Neglected Here.

FORTS NEED CHAPLAINS

Dr. H. K. Carroll Says There Is Woeful Lack of Religious Meetings in the Army and Navy.

The possibilities in the field of Jewish evangelization were discussed by a hundred Christian leaders, representing societies that have established more than 50,000 churches in this country, who attended the ninth annual meeting of the Home Missions Council in the chapel of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. This was the subject of the report of the Committee on Exceptional Groups, presented by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman, who presided at the sessions of the Council. Dr. Thompson said:

"A leading Chicago rabbi has this to say of the religious and spiritual conditions of his people in this country: 'We Jews have given religion to the world, but have little ourselves. We gave God to the world, but we have little of God in our own hearts. The Jews are not studying their own Bible; other people are studying it. Our tremendous indifference is our worst ailment. We are troubled with agnostic atheism, materialism, and Christian Science.'" Dr. Thompson continued:

"From the standpoint of organized home mission work, the field of Jewish evangelization has simply not been touched by the denominational agencies of this country. So far as we are advised, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, through its Home Mission Society, is the only denomination pressing Jewish evangelization as a distinctive part of its Home Mission propaganda. The Board of Home Missions in the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America has kept the field constantly before it, but has been handicapped by the lack of competent leadership. A year ago it extended its co-operation to the Presbytry of Philadelphia in the setting up of a Presbyterian Mission to the Jews.

16 Jewish Missions in 9 Cities.

"The Rev. Henry L. Hellyer, under the auspices of one of the constituent societies of this Council, has prosecuted a study of Jewish missions in America. Nine cities in all were visited and thirteen out of sixteen missions in those cities received careful consideration and study. The oldest established mission in the United States, which carries on efficient work in the present day, is the Chicago Hebrew Mission. The Superintendent and nearly all its workers are Gentile Christians. It was established twenty-eight years ago. The yearly budget of the thirteen missions amounts to about $72,000, of which amount the Williamsburg Mission in Brooklyn spends about $17,000, and the Chicago Hebrew Mission about $13,000. 'Summing up his observation throughout the country, Mr. Hellyer says:

"'In Canada the Church and its clergy are wide awake to the need and responsibility of Jewish evangelization. Sad to say, such is not the case in the United States. Most ministers here interviewed seem to think the Jew is hopeless and that the Gospel is not powerful enough to convert or help the Jew in any way. Others say the Jew does not need the Gospel; that he is good enough.

"'The ordinary church member is very much interested in the Jew because he comes in contact with him day by day and knows well that he is human and can be reached with the Gospel if a serious attempt is made. The Jews in this country especially—they number now about 5,000,000—are drifting rapidly away from the faith of their fathers and are either becoming anarchistic socialists, or worse still, moral degenerates. Some are hungering for the truth, for something that will enable them to live cleaner lives, but there does not seem to be a helping hand to show them the true way. The need has never been greater, and the opportunity never more urgent. Will the Church heed the cry?'"

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was asked by one of the members of the Council for the name of the prominent Chicago rabbi whom he had quoted, but he said he could not for the moment recall the name.

Discussion of missionary work in Latin America consumed a large part of the morning session.

$1,000,000 Church Little Used.

The failure of churches, particularly in the larger cities, to get full value from the vast amount of money represented by their real estate holdings, was emphasized in the report of the Committee on City Work, presented by its Chairman, the Rev. H. F. Schwartz. He said there was a church building within five minutes' walk from the place of the meeting, having an estimated land and building value of $1,000,000, the interest on which would be approximately $1,000 a week. This edifice, he said, was closed the greater part of the time. Twice a week it served, he said, "for its brilliant pastor to deliver sermons on interesting subjects to small gatherings of persons, and between these intervals it was possibly used for one or two other church meetings."

He contrasted with this church the street in front of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where soap-box orators spoke on practically the same subjects as the minister and were perhaps more effective if not so eloquent as the clergyman, and succeeded in drawing much larger audiences at practically no expense to themselves or the organizations they represented.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, at Washington, D. C., reported that there was a woeful lack of religious meetings in the United States Army and Navy. More than a thousand soldiers, manning three forts on the eastern end of Long Island, according to Dr. Carroll, were without a chaplain. He said he had a letter from a mother who had two sons in the navy. One of them was in the service four years and in that time there was not a religious service aboard the battleship to which he was attached. The other in his two years' service had not heard a sermon or a prayer by a clergyman.

Dr. Carroll said there were in the navy thirty-six chaplains, of whom nine were Roman Catholics, seven Episcopalians, seven Methodists, five Baptists, four Presbyterians, two Disciples of Christ, and two Congregationalist ministers. In the army there were sixty-five chaplains, sixteen Roman Catholics, twelve Episcopalians, eleven Methodists, eight Presbyterians, five Baptists, and thirteen others.

Reports on work among the negroes in the South and North were made by the Rev. C. L. White and the Rev. W. D. Powell of Louisville, Ky. The sessions will be continued today.

Sadie Martinot In Actors' Home.

Mrs. Louis Nethersole, who was well known on the stage several years ago as Sadie Martinot, was taken to the Actors' Fund Home at Amityville, L. I., yesterday. Last week Mrs. Nethersole was placed in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for observation, after a leap from the second-story window of an apartment where she was visiting.

Policeman Dies of Wound.

Policeman James Gaffney, who was shot on New Year's Eve while trying to stop Postero Donadio of 11 Skillman Avenue, Williamsburg, from firing two revolvers, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital. He was attached to Inspector Butler's special squad. Gaffney's condition since the shooting had been so bad the physicians were unable to operate or probe for the bullet.

WEALTHY OFFER AID TO VISITING NURSES

Guests in Jacob H. Schiff's Home Stirred by Description of Work.

MISS WALD THE SPEAKER

Henry Street Settlement Head Tells Them How Lives of the Poor Are Saved.

A hundred persons, many of whom are known as generous donors to charities not only in New York but in other parts of America, listened with interest to a description of the work of the Henry Street Settlement yesterday afternoon at the home of Jacob H. Schiff at 965 Fifth Avenue. The work of the Settlement, which has been extended to all of New York City, was outlined by Miss Lillian D. Wald, who has been at its head since she assisted Mr. Schiff and others to found the institution twenty-two years ago.

Miss Wald illustrated many of her points with charts of statistics and mortality rates, and showed, by actual figures, the results gained in the city by increasing the number of visiting nurses sent to the homes of the poor. No request for funds for the Settlement was made in the talk, but when Miss Wald had finished a number of those present pressed forward and volunteered to assist in carrying the work on by providing for the employment of visiting nurses.

All of Mr. Schiff's guests showed themselves to be deeply interested in the work described by Miss Wald, and several of them, surprised to learn of its scope, said they would like to visit the Settlement and learn more of what it was doing for the poor.

Many Lives Saved.

Miss Wald told her auditors that 226,000 visits to families of the poor in this city were made by the visiting nurses connected with the Settlement last year, and that more than 26,000 patients were given treatment in their homes. She said 90 per cent. of the sick remained in their homes, while only 10 per cent. went to hospitals for treatment. Of the 90 per cent. who remained at home, she said, a great many could not afford proper medical treatment, and many could afford no medical treatment at all.

It was in assisting these with medical treatment—thus making brief what otherwise would be prolonged illness, possibly resulting in death—that the Settlement was making itself of constantly increasing usefulness to the community, Miss Wald said.

She drew especial attention to the Settlement's work among children. The average mortality rate among children under 2 years of age in four hospitals from which she had received statistics was 38 per cent. The average mortality rate among the same class of children attended by the Settlement's workers was 9 per cent. This discrepancy was partly accounted for by the fact that in a great many instances it was the worst cases that were taken to the hospitals, but the figures were given to show, in part, how important a place in the community the Settlement had taken.

Miss Wald said an institution run along the lines of the Settlemnt labored under a handicap in the matter of donations, because its work necessarily was scattered over the city, and it was difficult, she explained, for persons who might contribute otherwise to visualize the work in the absence of impressive looking buildings such as it was possible for other charities to show.

Endowing a Nurseship.

It was explained that one of the most practical methods of assisting in the work of the Settlement was to "endow a nurseship." This, the speaker said, was analogous to endowing a bed in a hospital or a professorship at a college, for a nurse could be provided for about $1,000 a year. A gift yielding that much annual income would provide a nurse for the Settlement work in perpetuity, she said.

A campaign was started more than a year ago to raise $1,000,000 to establish a foundation for carrying on the Henry Street Settlement work permanently, after it has passed from the hands of its founders, but, due to the hard times last Winter, the campaign was not pressed. Miss Wald said last night, however, that the effort to raise the money would be resumed now. In her talk to Mr. Schiff's guests yesterday afternoon she announced that $300,000 had already been raised toward the foundation fund.

"The purpose of the gathering this afternoon was to make the work of the Henry Street Settlement known among a larger circle of people than in the past," Mr. Schiff said last evening. "It was most gratifying to note how much interest everybody present took in the description of the work and its aims."

After Miss Wald's talk, Mr. Schiff's guests were entertained with a song recital by Mrs. Ruth Townsend and tea was served. Among those who attended were:

Those Present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Philbin, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern, Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Wise, Mrs. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norton, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Goldschmidt, Miss Sachs, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ledd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Brown, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kruttschnitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Reick, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loree, Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, Miss Spence, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Mrs. Kobut.

Orchestra Leader a Suicide.

August Eisner, for years leader of the orchestra at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, and a violin teacher, committed suicide at his home, 174 Barclay Street, Flushing, yesterday at noon by shooting himself in the head. Loss of pupils is said to have discouraged him. He was born in Holland fifty-seven years ago, and is survived by two sons and one daughter.

OLDTIMERS AID LEAVITT.

Col. Wm. F. Cody Among Entertainers at Veteran Manager's Benefit.

A testimonial performance to Michae B. Leavitt, a veteran theatrical manager, was given yesterday afternoon in the Manhattan Opera House. Mr. Leavitt was the first manager to make a transcontinental tour by a theatrical company possible by the establishment of chains of theatres for the routing of troupes.

So in the audience there was a sprinkling of men who were connected with the stage when the beneficiary was a power in the theatrical world, and on the stage some old-time performers appeared. One of these was Colonel William F. Cody, known to the public as Buffalo Bill. Colonel Cody said he was in the Rockies when he heard of his old friend's performance and that he "separated the breeze" as fast as ever he could to get here. He gave some reminiscenses of his many years on the stage and in the arena. Then there was a minstrel show in which James T. Powers, Carroll Johnson, Dan Collyer, Matt Wheeler, Tom Lewis, Frank Dumont, John E. Henshaw, Jack Wilson, James J. Armstrong, George Wilson, Albert aHrt, and Fred Niblo, took part. Mr. Niblo also served as announcer and introduced the performers. Bijou Fernandez headed a committee of actresses who sold programs.

EXHIBITS DOG IN 'BITE CASE.'

Small Terrier, Called "Vicious," Makes Jurymen Laugh.

Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday declared he believed in demonstrating facts to juries and ordered the owner of an alleged vicious dog to bring the animal into court. The owner, Michael Suss of 148 Laurel Hill Boulevard, Long Island City, was defendant in an action for $2,000 damages, brought by Martin J. Hart, a coffee and tea merchant of 107 Dupont Street, Brooklyn. Hart alleged that the dog bit him while he was delivering goods to the Suss home on Sept. 14, 1914.

After the order to bring the animal into court Suss retired and soon returned with an undersized fox terrier wearing a heavy muzzle over its nose and held by a stout leash. The appearance of the dog in the courtroom and its diminutive size caused general laughter. A sealed verdict will be returned to Judge Humphrey this morning.

MORE PAY FOR 35,000.

But Fall River Unions May Spurn Offer and Strike for More.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 11.—Upon the action of textile unions, in accepting or rejecting an offer by the Manufacturers' Association of a 5 per cent. raise in pay, depends a strike of 35,000 cotton millworkers, Monday morning, according to a statement made by Secretary Thomas Taylor of the Textile Council tonight.

The offer of an advance, to become effective Jan. 24, was made at a conference earlier in the evening, between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Textile Council, the representative body of the five unions of mill workers. The operatives had demanded a 10 per cent. increase.

The offer will be considered by the unions separately tomorrow. Opinion on the action to be taken seems divided. The weekly payroll of the 35,000 operatives in the city aggregates $300,000.

A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

YOU ARE HARASSED

by numerous city and State officials because your plants do not fulfill the requirements of the law, and justly so, for you are endangering the lives of your employees. Our buildings are new, modern, and satisfy the most exacting demands of the law. We offer them to you at lower rates for Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking and Labor than you are paying for your old troublesome plants.

For Illustrated Booklet, Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City
Phone Murray Hill 7305.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

RECOVER YOUR PROPERTY.
A small advertisement in the Lost column of The New York Times often means speedy recovery of lost property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

"If you are going to steal, I want my share," said a Democratic senator discussing a Naval Bill. Burton J. Hendrick in "What the Pork Barrel Means" tells the results of letting navy and army appropriations be determined by committeemen from states that have navy yards or military posts—In this week's issue of

5¢ a copy **Collier's** THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, New York

Winter Shoe Sale

Fashionable footwear for men, women and children at reductions which will ensure quick disposal. The smartest styles are represented in such variety as to offer wide selections in any size, although no lines are complete. Prompt, efficient service by our own expert sales force.

Continuing today and tomorrow
Semi-annual Sale of
Saks-made Overcoats for Men
Formerly
$50, $48, $45, $40, $38, $35
Now $29
A small charge for alterations

Amid the frantic fireworks of page, half page, and quarter page sales at this season, we choose to announce these important semi-annual reductions in Saks-made overcoats in a short two column advertisement, on the theory that if this space is big enough to do the biggest business in New York on high-grade overcoats at regular prices, it is sufficient to sell them at savings of from $6 to $21 apiece.

Continuing today and tomorrow
The Semi-annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$38, $35, $30 and $28 to
$23.00
A small charge for alterations.

We shall continue today and tomorrow the sale of
Men's Fall and Winter Shoes at $3.95 a pair
Regularly $5 and $6
Size range not quite complete, but it will be easy to find your size in one of the many desirable models shown. In mahogany, Russia and gun metal calf; or in black, vici kid and patent colt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Annual Extraordinary Fur Sale

Owing to unfavorable weather our Annual Fur Sale announced for January 10th, 11th and 12th will be continued during the remaining three days of the week. The radical reductions in prices on furs of every kind include the following

Remarkable Special Values

Separate Muffs

Beaver extra quality	$18.00
Black Fox	15.00
Hudson Seal	15.00

Fox Sets

Selected Cross Fox Sets	*from* $50.00
Selected Dyed Blue Fox	*from* 50.00

Hudson Seal Coats

A notable special for this Sale only.
Coats that were $150.00 *now* $87.50

Cloth Coats

Plain or fur-trimmed, divided into three groups at the following attractive prices:

Coats formerly $38.00 to $45.00	*now* $20.00
Coats formerly $45.00 to $65.00	*now* 30.00
Coats formerly $65.00 to $110.00	*now* 45.00

Men's Department

Muskrat-lined Coats, Persian Collar, were $75.00 *now* $40.00
Muskrat lined, fine Otter Collar, were $90.00 *now* 50.00
Coats lined with fine Eastern Mink, Civet Cat, Hudson Seal and Muskrat, also Automobile Coats and Robes at similarly great reductions.

Revillon Frères
Established 1723
New Address
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

B. Altman & Co.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

of selected qualities and made in the becoming styles of the season, may now be obtained

at pronounced reductions in prices.

INCLUDED IN THE PRESENT OFFERING ARE

Hudson Seal Coats	$75.00,	$125.00, $150.00
Karakul Coats	125.00,	150.00, 190.00

MUFFS		NECKPIECES
$15.00, 18.00	Natural Lynx	$15.00, 21.00
18.00, 28.00	Smoked Fox	9.50, 15.00
15.00, 21.00	Pointed Fox	10.50, 12.50
15.00, 18.00	Black Fox	12.50, 21.00
38.00, 45.00	Natural Cross Fox	28.00, 38.00
21.00, 28.00	Black Lynx	15.00, 18.00
13.50, 18.00	Natural Raccoon	6.50, 8.50
21.00, 28.00	Skunk	10.50, 15.00
15.00, 18.00	Smoked Wolf	17.50, 22.50
18.00, 22.50	Moleskin	6.50, 10.50

Misses' and Children's Fur Coats, Neckpieces and Muffs have also been reduced to prices that warrant an early clearance.

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats
are in the regular stock at the attractive prices of
$48.00, $58.00 and $75.00

(Department on Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MAYOR SEES TAXES LOWER IN 15 YEARS

Tells Senator Brown Pay-as-You-Go Policy Will Bear Fruit by That Time.

AT PEAK OF THE LOAD NOW

Great Municipal Plant Enlarged In Last 17 Years Despite Extravagances, Mr. Mitchel Says.

Mayor Mitchel said in his testimony before the Brown Legislative Committee at the City Hall yesterday that the pay-as-you-go policy of his administration, under which the city pays for improvements from taxes instead of issuing corporate bonds, would not increase the tax rate in the next two years. After that, he said, the tax rate would not increase provided the State imposed no direct tax and the Legislature granted relief by providing exemption from certain mandatory legislation.

"Is there any hope that the city tax rate will be lowered within the next fifteen years under the pay-as-you-go policy?" asked Senator Brown.

"Yes," said the Mayor, "the tax rate, in all probability, will be decreased before that time. As the payment of bonds for non-revenue producing property takes place the tax rate should be lowered, in spite of the pay-as-you-go policy.

"In case the Legislature continued to impose direct taxes and refused to grant relief from mandatory legislation, the city tax rate after two years would be increased, and for a few years would remain higher than the present rate, the Mayor said.

"We are now at the peak of the load," he said, describing an upward curve with a wave of his hand. "We want this relief to help us carry this burden while it is at its heaviest. The new sources of revenue which will be suggested by the report which the Taxation Committee is now on the eve of making will have to be employed, it is expected, only for a few years, when the return of the city to a sound financial basis will enable us to raise sufficient taxes by the ordinary means. The city needs the help of the Legislature, now that the finances of the city are suffering from the wrench we are undergoing in taking the city out of its former unsound financial policy and placing it on a sound one."

Direct State Tax a Policy.

"Well, you cannot expect exemption from the direct State tax this year or for some years to come," said Senator Brown. "Not because the State wants to impose the direct tax, but because it is committed to it, by the policy pursued in the past which was initiated by the city. What do you think will happen if the tax rate is raised still further?"

"It will be a great hardship," said the Mayor. "The taxpayers of this city will suffer and business will suffer. It will be a heavy and unjust burden, but the city will live through it."

"Have you made any provision to meet a possible decline in real estate values?" asked Senator Brown. "As you were embarrassed at the beginning of the war, it is possible that you may be in trouble at the end of it through the fall in real estate values, which is predicted by some."

"We do not anticipate such a decrease," said the Mayor. "We have not made any provision for it. We could not make any provision to meet it. The heaviest burdens carried by the city are debt service and expenditures which it cannot control, so that our hands are tied."

"I don't make any prediction myself," said Senator Brown, "but it has been urged that property values might depreciate as much as one-eighth after the war."

"That opinion is not widely held here," said the Mayor. "Our real estate experts believe that real estate values are now at their lowest level and that any change is likely to be for the better."

Senator Brown asked the Mayor if he did not think that the pay-as-you-go policy should be made obligatory on city officials by charter amendment. Mayor Mitchel replied that he did not. He said that after the present city administration had voluntarily taken steps to correct an unsound practice, which had been growing almost for a century, he believed that the value of the new policy would be so well demonstrated that public opinion would oblige future administrations to adhere to it.

"Well, you are the greatest optimist I have ever seen," said Senator Brown.

"Time and again, in the State and nation, new policies such as this have been put into effect with the belief that they would become permanent, but public opinion has not prevented the policy from being swept away by some succeeding régime."

"I believe," the Mayor said, "that the pay-as-you-go policy will hereafter be in the platform of all parties at city elections."

City Has a Fine Plant.

Senator Brown said the city would have been in splendid shape financially if it had adopted the pay-as-you-go policy eighteen years ago.

"I don't entirely agree with you there," said Mayor Mitchel. "I am thoroughly familiar with the extravagances which have taken place during that time. As Commissioner of Accounts I found an instance where one department had bought carbon paper with the money from non-revenue-producing bonds. I could cite many instances of extravagance. But those seventeen years were the years of the greatest physical growth of the city, and it was necessary to build and enlarge the municipal plant. This could not have been done under the pay-as-you-go policy. If that policy had been in effect, the city should be in splendid financial condition today, but it would not have its present municipal plant.

"Those years of great growth we expect to be followed by years of normal growth, during which such great expenditures will not be needed. Still, I do not think the hands of the city should be absolutely tied, as you suggest. One thing that occurs to me is the possible building of a bridge across the Hudson River. I am not saying that that is desirable or passing on the manner in which it should be built. But, if it were decided that it should be built and that the city should pay for it, it would be too much for the taxpayers to bear the expense all in one year."

"Do you think that the city should enter upon that project at any time within the next ten years?"

"I do not," replied the Mayor.

At Senator Brown's request, Mayor Mitchel described in detail the proposed Marginal Railroad in Brooklyn, a completed plan for which is soon to be reported by the committee of city officials and representatives of the trunk lines. He also described the purchase of Dreamland Park. The Mayor submitted a table showing the corporate stock authorizations of the last three administrations.

Brown Invites Mayor to Albany.

Senator Brown invited the Mayor to come to Albany and point ont the legislation which the Mayor said threw an unjust burden on New York City, and to take up the questions of city finance with the Brown Committee and the Legislature. He predicted that if this were done the city and State would reach a good understanding. Mayor Mitchel said that he accepted the invitation.

The committee will have another hearing with new witnesses at 11 o'clock this morning.

APPEAL TO CITY DELEGATION.

Mayor Asks Legislators to Aid In Reducing Tax Budget.

Mayor Mitchel sent yesterday to every Senator and Assemblyman from New York City a letter saying that, in response to a request for co-operation of the city with the Brown committee, he had made recommendations for legislation which would reduce next year's tax budget by more than thirty-one points.

Control over county officers, the Mayor says, would enable the city to save $2,000,000. If New York City had the same privileges in the matter of vocational training enjoyed by other cities it would save $1,000,000. Another $800,000 would be saved if the Legislature would make the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission of the First District a State charge.

If New York City had an equitable share of the State highways appropriations, as provided by the State Constitution, the Mayor says the city could save $2,000,000 which would otherwise have to be provided for in next year's budget. Four million dollars would be added to the city's revenues by giving the city the stock transfer tax, which, the Mayor says, is an opportunity tax, created solely by the wealth and advantages of New York City.

An amendment to the automobile tax law making the money so collected applicable to the repair of roads actually worn out by automobiles, would give New York City an added sum of $700,000 to devote to its own highways, according to the letter. The division of excise taxes between the State and the communities where they are collected, as was the custom in the past, would add $1,000,000 to New York City's revenues. Further relief for this city would be afforded, the Mayor says, if the New York City representatives would prevent unfair local appropriations. He instances $150,000 to improve property in the City of Olean, of which New York City had to pay $100,000 and $75,000 for an Albany bridge, toward which the city had to pay $50,000. The Mayor adds:

"It would seem the duty of every representative from New York City to oppose all unnecessary State expenditures toward which the taxpayers of this city must pay at least two-thirds, and in particular all appropriations for purely local benefit.

"Any suggestions that you have to make along the lines indicated above will be most welcome. If you desire to make use of the facts and figures collected by city officers in the matters in which we are all interested, I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. This is the time for all public servants in whom the people of this city have placed their confidence to unite and co-operate for the common good."

MITCHEL ASKS FOR ECONOMY.

Message to Aldermen Suggests Home Rule May Come.

In his annual message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mayor Mitchel made a strong plea for the co-operation of the members in carrying out a rigorous plan of economy for the next two years. The Mayor said that home rule alone could save the city from the ever-growing tax burden, and that the city could not be held responsible for unnecessary burdens until the Legislature granted it home rule. The Mayor reviewed at length what had been accomplished in the first two years of his administration, and he expressed confidence in the co-operation of the Tammany Aldermen during the next two years.

"If, as a result of the deliberations of the State Legislative Investigating Committee, of which Senator Elon R. Brown is Chairman, and which is now engaged upon an examination into the condition of the city's finances, the city is granted the degeree of home rule for which I have pleaded, there are several reorganizations which I think should be made for the purposes of greater economy and efficiency," said the message. "Among these are the establishment, through the consolidation of existing agencies, of a centralized Hospital Department and the creation of a department to care for the physical upkeep and maintenance of the city's plant and equipment and the consolidation of certain of the county offices. In all this work the assistance of the Board of Aldermen will be vitally necessary."

The Mayor said that at a later date he would send to the board a statement of the city's financial condition.

'OLD MEN BAR MISS BLATCH.'

Lawyer Says So in Her Suit Against Engineers' Society.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court on the application of Mrs. Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest, daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, for a writ of mandamus directing the American Society of Civil Engineers to reinstate her as a member. Mrs. De Forest sued in her maiden name, and alleged that, when her age had made her ineligible to continue in the society as a junior member on Dec. 20 last, the society had refused to elect her as an associate member because she was a woman.

Roger Foster, her attorney, explained that his client was the first woman to receive the degree of civil engineer at Cornell University, that in 1905 and 1906 she was the architectural steel draughtsman for the American Bridge Company, and that later she was employed in the same capacity by the Board of Water Supply, and that for three years she was assistant engineer and chief draughtsman for the Radley Steel Company.

At present she is employed as assistant engineer for the Public Service Commission, and is in charge of getting out track alignment drawings for the dual system.

Mr. Foster said a majority of the members of the society wanted Miss Blatch as an associate member, but that three or four "respectable old gentlemen" objected "because they thought women still wore hoop skirts." He said he had not been able to discover just how many of the Trustees voted against Mis Blatch, but that to the best of his knowledge a majority of them were in favor of her remaining in the society.

W. Cleveland Runyon, for the society, said the society had acted in the usual manner in the case of the plaintiff, and that to be entitled to associate membership one must have been a practicing engineer for six years, and must have had charge of responsible engineering work. He said that Miss Blatch, as a junior, was entitled to the privileges of the society building without being actually a member of the society. The court reserved decision.

DENIES RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Small Profits, Big Sales, Corn Products' Aim, Says Head.

Technical evidence as to prices took up most of the time yesterday of the Federal District Court, in which Judge Learned Hand is hearing the Government's Sherman law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company. Assistant Attorney General Adkins called C. D. Edinburgh, sales manager of the American Maize Products Company, to the stand, and he went into the price at which sugar and glucose had been sold in the last few years.

Edward T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, was called and denied absolutely that he had ever taken any action to restrain the Federal Syrup Company, and he also made a sweeping denial of the testimony of Bertram Orde, President of that company, concerning the Corn Products Refining Company's policy.

He also gave an outline of the starch and sugar factories of the country, and explained the Corn Products Company's reduction in price, which had hurt its competitors, by the fact that it had attained a position in which it could affect a very great reduction in cost.

"We aimed at making only a 10-cent a bushel profit," said Mr. Bedford, "and spent $5,000,000 in advertising so as to extend our business, but we never at any time tried to restrain the business of our rivals."

The case will continue this morning.

Founded 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — Founded 1827

Telephone 5000 Murray Hill

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

First of Our Customary "January" Sales in the New Store

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*In full accordance with an old-established custom to always enter the Spring Season with our stocks in every department aglow with new up-to-the-minute merchandise, we select January as the month to dispose of all remaining Winter articles still on our shelves at Reductions in prices sufficiently interesting to make all our offerings most attractive to our customers. A small part of the offerings is as follows:*

January Special Sale of

Men's Fine Furnishings

Overcoats

Fine Dress Overcoats—All our better grade coats grouped in one lot. Finely tailored and most perfect fitting in every detail. Conservative models suitable for day or evening wear. *Regularly $35.00 and $39.00* — **26.50**

Business or Dress Coats—Fine dark oxford and black coatings that are unusually well made and finished. Mostly conservative models always in demand. Styles are especially for business or dress occasions. *Regularly $26.50* — **19.50**

Men's Gloves

Superior Grade Tan Cape—1 clasp, with English spear back and Paris point stitching—P. X. M. seams—an unusually fine lot in this shipment. *Specially priced, pair* — **1.10**

High Grade Grey Mocha—1 clasp, very soft and pliable, made of the best selected skins, suitable for present wear. *Specially priced* — **1.35**

Fine Shirts

Newest Silk Mixed Shirts—Totally different and entirely new shirtings. Made from our own selection of these advance 1916 Spring shirtings. Finest making. Soft cuffs. *Real Value $2.50* — **1.55**

New Woven Madras Shirts — Very finely woven colors of the most wanted neat stripes. Liberal sized, well made shirts that are fast color and will give excellent service. *Real Value $1.65* — **1.10**

Men's Ties

Fine Plain Colored Cravats—15 of the best staple colors and shades. Rich soft woven rep silks. Shapes are the popular wide folded end four-in-hands. *Specially priced* — **50c**

Imported Cotton Half Hose—Morley's English make. Just received a large invoice of these very special grades. Plain black, in all sizes. *Specially priced* — **35c**

Important Sale of

Women's, Small Women's and Misses' Present Season Apparel

140 Women's Garments — Sizes 34 to 42

Tailor Suits of broadcloth and English woolens. Choice mid-season style. Long coat model, fur on collar. Colors black, navy, green, brown and field-mouse. *Value $32.50*

Women's Coats—Of fine black broadcloth, velvet convertible collar. Lined and interlined. *Value $30.00*

Taffeta Dresses—A smart simple model with Georgette crepe combination. Ideal for Southern wear. *Value $30.00*

— **22.50**

110 Misses' Garments — Sizes 14 to 20 years

Smart New Sport Suit of fine knit wool cloth, latest model skirt and loose belted coat in the fashionable heather mixtures. *Special price* — **26.50**

Daytime Coats—Of fine grade striped velour, in the fashionable colors, a very smart coat handsomely lined throughout, large convertible collar and cuffs of raccoon. *Value $59.50* — **49.50**

Afternoon Dresses of fine velveteen in all the new shades, only two or three of a kind. Smart styles with Charmeuse combination; smocked, bead embroidery and fur. *Regular price $45.00* — **39.50**

Blouses and Waists

New and Exceptionally Smart Models and Very Specially Priced.

Blouses and Waists of Merveilleux, embroidered Georgette crepe, striped crepe de chine, French voiles, black lace and white corduroy, sport model. *Very special price* — **5.00**

Blouses and Waists of lace, made over Georgette, also with black lace Bolero, net and ribbon combination over chiffon. — **12.00**

Also voiles, linens and Pussy Willow in newest Spring models. — **3.00**

White Sale of Muslin and Silk

Underwear

FRENCH (imported)—Dainty models of the latest Parisian creations. Hand embroidered and some lace trimmed, all are offered at our usual **January Discount of 20%.**

Corset Covers, 1.15, 1.50, 2.25 up
Drawers, 1.25, 1.50, 2.75 up
Chemises, 1.50, 1.75, 2.95 up
Chemises (envelope), 1.75, 3.50, 5.00 up
Combinations (drawer), 2.45, 2.75, 3.25 up
Night Gowns, 2.75, 3.50, 4.25 up

Special January Discount **20%**

PHILIPINE—Exquisitely hand embroidered on finest soft materials. Latest improved American models.

Night Gowns, 2.25, 3.25, 4.50 up
Chemises (envelope), 2.50, 3.75 up

Less **20%**

WASH SILK—of the finer grades of washable Satin and Crepe de Chine in white or flesh color. Latest Spring styles, exquisitely made and finished.

Camisoles—Special prices, **95c, 1.45, 2.00 up**

Chemises (Envelope)—Special prices, **2.95, 4.25, 5.00 up**

Night Gowns—Special prices, **5.95, 6.95, 9.50 up**

DOMESTIC—Choicest 1916 designs, improved American models and copies of latest Paris creations. All of very fine Nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Drawers, 90c, 1.25, 1.65 up
Chemises (Envelope)— 85c, 1.10, 1.35 up
Combination (Drawer)— 1.25, 1.45, 1.65 up
Night Gowns, 90c, 1.25, 1.65 up

The Great Annual Event.
The Sale of

Fine Housekeeping Linens

All Our Own High Class Stock

Stock Valued at Over $40,000.00 From the World's Best Makers

Savings 1/3 to 1/4

Table Cloths and Napkins

Of finest selected qualities of satin damask, representing an extensive variety of the most beautiful designs of recent creation as well as the famous standard and well known patterns. The price savings will be of special interest on this occasion to all good housekeepers.

500 Cloths—2x2.	*Regularly*	$3.50	2.70	350 doz. Napkins—22 inch.	*Regularly* $4.75 3.50
400 Cloths—2x2.	*Regularly*	$5.00	3.95	300 doz. Napkins—22 inch.	*Regularly* $7.50 5.85
300 Cloths—2x2½.	*Regularly*	$4.50	3.35	300 doz. Napkins—22 inch.	*Regularly* $8.50 7.20
300 Cloths—2x2½.	*Regularly*	$6.00	4.85	200 doz. Napkins—24 inch.	*Regularly* $6.00 4.50
200 Cloths—2x3.	*Regularly*	$5.00	3.95	200 doz. Napkins—24 inch.	*Regularly* $8.00 5.50
200 Cloths—2x3.	*Regularly*	$6.50	5.00	150 doz. Napkins—24 inch.	*Regularly* $8.50 6.00
150 Cloths—2½x2½.	*Regularly*	$7.75	6.25	125 doz. Napkins—Dinner size.	*Regularly* $7.50 5.50
125 Cloths—2½x3.	*Regularly*	$9.00	7.65	100 doz. Napkins—Dinner size.	*Regularly* $11.00 6.75

Extra Fine Cloths of Double Satin Damask of large sizes. *Values $10.00 to $17.50* Now 7.65, 9.00, 13.50, 14.50

Napkins to match— *Values $12.50 to $21.00.* Now 10.00, 12.50, 14.00, 17.50

Fine Linen Toilet Towels

2,500 dozen representing the best grades of Huckaback and other new and popular weaves, plain hemmed and hemstitched.

750 doz. Huck Towels—	*Regularly*	$3.50	2.75
600 doz. Huck Towels—	*Regularly*	$3.75	3.00
450 doz. Huck Towels—	*Regularly*	$5.00	3.75
400 doz. Huck Towels—	*Regularly*	$7.00	5.50
300 doz. Huck Towels—	*Regularly*	$10.50	8.00

Turkish Bath Towels

1,000 dozen of finest American and Foreign makes; soft and absorbent; plain and with colored ends.

300 doz. Bath Towels—	*Regularly*	$3.00	4.00
300 doz. Bath Towels—	*Regularly*	$5.50	6.90
250 doz. Bath Towels—	*Regularly*	$6.00	2.30
100 doz. Bath Towels—	*Regularly*	$7.00	7.50
50 doz. Bath Towels—	*Regularly*	$12.00	8.50

Linen Sheets and Cases

of heavy Irish linen, of fine, round thread; noted for softness and durability.

Single Bed Size—	*Value $7.50 and $10.00,*	6.00, 8.25
Double Bed Size—	*Value $9.50 and $12.00,*	7.15, 9.85
Pillow Cases—	*Value $2.25 and $3.00,*	1.80, 2.25

Kitchen Linens

Large selection of kitchen, glass, pantry and roller towels, hemmed and ready for use.

500 doz. Glass and Pantry Towels—	doz.	2.85
300 doz. Glass and Pantry Towels—	doz.	3.75
300 doz. Kitchen Towels—	doz.	3.75

Corsets

Latest 1916 Models
Our Exclusive
"La Sylvina"
20% Off Our Regular Prices

Perfect in fit, of exquisite material, beautifully finished, equal to much higher priced Corsets; adapted for the slight medium and full figures in Coutil or Broche.

Regular Stock Prices 5.00 and 6.00
Sale Price 20% Off

"Successo" Corsets, $3.95
"C. B." Corsets, $5.00
"Regalist" Corsets, $5.00

20% Off

Brassieres

Linen embroidered or lace trimmed. *Specially priced* 45c, 90c, 1.35, 1.85

"La Sylvina" Brassiere—Hand embroidered. *Specially priced* 1.95

Filet Lace Brassiere—*Specially priced* 95c

Washable Satin Bandeaux—*Specially priced* 1.45

Boudoir Apparel

20% Off These Prices

Albatross Negligees — Empire model, accordion pleated skirt. Collar and cuffs of organdie. $4.25

Boudoir Robes of Eiderdown, satin ribbon and challie finish, unusual model, $10.00

Boudoir Robes of Eiderdown, satin ribbon trim, silk lining, $14.00

Boudoir Robes of French flannel, novelty embroidered collar and cuffs, $13.50

Boudoir Robes of Zenana, hand embroidered collar and cuffs, $19.50

Boudoir Robes of Zenana, hand embroidered collar, cuffs and front, $38.50

Less 20%

1,415 Pairs

Fine Wool Blankets

Orders placed by us over one year ago before the great advance in price. The blankets are now offered at a substantial reduction from the old prices.

200 Pairs Single Bed Size— *Regular price* $3.50 **2.65**	**215 Pairs Double Bed Size**— *Regular price* $5.50 **4.15**
225 Pairs Single Bed Size— *Regular price* $4.50 **3.50**	**185 Pairs Double Bed Size**— *Regular price* $8.50 **6.65**
200 Pairs Single Bed Size— *Regular price* $6.75 **5.35**	**125 Pairs Double Bed Size**— *Regular price* $10.75 **8.75**
150 Pairs Single Bed Size— *Regular price* $9.50 **7.35**	**115 Pairs Extra Bed Size**— *Regular price* $10.50 **7.95**

VERY SPECIAL—100 Pairs Extra Bed Size— *Regular price* $13.50 **10.25**

Specially Arranged Sale for

Infants and Little Children

Infants' Hand-made Dresses—Dainty hand embroidered yoke, skirt hand embroidered above hem, neck and sleeves lace trimmed. *Value $3.50* — **1.95**

Infants' Hand-made Dresses—Empire style yoke, with hand-embroidery design, neck and sleeves lace trimmed. *Value $2.95* — **1.50**

Infants' Hand-made Dresses — Empire style, dainty hand-embroidered yoke, beading and lace on neck and sleeves. *Value $2.50* — **1.50**

Children's Knicker Drawers — Ruffle of dainty embroidery, beading above ruffle—sizes 2 to 8 years. *Value 75c* — **50c**

Infants' Hand-made Skirts—On waist, hand-embroidered, scalloped edge; dot above scallop. *Value $1.50* — **95c**

Children's Knicker Drawers — Ruffle of dainty embroidery insertion above ruffle with ribbon drawn through. *Value 85c* — **60c**

Infants' Hand-made Skirts — On waist, hand-embroidered scalloped edge, dainty design above scallop. *Value $1.50* — **1.15**

Children's Drawers—Ruffle of embroidery with tucks above ruffle—sizes 6 to 14 years. *Value 75c* — **50c**

1,000

Comfortables and Bed Spreads

All are of superior grades. Made under the most sanitary conditions.

Comfortables

Fine Figured Silkoline—Cotton filled. *Regular price $2.25* — **1.75**

Fine Figured Silk Mull—Plain borders. *Regular price $3.25* — **2.65**

Fine Figured Silkoline—Wool filled. *Regular price $4.00* — **3.35**

Plain Silk Mull—Wool filled. French stitching. *Regular price $8.50* — **6.50**

Bed Spreads

Crochet Spread—Single bed size. *Regular price $1.30* — **1.10**

Crochet Spread—Double bed size. *Regular price $2.25* — **1.95**

Marseilles Spread—Single bed size, hem'd. *Regular price $3.50* — **2.95**

Marseilles Spread—Double bed size, scalloped. *Regular price $4.00* — **3.35**

HALF MILLION MORE SENT TO AID JEWS

American Committee Authorizes New Distribution of Funds in War Zones.

TOTAL EXCEEDS $2,000,000

Many Generous Donations Recorded Yesterday—New Agencies Join in Relief Work.

The American Jewish Relief Committee authorized yesterday the distribution of almost a half million dollars to Jews suffering from the war. The Distribution Committee met in the office of Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street. For general relief in Russia $100,000 was authorized for immediate use, which makes more than $1,000,000 sent to relieve Jewish suffering there. This money will be sent to the Jewish Colonization Association in Petrograd for distribution. To Russia will also be sent $50,000 for the relief of Galician prisoners and refugees.

For distribution in Austria-Hungary, through the Israelitsche Alliance in Vienna, $125,000 is to be sent. This includes relief in Galicia. For general relief in German Poland $175,000 is assigned, and for Jewish students in Swiss universities $2,500 will be sent. For refugees in Alexandria $1,000 a month is assigned for four months. So far, excluding the amount authorized by the Distribution Committee yesterday, $1,881,743 has been sent for Jewish relief abroad.

The Treasurer announced last evening that $927,300.52 in cash had been received and pledges amounting to $191,486.40 recorded.

Those desiring to assist the work can send their contribution directly to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street. Checks can also be sent to the Central Committee for the Relief of Jewish Suffering from the War, care of Harry Fischel, tenth floor, World Building, and to the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway.

Mr. Warburg said that while the American Committee was the clearing house for the fund any of the numerous Jewish benevolent or social organizations would forward contributions to the committee. The Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue; the Campaign Committee, 174 Second Avenue; the Women's Branch of the People's Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Phillip Lewisohn of 922 Fifth Avenue is the head; the Women of the Hour Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 174 Second Avenue, and the Brooklyn Jewish Volunteer Relief Committee, 316 Graham Avenue, have all been at work assisting in the work of relief.

An error was made yesterday in announcing the gift of M. S. Lehman. It was stated that he had contributed $500. He gave $5,000. The contributions of $25 or more received yesterday at the office of the Treasurer, Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, were:

Stettiner Bros.	$25	D. Kleinbard	$127
Samuel Wacht	100	E. Untermeyer	500
L. J. Aitking	25	Jonas Koch	200
E. Aisel	1,000	Shiman Bros. & Co.	500
E. Brunswick	25	Shimal-Miller Co.	200
M. Montefiore	25	O. J. Somers Co.	25
Morris Wolgal & Co.	60	M. L. Robbins	500
Wichita Falls Com.	334	W. A. Fleres	25
Shapiro & Hellman	100	J. Frankel's Sons	250
Hy Grade Clothing Co.	25	S. H. Levy	50
Cairo Com.	75	Weinberg	100
Marcus Stine	100	H. Schenkein's Sons	100
L. Schafer	100	A. Katz & Co.	25
Well Wishers	35	L. Manheim & Bros.	50
H. Weinstein	25	E. Van Dam	100
H. Wolff	250	A. Wallach & Co.	100
Walter Scott	25	J. Frankiln	25
Edward Schafer	100	A. Elsey	50
Staff H. O. Asylum	100	Lissauer Co.	100
Jacob Sachs	25	H. Freund & Bros.	100
Mrs. J. Swan	100	F. Sulzberger	25
C. E. Schafer	100	Wolfsheim & Sash.	50
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer	50	Mrs. I. Goldsmith.	100
M. W.	25	W. Untermeyer	100
I. Samuels	25	Yankauer, Newitt & Platt	25
Chevra Shaar Emonough	25	Goldmuntz Bros.	50
New Castle Leather Co.	250	L. Oettinger	100
Intercol. Students	100	Korones Bros.	100
Star Skirt Co.	100	Irving Baum	25
Freudenheim Bros.	500	L. Feldenheimer	50
W. I. Walter	1,000	F. Goldsmith	100
Jacobson Bros.	500	M. Untermeyer	100
Emanuel Cong.	85	Oppenheimer & Strauss	25
A. Shiman	1,000	J. Lendan Co.	50
Temple Emanu-El	2,500	Charles Marx	100
Free Sons Israel.	1,500	Kastenbaer & Lehefeld	100
Samuel Green	25	M. Bauman & Co.	25
People's Rel. C.	400	Freudenheim & Sons	50
W. S. Tal. Torah	510	J. Mehrlust	100
Stockton Com.	73	A. Schwob, Inc.	100
W. I. Rosenfeld	250	Levitt & Gold	25

The People's Relief Committee announced yesterday the receipt of $500 from the teachers of Public School 4, also that it has arranged a concert for Sunday evening in the Fourteenth Street Armory.

SAYS HE PUT HAPGOOD OUT.

Sheffield Tells Court About a Quarrel in His Home.

Justus Sheffield testified yesterday before Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City, in whose court the cross suits for divorce of Sheffield and Mrs. Rena Carey Sheffield have been on trial for several weeks, that he once ordered Hutchins Hapgood out of his home. Hapgood was a former college mate and had been his best man. But Sheffield said he was angered when Hapgood remonstrated with him after Mrs. Sheffield had cried, "Oh, Hutch, protect me."

Sheffield said he had been reproving his wife for having dined at a New York hotel at a time when he was nearly penniless. He said she told him she had pawned her watch to pay for the dinner, but had declined to show him the pawn ticket.

The trial will be continued today.

British Holdings in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—According to an official estimate made today, the value of property in Germany owned by subjects of Great Britain is approximately £72,000,000. The value of German-owned property in Great Britain was given as £105,000,000.

MOOSE HOLD OUT THE OLIVE BRANCH

Continued from Page 1.

crisis, in which for the last eighteen months this nation has fallen far short of its duty both to its own people and to the law-abiding and justice-loving nations of mankind.

There is a crying need that we shall cast aside all purely partisan considerations and disregard all but the vital issues affecting the national life, and shall strive whole-heartedly for a sound Americanism, which shall insist that every man who is within our borders shall be an American and nothing else.

We must do justice to our people at home; we must insist that they have justice when abroad.

We must insist on the most thoroughgoing preparedness to protect our rights against all possible attacks by any aggressors. Such preparedness is the best guarantee of any honorable peace.

We must ever remember that there cannot be such preparedness in things material unless there is also that preparedness of soul and spirit which alone renders a nation fit to perform its high and difficult duties in national and international life.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A Statement by Perkins.

In discussing the Declaration of Principles adopted, George W. Perkins of New York said:

"The declaration issued by the National Committee means just what it says. It was prepared with great care. There is nothing of bluff or threat in it. It is an honest and fair statement of the situation.

"The men here today, representing forty-seven of the forty-eight States in the Union, realize that our country is facing a crisis, and, to the best of our ability and with a spirit of placing the needs of our country beyond the interests of our party, we have tried to do our full share toward helping outline a program that we believe will go very far toward meeting the views of a majority of right-thinking people.

"We are all hoping that both the Progressive and the Republican Parties will agree on a candidate, and it will not necessarily have to be Colonel Roosevelt. We are not thinking of the name of the candidate just now. The time for the convention is several months away, and in these days, when things are moving so fast and conditions changing so rapidly, we do not know who might be deemed the best man for the place when the time comes."

Besides the telegram from Colonel Roosevelt, messages were received by the committee from Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, the nominee for Vice President in 1912; Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Oscar S. Straus of New York, Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, John M. Parker of New Orleans, and Arthur N. Sager of Missouri. All urged the Progressives to stand together in 1916.

Ex-Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who was the first Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, was in Chicago, but did not participate in the meeting. Although he is known to have clashed with Mr. Perkins during the 1912 campaign, and subsequently resigned as head of the committee, he said he still retained his membership in the committee, and would have attended the meeting if he had not had business engagements. He was represented by proxy.

Medill McCormick, who resigned as Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois a year ago and later returned to the Republican Party, mingled with the Progressive leaders but did not attend the committee meeting. A dozen of the Progressives were Mr. McCormick's guests at dinner tonight.

Further arrangements for the Progressive convention will be made by the National Executive Committee at a meeting in New York within the next few days. The convention may be held in the Auditorium Theatre. Options on the Auditorium Theatre and Orchestra Hall have been taken pending the completion of arrangements.

BARNES WON'T TAKE PLACE ON BIG FOUR

Foresees Roosevelt Fight at Chicago and Is Unwilling to be a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—William Barnes will not be a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In a letter to Frederick C. Tanner, his successor as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which was made public here tonight, Mr. Barnes announced that he would not seek to be one of the "big four" from this State. As the Republican Committee of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District met here today and selected the district delegates, his selection as a delegate at large would b Mr. Barnes's only chance to have a seat and vote in the convention.

In his letter to Chairman Tanner Mr. Barnes ascribes his act of self-effacement to a desire not to embarrass the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in the fight which Mr. Barnes believes it will be called upon to make to prevent the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for President. Here is the Barnes letter:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Tanner: The Republican Congressional Committee of this district met today and selected Mr. E. J. Staley and Senator Sage as delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be voted for at the primary April 4. With the action of this committee I am in entire accord.

Lest this action should lead to the inference that it is my expectation that the Republican State Convention, which I understand is to be held in February, will suggest me as one of the four delegates-at-large, I am writing to advise you of my determination not to go to the convention as a delegate.

Powerful influences are at work to bring about the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. That this should be prevented, I am confident is the opinion of all sane men and women. If we are to prepare for defense, as Mr. Roosevelt himself properly urges, it would be irrational to place the power thus created in the hands of one who would itch to use it.

In view of the contention which I foresee will come before the National Convention over the Roosevelt candidacy, it would be injudicious for me to be a delegate. The New York delegation, which I assume will be a unit against Mr. Roosevelt's perennial ambitions, should not be open to the charge that any personal element was involved in its action.

I shall be at Chicago as the member of the National Committee from this State, to perform such duties as properly devolve upon me. With best regards, I am, sincerely yours, WILLIAM BARNES.

The letter of Mr. Barnes was made public after a meeting of the Congressional Committee. Senator Sage and Ellis J. Staley, who is Chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee, are both stanch Barnes men who owe their present place in public life wholly to his influence.

ASK WILSON TO NAME TAFT.

Lawyers Send Letter Urging Ex-President for Supreme Court.

A letter signed by prominent lawyers in several States, among them seven men who have been President of the American Bar Association, of whom four are Democrats and three Republicans, has been sent to President Wilson urging him to appoint ex-President William Howard Taft as successor to the late Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court. Here is the letter:

Believing that the Hon. William H. Taft, on account of training in the law and on the bench and in public affairs, and also by reason of his great moral and intellectual qualities and the confidence reposed in him by the people of the United States, is better qualified than any other man successfully to discharge the high duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that his appointment will be preeminently satisfactory to the people of the United States, we earnestly and respectfully urge that you nominate him to succeed Mr. Justice Lamar.

Among the signers are Edgar Howard Farrar, New Orleans; J. M. Dickinson, Chicago; Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, New York; R. G. Brown, Minneapolis; H. D. Esterbrook, New York; W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis; J. Newton Fiero, New York; Robert H. Parkinson, Illinois; Charles A. Boston, New York; Charles Blood Smith, Topeka; Thomas J. Parkinson, New York; Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany; C. T. Bond, Baltimore; John T. Richards, Chicago; Everett P. Wheeler, New York; Lucien Hugh Alexander, Philadelphia; Thomas W. Shelton, Norfolk; Henry Steckbridge, Baltimore; Arthur I. Varys, Columbus; George Whitelock, Baltimore; Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne; Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah; Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis; John Lowell, Boston; Chapin Brown, Washington; Walter George Smith, Philadelphia; Edward W. Keasbey, Newark, N. J., and William M. Chadbourne, New York.

Declaration of Principles Adopted By the Progressive National Committee

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The full text of the declaration of principles adopted today by the Progressive National Committee follows:

The Progressive Party began its existence, as did the Republican Party, as a party of moral conviction and national purpose. The Progressive platform of 1912 was of necessity a composite of national and State issues, for the party was a new organization and had to speak at once for both nation and State. Since then State issues, such as the short ballot, initiative, referendum, and recall, have been taken up in various State platforms.

The national issues presented by our platform of 1912 and those for which we now stand represent the vital needs of our national life. They are in substance:

A broader nationalism, to make possible an effective program of social and industrial justice at home and the protection of American citizens and rights abroad.

The constructive Federal regulation, rather than the destructive disruption, of efficient business organizations, behavior and not size being the test.

The introduction of business efficiency into Government by the budget system and the co-ordination of departments.

A permanent, non-partisan tariff commission, to make possible the scientific revision of tariff schedules on protective lines; also a pledge for the immediate revision of such schedules as the conditions of the world war have made unjust or as are necessary for the preservation, after the war, of industries newly established here, whose necessity the war has demonstrated.

A provision for equal suffrage.

The dethronement of invisible government.

A provision for an adequate merchant marine.

To the progressive platform of 1912, as above summarized and amplified, we pledge our continued allegiance. Both of the old parties have failed to make serious efforts to enact these national principles into law.

Wilson Administration Attacked.

Because of the failure of the Wilson Administration to deal adequately with national honor and industrial welfare, this country faces problems of graver and more far-reaching consequence than any since the civil war.

International law is humanity's final safeguard and civilization's last bulwark. It's recognition and observance by the nations is the true measure of the world's progress. It is our high duty to do our utmost to uphold it for the advancement of higher civilization. It is likewise our supreme duty to protect American institutions and American standards of justice. This momentous hour therefore demands a complete preparedness, not merely in military armament, but preparedness that will mobilize our economic resources, agricultural, industrial, and financial; a preparedness that will unify American citizenship and create a loyalty to our institutions such as people of other nations have so patriotically shown since the terrible test of war; the preparedness of self-defense, that preparedness which breathes a spirit unalterably opposed to militarism and the ultimate object of which is universal peace, but a national spirit and soul which views the doctrine of peace at any price as futile, cowardly, and unrighteous, and which will unhesitatingly make any needed sacrifice to uphold American standards of humanity and justice. Only that spirit will put this nation where it can move effectively for the world peace which we desire.

The Wilson Administration has repudiated the faith of our forefathers, which made the American flag the sufficient protection of an American citizen around the world. It has suffered American men, women, and children to be slaughtered in Mexico and on the high seas, American property to be destroyed and American liberty to travel and trade to be subject to the arbitrary and lawless coercion of foreign belligerents. It has stood by while the law of nations disappeared from the earth without adequate protest or effective resistance. It, first among American Administrations, has shown the supine spirit, whose sure consequence is the contempt of the world.

Says People Call for Leadership.

Our people are becoming impatient of leaders who hold that comfort, prosperity, and material welfare are above honor, self-sacrifice, and patriotism. We need a reawakening of older Americanism, of our belief in those things that our country and our flag stand for. Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself, for the country's benefit, the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. They are demanding that principles and policies shall be proclaimed and carried out by a man who has the wisdom to formulate them and the manhood to fight for them.

Keenly alive to this, we call the National Convention of the Progressive Party to assemble in Chicago at the same time the National Convention of the Republican Party is to assemble there. We take this action, believing that the surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican Parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles. We are confident that the rank and file of the Republican Party and the very large independent vote of this country will support such an effort.

We pledge ourselves to approach the consideration of the issues involved in such an effort without any desire to revive partisan bitterness. If the Republican Convention is responsive to the patriotic spirit that brought the Republican Party into being and that made it dominant for half a century; if it meet this crisis in the spirit of broad patriotism that rises above partisanship, the effort for a common leadership will be successful.

Will Not Stick on Details.

As a result, when the conventions of the two parties adjourn, the spirit of confidence and victory for the leader thus selected and the principles to which he is committed will in itself go far for insuring victory in November. Should the effort fail, the responsibility for the result will not rest on the Progressive National Convention or on the four million voters who supported Progressive candidates in 1912.

They, when called upon again to do so, will as firmly refuse to surrender to party machines. The responsibility will rest on other shoulders than ours, and this will be so apparent to the voters of the country as to result in victory for the national Progressive party in the Fall's election. In this turning point in world history, we will not stick on details. We will lay aside partisanship and prejudice. But we will never surrender those principles for which we stand and have stood. We will follow only a leader whom we known stands for them and is able to put them through.

POLICE DETAIN PEPPERMAN.

More Charges Against Mahwah's Alleged "Raffles."

Morris L. Pepperman, the young society dancer whom Justice William Harrison Rodgers of Mahwah, N. J., branded as a juvenile "Raffles," is detained by the police in Philadelphia, according to information received by Justice Rodgers yesterday.

Justice Rodgers says he believes Pepperman to have committed at least ten burglaries in Mahwah during the past Summer. According to Justice Rodgers, all these alleged burglaries were similar in nature to that which Pepperman is charged with having committed at the home of Councilman Frank C. Dator on Dec. 30 last.

Most of the material taken from the Dator home, including jewelry, silverware, and money, was returned to the Councilman on New Year's eve by two men.

W. L. Pepperman, Vice President of the interborough, denies that he was one of the men who went to Mahwah. He said yesterday:

"It is a case of mistaken identity. Justice Rodgers has evidently confused me with my brother. I reiterate that I have not been in New Jersey in two years and I have not seen Justice Rodgers at any time."

With reference to his nephew's alleged conduct, Mr. Pepperman said:

"I think an older companion of my nephew induced him to participate in this foolish thing. The boy made use of the names of Theodore Shonts and myself to gain credit. He is no relation to Mr. Shonts, in fact Mr. Shonts never saw him in his life."

A dispatch from Philadelphia last night said a young man who gave his name as M. L. Pepperman was detained by the police of that city.

START GARY BOOM FOR PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

much on his record as the head of a great corporation who devoted personal energy toward the improvement of working conditions among his men. Since the Steel Corporation took up organized welfare work about seven years ago more than $6,000,000 has been spent in the installation of devices to prevent injury and in appliances to enhance the comfort of steel workers and their families.

Judge Gary has held that in poor times, as well as in good, wage schedules should be maintained. Certain politicians believe that Judge Gary's attitude toward the matter of wages would be a strong factor in promoting his candidacy before the people, in view of the Steel Corporation's decision last week to advance wages 10 per cent. on Feb. 1, and in spite of the corporation's attitude in discountenancing unionism.

Now that it is known that Judge Gary is being considered as a Presidential possibility, certain events of recent months would seem to show that a plan to this end had been some time in the forming. Prominent steel men spoke of this yesterday when they heard what was possibly in the wind. The latest step in these developments, they said, was the advance of wages voted at the Finance Committee's meeting last week.

The step preceding this, it was pointed out, was the long statement issued the day before the meeting by Judge Gary in which he made clear his opinion that the country must begin soon upon measures tending to safeguard the nation's industries, the first of which should be a tariff adequate in its protective qualities for domestic business after the war ends. Judge Gary devoted a part of his discussion to words of warning against a number of possibilities likely to grow out of the war, but his admonition on the tariff was the one that attracted the greatest attention among the general public.

Steel makers went much farther back than this, however, in tracing out possible steps toward the finding of a coalition candidate who could satisfy the demands of both Republicans and Progressives. A man in the inner circle of the steel trade predicted that, if Judge Gary semed to be well received by the rank and file of the two parties, his withdrawal from the Steel Corporation would be only a matter of days. He would be succeeded, it was said, by Henry C. Frick.

Since Judge Gary's statement was issued there have been rumors that Mr. Frick was displeased with the opinions contained therein, and that friction had developed in the Steel Corporation's Board of Directors. THE TIMES's informants said yesterday that nothing could be further from the truth than this. Mr. Frick, it was stated, not only agreed thoroughly with Judge Gary's ideas, but had probably known in advance of their import.

As steel men see it, Mr. Frick was cognizant a long time ago of the political situation with reference to Judge Gary and began to pave the way for Judge Gary's retirement from the corporation if need should arise. Much significance was attached yesterday to the sale a few weeks ago by Mr. Frick of his interests in the Cambria Steel Company to persons seeking control of the company.

There was no occasion for the sale, it was said, inasmuch as plans were under consideration for a merger of steel concerns, in which the Cambria would have a part, and Mr. Frick's holdings would have brought a greater profit if retained and turned into the combination. By selling his Cambria stock, the inference was Mr. Frick would be free from interests in a concern competing with the Steel Corporation and could assume the Chairmanship of the greater organization without criticism.

The foregoing might be largely conjecture, the steelmaker admitted, but it had enough body to interest politicians of Pennsylvania and other States where the Steel Corporation has large interests. It was learned that in political circles of Pittsburgh the mention of Judge Gary's name as a possible candidate has been a subject of discussion ever since the Gary dinner.

Evidently something of the same thing has penetrated to the political fastnesses of Minnesota, where the corporation employs many thousand men in its mines and on its railroads. J. O. A. Preus, Auditor of Minnesota, and a Republican leader, was in conference with Judge Gary yesterday, leaving for the West shortly afterward without discussing the purpose of his visit.

Bankers and business men in the financial district said that the possibility of Judge Gary's entrance into the political arena was too new for them to discuss. In some quarters it was said that they had never considered him in the light of Presidential timber, not because of any question of his business ability or his knowledge of the law, but for the reason that "big business" had not stood in the bright light of politics for many years. They admitted, however, that times had been changing, with a consequent improvement of sentiment toward business men and business interests.

Discussed Among Progressives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Judge Elbert H. Gary of New York was discussed here today as a possible coalition candidate of the Republican and Progressive parties for the Presidency. Among the Progressives attending the meeting of the National Committee here the name of Judge Gary was frequently heard. In some quarters here it was believed that mention of Gary was being put forward as a feeler and to pave the way for an agreement between the Progressives and the Republicans upon a candidate.

"CUPID" PODZIUS IS DEAD.

Marriage Broker Said to Have Brought About 20,000 Weddings.

Fritz Podzius, 50 years old, better known as "Cupid" Podzius because of his periodical entitled Matrimonial News and because of his activities as a marriage broker, is dead. He died from heart trouble late yesterday afternoon in the office of his old-fashioned building at 380 West End Avenue.

Podzius was a quaint character. He is said to have brought about 20,000 marriages; but Podzius himself remained a bachelor. Moreover, although he was reputed to be wealthy, he refused to have female servants within sight, and did his own cooking and lived the life of a recluse. Apples and tea were the principal features of his diet. He also did his own washing. Without his glasses, the lens of which were nearly an inch thick, he was practically blind, and the humorously inclined asked if he did not leave them aside when he brought about marriages with the "beautiful heiresses" whom he advertised in his publications. He had one paper here and another in Berlin, known as the Heirats Zeitung.

When his establishment was searched yesterday, bankbooks were found hidden in many places, and it was estimated that there were 18,000 marriage inquiries in the place which were as yet unanswered. Money, also, was found in drawers and envelopes.

The business method of the bachelor "Cupid," who died of heart trouble, was to print columns of advertisement resembling newspaper want ads. and purporting to describe persons who wanted to marry. Women applicants were instructed to send photographs and to name the amount of money they possessed or expected to inherit. Men were told to state what dowry they would expect a wife to have.

Applicants were charged a percentage of the amount involved if the correspondence inaugurated through "Cupid" resulted in matrimony. Originally, however, Podzius charged each applicant a $1 registration fee. According to his ads, there were many women with millions who wished to marry "young men of genial nature and good character."

GOES 8,000 MILES IN BED.

Semi-Paralyzed Engineer Will Wed Nurse Who Aided Him.

ROSELAWN, Ind., Jan. 11.—A journey of 8,000 miles in a basket bed ended here today when C. C. Smith, a mining engineer of Natal, South Africa, arrived at the home of his parents. His back was broken in a mining accident and he is paralyzed from the waist down, but nevertheless he will wed Miss Amy Palmer, an English nurse, who cared for him in a hospital in Cardiff, Wales, and helped to bring him home.

Because of the size of the basket in which Smith traveled, it was necessary to take out the windows of a railroad coach to get him aboard the train.

ANNE ARKADIJ APPEARS.

New Singer's Voice is of Large Volume and Rich Timbre.

Anne Arkadij, a singer new to New York, gave her first recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall with a program of songs sung in German, with the exception of two by the Russian, Rachmaninoff, which were given in English. The other composers represented were Schubert, Franz, Schumann, Brahms, Josef Marx, Erich Wolff, and Richard Strauss.

Mme. Arkadij's voice, after a single hearing, seems to be one possessing decided possibilities, as yet not fully realized. It is a voice of large volume and rich timber, quite effective when it is within the mezzo range. Its coloring is rather sombre, and the Arkadij chose songs which, for the most part, fell within its most natural field of expression, which is apparently limited at present. She has musical feeling, and if she can cultivate a higher degree of animation and dramatic force, if she can acquire more vocal flexibility and ease, together with a better tone production in the high voice, she will be a singer for whom good may be prophesied.

Camille Decreus played accompaniments of a finished and valuable kind, though there was one accident.

Duke of Connaught Has the Grip.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Duke of Connaught is suffering from grip. He has been indisposed several days, but the attack, it was said tonight, is not severe.

"He Lives Somewhere Uptown"

"WELL, can't you telephone him? This is a matter he would like to know about immediately."

"I could telephone if I knew his number, but you know he lives in an apartment house and I don't know his address."

"Well, he *ought to be listed in the telephone directory,* then he wouldn't be missing these good chances. *Then* we could find his address and telephone number and *talk* to him at once."

If *you* live in an apartment house having Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service, you should have your name listed in the telephone directory in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house service.

It costs but $3.00 a year—25c. a month—and surely it is worth *that* to have your name and telephone number placed where your business associates and friends can find it quickly.

Our nearest Commercial Office will gladly give full particulars. Just telephone, call or write.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

HIGGINS & SEITER

CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK
FOUNDED 1887

Silver-Mounted China and Crystal

SINCE the introduction of these wares by this Store several years ago their vogue has been firmly established. An inspection of our present extensive display of Silver-mounted China and Crystal will reveal a great variety of useful, artistic novelties not to be found elsewhere. For example:

Service Plates of fine English China, with a beautiful border decoration and sterling silver edge. With two- or three-letter Monogram in sterling silver.... *$75 doz.*

Plates of all kinds, from *Bread-and-Butter Plates* with plain sterling silver edge, at *$9.15 doz.*, to rich *Service Plates* with elaborate sterling silver decoration, at *$228 doz.*

The *Grape Fruit Glasses* shown, with linings, are handsomely decorated with sterling silver. Exceptional value at ..... *$36 doz.*

Goblets with sterling silver edge are shown in many new designs, upward from ..... *$15 doz.*

THE HIGGINS & SEITER STUDIOS POSSESS EVERY FACILITY FOR EXECUTING EXCLUSIVE MONOGRAM AND CREST DECORATIONS

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal. Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says
Dear Mr. Parker:—
Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

FRANK PARKER Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

VICTROLA OFFER
$10
Sends Home a $100 Victrola and $10 in Records

A $5 or $10 payment will place a Victrola in your home at once, balance in monthly payments of a like amount.

KNABE
Warerooms, 5th Ave. at 39th St.
Complete Stock of Victor Records from 60c Up
Victrolas from $15 to $500

Greatest Volume
Greatest Gain

In December The New York Times printed 59,155 agate lines of Real Estate advertising—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper—and compared with previous December, a greater gain than all other New York morning and Sunday newspapers combined by 13,485 agate lines.

The New York Times
"All the news that's fit to print"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

360,000 Separate Homes Reflect Philadelphia's Buying Power

Particularly distinctive of Prosperous Philadelphia is the strong tendency to maintain separate, well established homes. No other American city approaches Philadelphia in the number of its well kept homes.

Wages and salary earners strive for their own homes. *More than 200,000 two-story dwellings* exist in Philadelphia alone. Many of them house families of more than comfortable income.

But Philadelphia has other homes—thousands of them—far-above-average homes, supported by better-than-average incomes.

They are the homes of the makers and leaders of Philadelphia industries—the thinkers, the doers, the creators. They are the homes of people of "quality"—*quality as applied to thinking and doing.*

They are the homes which the Public Ledger—Evening Ledger enter as the confidential friends of the family. Because the Ledgers appeal advertisingly no less than editorially, on the basis of quality, they are the trusted purchasing "intelligencers" of Philadelphia's strongest buying power.

Confidence in the advertiser's product is established in Philadelphia's greatest unit of buying power when the product is introduced by the Public Ledger—Evening Ledger. The combination rate for the two papers is 30 cents per line.

Public Ledger-Evening Ledger

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

Buy Our
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

The
AUTOTONE
The PERFECT Player-Piano
Made entire in one factory, as a complete unit, and totally different from the usual assembled combination.
Hardman, Peck & Co.
Founded 1842
433 FIFTH AVENUE
(Between 38th and 39th Sts.)
524 FULTON ST., B'KLYN
(Near Hanover Place)
Edison, Columbia and Pathé Phonographs and Records

BURRILL'S
TOOTH
POWDER OR PASTE
Endorsed by Dentists.

MANNING FOR SAVING OLD NEIGHBORHOODS

Says Snug Harbor's Washington Square Studios Are to be for That Purpose.

PLAN TO DRIVE TRADE AWAY

Residents of the Section Express Eagerness to Get Tenants for Proposed New Buildings.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; Controller Prendergast, and Joseph S. Auerbach were the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Washington Square Association yesterday in the chapel of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The association has 301 members. It was organized nine years ago to maintain the old-time residential character of the Washington Square neighborhood.

The speakers referred with enthusiasm to the plans adopted by the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor for rebuilding some of its worn-out structures into attractive private homes and studio apartments in the block on the south side of Eighth Street, between Fifth Avenue and University Place. Dr. Manning, who is a Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, gave a detailed account of the proposed work.

"We are endeavoring to preserve, if only for curiosity," said Dr. Manning, "a little bit of old New York. Captain Randell's will charged the trustees to use his extensive real estate holdings for the benefit of aged and decrepit mariners, but I feel that we are not to be deterred from also considering housing conditions for some of the best citizens of New York. With the exception of two or three houses in the Eighth Street block, which are held on long leases, all will be rebuilt in an artistic manner and with a view to preserving the architectural charm of the best old New York homes.

"The little stables on the Mews, whose usefulness has long since passed away, will be transformed into airy and light studios for the benefit of the artists who are making Washington Square one of their favorite centres.

"The Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor are also going to help in this undertaking to drive business from the neighborhood. All of the trade interests which have found their way into this Eighth Street block will be driven out by the change. No shops will be permitted. The old rear structures between the houses and the stables will be torn down and the space used as an open garden, available to all the tenants. I believe this garden will be a unique feature in the housing problem of New York City.

"If people are willing to live here, when provided with neat homes at a reasonable price, it will lead to other improvements, which in time will aid materially toward restoring the old-time charm associated with the Washington Square locality."

Controller Prendergast said: "Local associations too often think that because some other section of the city has a new school house or other improvement, they must have something equally as fine. While we want to benefit all parts of the city according to the needs, we should take a more broadminded view of municipal improvements, and have some constructive idea of a serviceable city plan."

Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Church and also a Trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor, closed the meeting by asking the members to assist the Trustees in finding desirable tenants for the new houses.

BORROWS TO PAY ALIMONY.

Whitson Protests Against Increase from $75 to $500 a Month.

The suit of Mrs. Hannah Whitson for a separation from John T. Whitson was heard yesterday by Justice Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court. Mr. Whitson appeared, not to contest the suit, but to protest against his wife's application that alimony of $75 a month he has been paying her be increased to $500. The Whitsons were married in April, 1896, and they separated in January, 1900. They have two children, Bertram, 18 years old, and Gladys, 16. Mr. Whitson's name used to be Kopple, but he had it changed by the courts.

Before she brought her suit, Mrs. Whitson tried to effect an arrangement with her husband by which he would pay her $35,000 in settlement of her claims against him. She said that since she ceased living with him she had spent $46,000 out of her own estate to support herself and children. The agreement was about to be signed when Mr. Whitson's creditors began troubling him.

Mr. Whitson was the Vice President of the Luther Burbank Press at Santa Rosa, Cal. Yesterday he testified that he and Robert John owned two-thirds of the capital stock of the press company, and that last April their creditors notified them that unless they relinquished this stock the concern would be thrown into bankruptcy, but that if they surrendered their interest each of them would receive $12,000 if the plant finally became successful. The stock was given up, and Mr. Whitson said he came to this city and got a job, but lost it a short time ago through no fault of his own.

Asked where he got the $75 a month he was paying his wife, he replied that he borrowed it from his brother and from friends. He would continue making these payments if he possibly could, he said, but he was sure he could not pay any more than $75. Concerning his present means he said that he had earned only $750 since April 15, and that he had only $8 in cash.

He said that a short time ago he had a talk with his son and told him that if the plaintiff did not stop bothering him he would not be able to earn anything. Asked if he did not say it was only in Cherry Street that people thought one wife was enough for a man, he replied, "No."

Bertram, the son, made an affidavit saying that the first time he had seen his father in ten years was last May. Then he met him at the Hotel St. Regis. There was some talk about calling the son as a witness, but Justice Hotchkiss thought it would be better not to ask the son to testify against his father.

Mrs. Whitson testified that while she was struggling to support herself and the children her husband was living in comfort in this city. She came here with him in 1900, while he was engaged in promoting the Whitson Auto Press Company. In her complaint she said that her husband had been living with another woman whose husband had sued him for alienation of affections. Decision was reserved.

PARK INVASION NOT AGREED TO YET

Continued from Page 1.

more on the Sheep Meadow of Central Park to see as many productions of Percy MacKaye's Community Masque could not be repaired in six months, or even in a year, and even then there would be an enormous cost in money, to say nothing of the loss of a beautiful landscape, according to William B. Van Ingen, the mural painter who has been intrusted by the Government with the decoration of many of its most notable buildings. Mr. Van Ingen for twenty-five years has made continuous study of Central Park, and is as familiar with the purposes for which it was created as he is with almost every foot of its ground.

Mr. Van Ingen points out that Van Cortlandt Park is not only better suited for a pageant as large and elaborate as the Community Masque, but was originally created to care for such festivities. In this idea Samuel Parsons, who was associated for many years with the men who laid out and began the development of Central Park, and was once City Landscape Artist and Park Commissioner, agree. The Sheep Meadow in Central Park would not furnish the "sylvan setting" desired for the masque with a huge amphitheatre for 50,000 persons hiding the surroundings, they say. Only the Parade Grounds or the golf course in Van Cortlandt Park is commensurate with the needs of the masque, and the latter park is just as accessible, if not more so, than Central Park.

If any one doubts the damage that would be done to Central Park, Mr. Van Ingen says that person should study the condition of the Green on the south side of the Sixty-sixth Street transverse road, where it is now proposed to hold the biggest outdoor celebrations in the city's history.

South Green as an Example.

The South Green was in a sad condition two years ago when the Park Commissioner inclosed it with a wire fence to seed the lawns and give the turf a chance to restore itself. The serious exhaustion of the South Green was not due to anything like the invasion of thousands of feet such as is contemplated in the production of the Community Masque. The wire fence has been removed recently from the South Green, but the once beautiful lawns still show the ill effects of its excessive use two years ago, according to Mr. Van Ingen, who visited that part of Central Park only a few days ago to see how the restoration was progressing.

Meanwhile, the Sheep Meadow or Green on the north side of the Transverse Road has been used more intensively than ever before, because of the diversion of thousands of persons seeking recreation from the South Green and other parts of the Park further north.

"Central Park is the first Park in the world," said Mr. Van Ingen, "that was created for the people. In 1851 the Legislature enacted a measure to create what is now Central Park. Subsequently plans for it were prepared by Velle, but when his plans were rejected a committee appointed by Mayor Fernando Wood, and headed by Washington Irving, opened a contest in which more than thirty plans were submitted. That of Olmstead and Vaux was accepted in 1858. I have studied the plans for Central Park that were submitted by Olmstead and Vaux, and I know that the intentions of the original Park committee, as were made clear in the specifications, were for Central Park to be set aside as the playground for children under 16 years.

Room for Grown-Ups Elsewhere.

"Undoubtedly the men who conceived this great recreation centre in the heart of the city felt that the men and women could afford to go to the outskirts of the city for their pastimes, while the children could not. Therefore the proposed celebration by no means is such as was contemplated by them, and to permit it would be to establish still another precedent for all classes of persons seeking to hold festivals in the city's playground for its children.

"More than forty years have elapsed and Central Park is what it is only because the original plans have been followed, in spite of the many efforts made to convert it into something else. When it is opened to any and everybody for all kinds of purposes it will cease to be a park, and this is the more regrettable because a park is one of the few creations of art to which additional features of beauty can be added from year to year by proper care, cultivation, and planning. This is not true of a building, which deteriorates with age."

As further proof of his contention that Central Park is not intended for great spectacles like the Masque, Mr. Van Ingen points out that the ground is rolling, while that of the Van Cortlandt Parade Grounds and golf course are more nearly flat. The Central Park Meadow embraces hardly more than 18 acres, while Van Cortlandt Park has a comparatively smooth field of more than 120 acres.

Arguments for Van Cortlandt.

"Central Park is in no condition for a pageant to be held there," said Mr. Parsons. "It is already badly surface worn. It is not the proper place for any kind of open-air performance, whether it be an elaborate festival such as has been planned in connection with the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration or a less elaborate pageant in which great numbers of persons take part.

"If the Shakespearean Masque is going to require an open air theatre to seat 50,000 persons, then Van Cortlandt Park is without doubt the very place. Van Cortlandt Park is certainly more directly accessible by the subway than is Central Park, which must be reached by persons from the farthest extremes of the East and West Sides by surface lines. In the latter case they will have to make many transfers, and in most cases have to pay two fares. All can reach Van Cortlandt Park for 5 cents, and then can get there as quickly as to Central Park.

The Stadium at City College is still another place suggested for the Masque. The seating capacity is 8,000, but a much larger number can be accommodated when occasion demands.

"I think the Stadium is admirably suited for outdoor performances, said Arnold W. Brunner, who planned it. "This was shown by the production of Greek drama in the Stadium when it first was opened and subsequently by the patriotic pageants held there on the Fourth of July.

"I think arrangements could be made to seat the crowd expected to witness the Community Masque. The Stadium can be converted readily into a large amphitheatre, and a stage can be erected on the field in such a way that those taking part in the drama will have entrance and exit through the back of it."

CITY BAR HOLDS ELECTION.

George W. Wickersham Again Heads Association.

At the annual meeting of the New York City Bar Association last night George W. Wickersham was elected President for the ensuing year and nine new members were elected to the association. The new members are Joel Noble Hayes of 80 Maiden Lane, Alfred Emil Ommen of 45 Broadway, Lloyd Nudd Scott of 63 Wall Street, Max Franklin Millikan of 30 Church Street, Philip Waldron Boardman of 120 Broadway, William Wallack Blatchford, Jr., of 61 Broadway; Charles Capron Marsh of 42 Broadway, William Henry Hoyt of 20 Exchange Place, and Timothy Newell Pfeiffer of 105 West Fortieth Street.

The by-laws of the association were amended slightly to clarify Article II., dealing with the duties of the association's Committee on Courts and including the Municipal Court in the committee's jurisdiction. Resolutions were passed expressing the appreciation of the profession for long faithful service to ex-Judge George Landon Ingraham and Judge E. Henry Lacombe. Frank W. M. McCutcheon, George C. Holt, Arthur H. Masten, Nelson S. Spencer, and Howard Townsend were elected Vice Presidents of the organization, and Silas B. Brownell was re-elected Recording Secretary. Joseph H. Choate was among the members of the association present at the meeting.

NEW REPRIEVE FOR SCHMIDT

Slayer Gets Thirty Days to Make an Appeal Already Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A thirty-day reprieve was granted by Governor Whitman today to Hans Schmidt, who was to have died on Friday for the murder of Ann Aumuller. While the message was lying on the desk in Warden Kirchwey's office, Justice Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of this State, refused a motion made before him in the United States Supreme Court in Washington by Schmidt's attorneys, who asked that a writ of error be granted and the case be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court.

It was not known that the reprieve had been granted until Spencer Miller, secretary to Warden Kirchwey, returned from Albany, where he had been attending the Riley-Osborne hearing. Miller immediately went to the death house and gave the good news to Schmidt, who only smiled and said, "Very well, thank you!"

It was said that Warden Kirchwey had been instrumental in obtaining the reprieve which was granted by the Governor to allow Schmidt's lawyers time to argue a motion in the United States Supreme Court to have the sentence of the State Supreme Court set aside on the grounds that Schmidt's constitutional rights had been violated and that he was convicted without due process of law.

Under the reprieve Hans Schmidt is to be executed during the second week of February.

Condemned Man Gets a Stay.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing Prison received a message from the Court of Appeals today delaying the execution of Thomas O'Neill, in the death house for killing a policeman in New York City. The execution, fixed for Jan. 24, is stayed until argument can be made before the court for a new trial.

No building like it

Big as the Equitable Building is, if every business house Downtown were thoroughly familiar with the all-around superiority of its advantages and the reasonableness of its rental charges, it would not be big enough to accommodate the rush for space. New York has never before had a building which offered so much for the money as this remarkable structure.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Resinol Soap
a friend to poor complexions

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use helps nature give to the skin and hair that beauty of perfect health which it is impossible to imitate. Tendency to pimples is lessened, redness and roughness disappear, and in a very short time the complexion usually becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

The soothing, restoring influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which this soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for over twenty years, in Resinol Ointment, in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial-size cake and sample box of Resinol Ointment, free, write Dept. 19-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Standard of Service

THIS great railroad system is owned by 30,000 stockholders. It is operated by their chosen officers for the public service.

It gives employment to 150,000 workers, to whom it pays $118,780,000 annually in wages. For supplies bought from the public it pays out in addition $96,429,454. For taxes alone, $14,293,000 and in interest and dividends on stocks, bonds and other securities held by the public it distributes $43,784,000, making a total annual disbursement in which the public has a direct interest of $273,286,454.

These railroad lines and their owners, the communities they reach, the millions they serve, and the workers they employ, all have the closest mutual interests.

The more these mutual interests are understood and furthered, the greater the degree of service rendered. To be a faithful, efficient, punctual and dependable public servant, to make every branch of its service the best possible, is the ideal and standard of

The New York Central Lines

HUDSON SUPER SIX
Patented by Hudson December 28, 1915
HUDSON SUPER SIX
PATENT No. 1165901
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Show Continued
One Week More on the
Hudson Super-Six
Full Exhibit at Our Showrooms
Four Cars Kept Running to Show Feats in Performance

AT the Automobile Show, the Super-Six was the center of attraction. It was the one supreme sensation—the world's record-breaker.

But countless people in those crowds failed to get acquainted with it. So this week we invite them to our showrooms. And we invite them for a ride. Four cars will be kept running.

80 PER CENT MORE EFFICIENT

Come and prove that this motor excels all others by 80 per cent. in efficiency.

See what it means to develop 76 horsepower in a motor small, simple and light.

Note the results of tremendous reserve power.

Note the effortless performance, the wondrous flexibility, the quick response which has broken all world's records. Note how rarely one needs to change gears.

Learn how this motor, by its matchless smoothness, multiplies the joys of motoring.

MARVELOUS FEATS

The Super-Six performance seems almost miraculous. Nothing like it has ever been known.

The greatest of past cars—holding world's records—have been out-matched by this.

No other type—Six, Eight or Twelve—compares in proved efficiency. Size for size, the Super-Six excels them by 80 per cent.

And the motor which does this is a small, light Six—same size as the Hudson Six-40. It is simple, economical, free from complications. We have simply ended vibration, wiped out waste. And the patented method is a Hudson invention. So this motor is exclusively Hudson.

WASTED POWER

Other motors of every type have wasted much power in vibration. At high speeds they were never quiet. And that lack of smoothness wore the engine parts.

Size for size, the Super-Six delivers 80 per cent. more power. And all that addition comes through extra smoothness. Vibration is nearly nil.

Think what that means in fuel saving, in engine wear, in tire wear. In the life of a car it means hundreds of dollars.

It also means such bird-like motion as you never have known in a car.

COME RIDE WITH US

But nothing we say can properly describe an 80 per cent better motor. You must ride in the car to realize what this invention means.

See how it creeps on high gear. See how it jumps to high speed in an instant. Up-grades and down-grades seem alike. Rough roads become like asphalt.

But the feel of the car to the man who drives best shows the amazing advantage. After one experience at the wheel, the finest other cars will seem crude to you.

These are things we want to prove to every motor lover. Compare this with the car you own, or with any other. Come and ride with us.

Then tell your friends your verdict.

Our object now is to spread the facts—to spread them far and wide. When that is done, no fine car buyer will be content with a motor less efficient.

Come this week, while we keep open house.

World's Records Broken
All Records up to 100 Miles.

Made at Sheepshead Bay under supervision of American Automobile Association, with a 7 passenger stock-car Super-Six. Breaking all stock car records for any size, or any price, or any number of cylinders.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.

Previous best stock car record was made with a multi-cylinder car, carrying driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger. Two laps made at 76.75 miles per hour.

Standing start to 50 miles per hour in 16.2 sec. A new record in quick acceleration.

7-Passenger Phaeton
$1375
at Detroit
Five Other Styles of Bodies
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc., CIRCLE BUILDING, Broadway at 61st Street, New York City.

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East Hampton, L. I.—Halsey's Garage.
Elisabeth, N. J.—Swarz & Barnett.
Freehold, N. J.—Harry Hance.
Glen Cove, L. I.—Glen Cove Garage.
Hoboken, N. J.—Hexamer Auto Co.
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BRONX—440 East 149th Street
Morristown, N. J.—McElwee & Marshall.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Westchester Auto Sales Co.
Newark, N. J.—Foley Motor Car Co.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper.
Nyack, N. Y.—Nyack Garage, Inc.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—C. A. Sexton.

NEW ROCHELLE—Main St. and Center Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.—M. R. Loftus Motor Car Co.
Port Jervis, N. Y.—E. H. Courvercier & Son.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—W. H. Lyall, Inc.
Plainfield, N. J.—A. C. Thompson Co.
Rockville Centre, L. I.—Gardner Motor Co.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Mavus Motor Car Co.
Seabright, N. J.—H. L. Zobel.
Southampton, L. I.—H. G. Squires.
Tompkinsville, S. I.—Charles Baesaler & Son.
Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Graphic Cycle & Auto Co.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Kerr-Runyon, Inc.

ST. NICHOLAS TEAM WINS FIRST LOCAL GAME OF AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE SEASON

ROUGH, FAST HOCKEY SPILLS THE PLAYERS

Accidental Blow Stuns and Cuts Gash in Head of Cox of St. Nicholas S. C.

HOBEY BAKER STAR OF GAME

Old Princeton Player Carries Champion St. Nicks to 6 to 2 Victory Over Hockey Club Seven.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Nicholas S. C.	1	0	1000
Harvard Club, Boston	1	0	1000
Boston A. A.	0	0	.000
Crescent A. C.	0	1	.000
Hockey Club	0	1	.000

The Amateur Hockey League opened the local season at St. Nicholas Rink last night, with the St. Nicholas Skating Club team giving a spectacular demonstration of the sort of skating and hockey that won for them the championship last season. The St. Nicks, with the fleet Hobey Baker leading the attack, had an easy time defeating the Hockey Club seven by a score of 6 to 2. A good-sized crowd, which at times was worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, helped to get the hockey season well under way.

The Hockey Club team was no match for Baker and his associates on the Santa Claus team. It was not until the second half was well advanced that the Hockey Club was able to penetrate the stubborn defensive work of little Carnochan, the St. Nicks' goalkeeper. The Hockey Club players made many shots at the St. Nicholas net, but the alert goal guardian was always there to deftly turn the whizzing puck from its course.

During the whole of the first period and part of the second the crowd reveled at the lightning-fast dashes of Baker up and down the rink. With Ellis, the St. Nicks' centre, Baker worked in unison, and when Hobey carried the rubber through the surprised Hockey Club players, Ellis was waiting at the cage to take the puck and drive the goal home.

Baker made three attempts to score in the first period, but the opposing players watched him so closely that he found the Hockey Club players massed in front of the net when he tried to jam his way through. Twice he was within striking distance and missed by a few inches. The game went along nine minutes before Baker finally eluded all his opponents and shot the first goal alone. A few seconds afterward Cox skated down the side of the rink and scored on a pretty side shot.

One of Baker's dazzling flights down the ice came to an abrupt end as he took a "header" and slid several yards along the ice on his face. For this spill, young Tom Howard was ruled off the ice for two minutes. Crovat, the Hockey Club centre, made several good runs and shots, but the goal tending of Carnochan barred the way to a score. Crovat is the youngster who played quarter back on the crack Hamilton Institute football team last Fall, and he plays hockey as well as he does football. Near the end of the first period, Baker broke loose on another wild rampage down the ice. He zig-zagged past all the Hockey Club players, left them watching him in wonderment as he approached the goal, slipped the puck to Cox, and the St. Nicks had another score. The half ended with the count 3 to 0.

The team work of the Baker-Ellis combination worked smoothly in the second period. In less than a minute of play Baker had the puck down at the Hockey Club cage. A swift, accurate pass to Ellis and the rubber was lost in the rigging for a goal. Just to show that it was not an accident, Baker skated rings around the Hockey Club lads and made a short quick relay to Ellis, who again slipped past Lewis into the net.

Then followed a wild melée in front of the Hockey Club net. The players were jamming and poking each other merrily when Cox suddenly elbowed his way out of the scrimmage and caged the disc once more.

The Hockey Club's first goal came after about 7 minutes of play in the second half. Britton and Crovat had sent shots at the St. Nick's net, but Carnochan turned them aside. There was a scrimmage in front of the net and Carnochan went down in the mixup. During the confusion Macdonnell took the puck to one side and smashed it past the struggling bunch of skaters into the net.

The Hockey Club team then began to play a rough defensive game. Macdonnell was the leader in the aggressiveness, and twice he was sent off the ice for tripping. There was a bad collision when Crovat accidentally checked Baker, who was laid out on the ice. It took several minutes before he got his wind back.

Von Bermuth, the big cover point of the St. Nicholas team, was spilled more than any skater on the ice. He bore the brunt of the Hockey Club attack, and every time the scrimmage approached him he was buried under a heap of players. Macdonnell scored the second goal for the Hockey Club a few minutes before the end of the game, when Carnochan had been drawn from the middle of the net by the other skaters.

In a scrimmage at the east end of the rink, just before the game ended, Macdonnell accidently brought his hockey stick down on Cox's head with terrific force. Cox fell, stunned, under the blow. The stick cut a big gash in his head. The teams finished the game with six men. The Hockey Club players were still roughing it on the defense when the game ended. The line-up and summary:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Carnochan	Goal	Lewis
Trimble	Point	Howard
Von Bermuth	Cover point	Fredericks
Ellis	Centre	Crovat
Baker	Rover	Britton
Fox	Right wing	Macdonnell
Cox	Left wing	King

Goals (first half)—First goal, for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 9 minutes; second goal, for St. Nicholas, by Cox, in 9:05; third goal, for St. Nicholas, by Cox, in 17:30; (second half) fourth goal, for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 47 seconds; fifth goal, for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 1:38; sixth goal, for St. Nicholas, by Cox, in 1:58; seventh goal, for Hockey Club, by Macdonnell, in 6:52; eighth goal, for Hockey Club, by Macdonnell, in 15:25. Penalties—Howard, 2 minutes, for tripping; Macdonnell, 2 minutes, for tripping; Macdonnell, 2 minutes, for tripping. Referee—Cyril Ballin, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—S. B. Smart, Crescent A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Chess Master Janowski Arrives.

David Janowski, the Franco-Russian chess master, who is entered for the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, which will begin in this city next Monday, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on board the steamship Lafayette. The expert, who for many years has made his home in Paris, became a resident of Lausanne, Switzerland, after he succeeded in getting away from Germany, where he, with a dozen other Russian chess players, was made a prisoner of war at Mannheim, where the international tournament was in progress at the outbreak of the war.

HARVARD WINS AT HOCKEY.

Cornell Strong in Defense, but Weak in Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—Harvard had her hands full to beat the scrappy hockey team from Cornell tonight, 2 to 0. The visitors did not have much of an attack, but they opened with a strong defensive game and kept it up until almost the end of the second half. Harvard's own defense was good, also, and Goal Keeper Wylde had only seven stops to make.

Harvard showed little speed and her team attack was very ragged. Cornell played with only one substitution, but toward the end of the game Harvard used almost an entire new line rush. The goals were made with the fresh players, the first point being scored by Curtis, who cleverly picked up a short pass from the boards by Rice and shot the goal at top speed.

A minute or two later, Doty, starting almost from the Harvard cage, romped up the side of the rink. He made a pass, which was blocked, but he followed through, got the puck again, and jammed it into the net from the midst of a thick scrimmage. Myers had a lot of work to do in goal for Cornell in the second half, and made several brilliant stops. Babbitt was the only effective Cornell player, and when Harvard learned how to cover him there was little more to do.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Cornell.
Wylde	Goal	Myers
J. Morgan	Point	Hill
Doty	Cover point	Hunter
Thatcher	Left wing	Spiedelburg
Curtis	Centre	Babbitt
Baldwin	Rover	J. Hardy
W. Morgan	Right wing	W. Hardy

Goals made by Curtis—Doty. Substitutes: For Harvard—Eckfeldt for Doty, Lombard for Thacher, Fisher for Lombard, Baker for Baldwin, Rice for W. Morgan; for Cornell—Murphy for Spiedelburg. Referees—Messrs. Roque and Tingley. Goal umpires—Messrs. Carnochan and Tewksbury. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

NEW YORK CURLERS LOSE.

Gordon Medal Won by Mohawk Rink of Schenectady.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Mohawks of this city tonight won the Gordon Medal in the annual curling match held at the Mohawk Golf Club Rinks, defeating Utica in the finals by the score of 17 to 16. The local and visiting rinks will leave in the morning for Utica, where tomorrow they will compete in the annual match for the Mitchell Medal. Friday they will play for the Alfred Allen Memorial Medal.

The Gordon Medal was won at the Mohawk Rinks in this city last season by the Thistles of New York. This team was eliminated in the preliminary round this afternoon, losing to the Mohawks by the score of 13 to 12. New York's other representative, St. Andrew's, lost in the preliminary play to Utica, 18 to 11.

The Thistles led in the early round of the preliminary up to the fifteenth end. At this stage all four rinks were tied at eleven points. The line-up of the teams:

Mohawks—E. P. Edwards, R. S. Emmet, A. F. Knights, and F. G. Vaughen, skip.

Thistles—Alex Fraser, Charles Mackenzie, Robert Lauder, and Tom Watts, skip.

Utica—George S. Murray, James H. Merwin, A. S. Erinckerhoff, and S. S. Curran, skip.

St. Andrews—William Smith, Robert McGregor, A. P. Roth, and Andrew Gillies, skip.

LEVINSKY WINS ON POINTS.

New York Boxer Gets Decision Over Tom Cowler in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—When Referee Charley White gave the decision to Battling Levinsky of New York in his bout with Tom Cowler tonight there were signs of disapproval from the crowd. It was one of the best heavyweight bouts seen here in years, and it was believed by many spectators that Cowler was entitled to the decision on account of his aggressiveness.

Both men plugged at each other throughout, but Cowler, who appeared to outweigh Levinsky by about twenty pounds, put all his strength into his blows, and in the second round put Levinsky down for a count of nine with a stunning uppercut.

In the ninth Levinsky fell out of the ring after being pursued by Cowler, and on his re-entry seemed to be tired.

YALE SMOTHERS WESLEYAN.

Wins Basket Ball Game at New Haven by a Score of 63 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Yale's basket-ball team defeated Wesleyan tonight by a score of 63 to 10. The Blue five counted at will and finished the first half with a 36-to-5 advantage. In the second half Yale used many substitutes, including Newell Garfield, who, because of a slight operation, has not played before this season. Yale played a short passing game, while Wesleyan relied on long tosses. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Olsen	Left forward	Harman
Weiner	Right forward	Hoffman
Baker	Centre	Pitt
Taft	Left guard	Chapin
Kinney	Right guard	Timmerman

Summary: Goals from floor—Yale: Olsen, (3,) Weiner, (6,) Baker, (2,) Taft, (2,) Kinney, (8,) Mallon, (4,) Brush, Horton, Garfield. Wesleyan—Harman, Hoffman. Goals from foul: Yale—Kinney, 3. Wesleyan—Harman, 6. Substitutes: Yale—Clark for Baker, Mallon for Olsen, Brush for Kinney, Horton for Weiner, Garfield for Clark, Conway for Taft. Wesleyan—Pitt for Hoffman, Keith for Pitt. Referee—C. A. Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

GEORGE L. LYON DEAD.

National Amateur Trap Shooter Victim of Tuberculosis in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 11.—George L. Lyon, 34, of Durham, N. C., trap shooter and member of the New York Athletic Club, died here today of tuberculosis. He had been a resident of the city five weeks, and was recently elevated to the thirty-third degree in Masonry. Mr. Lyon leaves three children.

The body will be taken to Durham for burial by a brother, B. E. Lyon, who was with him at the time of his death. His wife died five years ago.

Mr. Lyon, who was a nephew of J. D. Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, was three times trap-shooting champion of the world, and last year, as a representative of the New York Athletic Club, he won the American amateur title at Travers Island. When he won the world's titles Lyon was a professional, but under the rules governing clay pigeon shooting he was enabled to return to the amateur ranks by serving a specified period of probation.

In 1911 Lyon competed in his last professional match. He was challenged for a championship shoot by Lester German, at one time pitcher of the Giants, and accepted. Lyon had the right to select any traps he wished, but he decided to contest the championship on German's own grounds in Aberdeen, Del., and he won easily.

Lyon went to Stockholm, Sweden, with the American trap-shooting entrants for the 1912 Olympic Games. He did not compete there, but acted in an advisory capacity.

YANKS ISSUE CALL FOR TRAINING TRIP

Pitchers Will Report at Macon on Washington's Birthday—Date for Others Is March 1.

The first call for the baseball season of 1916 was sounded from the office of the Yankees yesterday, when Secretary Harry Sparrow sent out notices to all young pitchers to report at Macon, Ga., for practice on Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday was chosen so that when Manager Bill Donovan asks each one of the young pitchers the question, "Are you a good pitcher?" the youngsters will think of Father George and the cherry tree and answer, "No; I am not a good pitcher." That will start the season right.

The Yankee regulars will assemble at Macon on March 1, when they expect to find all the pitchers with arms so sore that the veterans will be able to do some hitting and look like real batsmen. The players will be put through their paces by Manager Donovan and Trainer Duggan until March 24, when the trip North will begin.

A schedule of fifteen games has been arranged, which includes series with the Cincinnati Reds, the Brooklyns, and the Giants. The three games with Cincinnati will be played at Memphis, Tenn., on March 31, and at Cincinnati on Saturday and Sunday, April 1 and 2.

An exhibition game will be played at Huntsville, Ala., the home of Gabby Street, who was a catcher of the Yankees for a short time.

The schedule of exhibition games follows: March 25, at Birmingham, Ala.; March 26, at Nashville, Tenn.; March 27 and 28, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; March 29, at Huntsville, Ala.; March 30, at Memphis; March 31, Cincinnati at Memphis; April 1 and 2, at Cincinnati; April 3, at Wheeling, West Va.; April 4 and 5, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn; April 6, open date; April 7, 9, and 10, Giants, at Polo Grounds.

"If Mr. Barrow doesn't wish to act on the committee in the coming peace negotiations, I am sure we can accomplish what we want without his services," said James A. Gilmore, President of the defunct Federal League, last night when he learned that President Barrow had resigned from the peace committee.

Mr. Barrow has taken a decidedly antagonistic attitude toward the Federal League in the negotiations to smooth out the affairs in Baltimore and Buffalo. He has refused flatly to have anything to do with any proposition which the Federal League has suggested. The attitude of the National Commission toward the Federal League in the two cities in question is more liberal. Mr. Barrow was so incensed because of the negotiations with the Federal League that he resigned from the committee.

Mr. Gilmore stated yesterday that the Federal League was not worrying about Mr. Barrow. The affairs of the Federal League in Baltimore and Buffalo are in a very unsettled state, and the baseball situation cannot be cleared up until these conditions are settled. It is now believed that the warlike attitude of the International League may further block the final settlement of the peace agreement.

The Federal League has not yet made any move to withdraw its suit against organized ball, which is now pending before Judge K. M. Landis in the Federal District Court in Chicago. The Federal League with this suit holds a trump card against organized ball.

President Gilmore was asked yesterday when the Federal League intended to withdraw its suit, and he replied that it might be withdrawn in a week, or it might not be withdrawn for several weeks.

It is believed that the Buffalo and Baltimore Federal Leaguers will not consent to the withdrawal of the suit until their affairs have been satisfactorily adjusted with the International League. This attitude by the Federal Leaguers, who are now opposing the International League, may result in more complications in baseball before peace is declared by all parties concerned.

The Giants existed during yesterday without being sold. The mysterious meetings between baseball men interested in the Giants and the Federal League continued, but Mr. Hempstead, Mr. Gaffney, and Mr. Sinclair all stated that there had been no further negotiations. At a meeting yesterday in the Federal League offices were Frank Stevens, a member of the Board of Directors of the Giants; Harry M. Stevens, who is also said to be financially interested in the Giants; Harry F. Sinclair, and James A. Gilmore. The conference lasted quite a while and all parties denied that the sale of the Giants had even been discussed. Mr. Stevens said he was conferring with the Federal Leaguers in relation to the concessions at the former parks of the Federal League.

SIGSBEE TALKS ON YACHTING

Rear Admiral Guest of Honor at Seawanhaka-Corinthian Dinner.

Yacht clubs will take a more important part in the nautical history of the country in the future, was the text of the speech of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., last night at the Harvard Club, where he was the guest of honor at the annual dinner and election of officers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee made a number of pertinent remarks on yachting, which were received with applause by the members of the club. He dwelt upon the wonderful advancement which had been made along nautical lines in this country and attributed a lot of it to the amateur yachtsmen.

It was unanimously decided by the members that the club should have a one-design class of its own and a 21-foot boat was chosen. The eighteen yachts necessary to make the class complete were nearly all subscribed for at the dinner.

Preparatory steps were taken for a joint cruise among the various yacht clubs down the bay in the Summer. This would be a unique feature of the coming yachting season and the first time ever attempted on a large scale.

The officers elected to serve in 1916 were:

Commodore, Howard S. Smith, schooner Zahra; Vice Commodore, George Nichols, sloop Edythe; Rear Commodore, Gherardi Davis, sloop Alice; Secretary, Charles Joseph Nourse; Treasurer, Albert Strauss; Measurer, Alexander M. Orr.

Trustees, class of 1919—Daniel Bacon, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., and Nelson Doubleday.

Race Committee—Daniel Bacon, Clinton Mackenzie, Harry L. Maxwell, Henry H. Landon, and H. E. Boucher.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, Jonathan Thompson, and John Clinton Work.

Law Committee—Elliot Tuckerman, William A. W. Stewart, and Gherardi Davis.

Committee on Seamanship and Navigation—George M. Bodman, Arthur Curtiss James, William J. Matheson, and Willis D. Wood.

MONTREAL DROPS RACING.

Withdraws from Grand Circuit—Tentative Date for This City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Because of the war, Montreal has dropped out of the Grand Circuit. This was learned today at the annual meeting of the Circuit stewards in this city. The two weeks usually allotted to Montreal have been divided between Cleveland and Columbus by the Schedule Committee. It was announced that war conditions made it inadvisable to hold a meeting in the Canadian city.

According to the schedule adopted today, the Circuit season will be opened with the meeting in Cleveland July 17, and will close at Atlanta Oct. 16. The National Fair and Exposition Company of New York was awarded the week of Aug. 28 tentatively, the stipulation being made that before the season opens assurances be given that the company will have leased a track. In case the company fails in this E. J. Tranter has agreed to stage the meeting either at Poughkeepsie, Readville, or Dover.

After much discussion the recommendation of the Rules Committee that three-heat racing be made mandatory throughout the circuit was voted down. The plan to provide a $5,000 trotting stake race, for horses which have not won $2,000 gross, was approved, but the recommendation for a $3,000 stake, for pacers under similar conditions, was rejected. The following schedule was adopted:

Week of July 17, Cleveland; July 24, Detroit; July 31, Kalamazoo; Aug. 7, Grand Rapids; Aug. 14, Columbus; Aug. 21, Cleveland; Aug. 28, National Fair and Exposition Company, (New York;) Sept. 4, Hartford; Sept. 11, New York State Fair, (Syracuse;) Sept. 18 and 25, Columbus; Oct. 2 and 9, Lexington; Oct. 16, Atlanta.

DUNDEE-WELSH BOUT OFF.

Col. W. G. Bates Cancels Boxing Match for 71st Regiment Armory.

Acceding to the wishes of Governor Charles S. Whitman, Colonel W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday called off the proposed bout between Johnny Dundee and Freddie Welsh, which was scheduled for tomorrow night. It is believed that this closes the agitation for boxing in the State armories, though a personal appeal may be made to the Governor at a later time. There is little hope held out, however, that he will change his attitude toward the proposal.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, in discussing the situation in Albany yesterday, was emphatic in declaring that the Dundee-Welsh bout would not be held.

"Colonel Bates," he said, "knows what the Governor's wishes are in this matter, and he is a military man and will abide by them. I said yesterday that no orders had been issued to stop the bouts because orders in this instance are not deemed necessary. The Governor has made clear what he desires, and National Guard officers are supposedly perfectly aware of what those desires are. If there is any question of its necessity, an order will at once be issued directing that no bout be held."

CLASSES A AND B BILLIARDS.

Arlon Club to Hold 18.2 Tourney, Starting Feb. 28.

The election of officers and the selection of the place for the holding of the national Class A 18.2 balk line championship tournament was the principal business of the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which was held Monday night and followed by an executive session yesterday at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York. The election resulted as follows:

President, Louis Reusche; Vice President, G. T. Moon, Jr.; Secretary, Dr. W. G. Douglas; Treasurer, G. O. Rudolphy.

Members of the Executive Committee: C. P. Matthews, J. F. Poggenburg, E. F. Raynolds, Robert Weld, and J. P. Allen.

The application of the Arlon Billiard Club, of the Arlon Society, was discussed at the executive meeting. The wishes of the leading Class A players in desiring that the tournament be held in this city this season were carefully considered with the result that the tournament sanction for the principal national championship was awarded to the Arlon Club. The tournament will begin Monday, Feb. 28, and continue to Thursday, March 9, inclusive, omitting Sunday competition.

The eligibility of competitors for the national Class B championship tournament, which will begin in Brooklyn on Monday, Jan. 24, were considered. The following entrants were passed as eligible: F. C. Burnham of Hartford, Conn.; F. Lowenthal, C. E. White, E. T. Appleby, G. P. B. Clarke, and F. S. Appleby.

Billiardist Stone Defeated.

In a championship game of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, Joseph Stone of New York was defeated by R. Cannefax, the St. Louis representative. The score was 50 to 37. Cannefax made a high run of 6 and Stone 3, and it took seventy-one innings for the winner to complete his string of 50 points. Cannefax started off strong, making 16 points in as many innings. Then he seemed to slump, but after the fifty-ninth inning he gave a pretty exhibition, counting 18 points in his last twelve trips to the table.

Two Games for Terry.

Clyde B. Terry won two games in the national Class C 18.2 amateur billiard tournament yesterday at the Morningside Billiard Academy. In the first he scored a victory over Charles J. Steinbugler by a total of 200 to 170 and made an average of 4 24-44, with high runs of 33 and 21. Steinbugler averaged 3 38-44.

In the second match Terry defeated Louis Servatius by a score of 200 to 189. His average in this match was 4 42-59 and his best cluster of points was 30. Servatius averaged 3 42-49 and his high run was 17. This afternoon George T. Moon, Jr., will play Charles J. Steinbugler and tonight Clyde B. Terry will be the opponent of Robert Weld.

Central A. A. U. Athletic Dates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Announcement was made today of the dates for various championship contests arranged by the Board of Managers of the Central A. A. U. Most of the contests went to the Illinois Athletic Club. The cases of suspended swimmers were discussed informally by the Board of Managers, but no action was taken. The schedule follows:

One hundred-yard junior swim, Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Cincinnati, Feb. 25; junior fancy diving, junior 100-yard back and breast strokes, junior 500-yard swim, Cincinnati G. and A. Club, March 24; boxing championships, Detroit A. C.

Interscholastic Swimming Record.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—W. J. Marling of Huntington School tonight broke the national interscholastic record for a 50-yard swim, covering the distance in 25 4-5 seconds, in a dual meet with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The former record was 27 seconds, made in New York last year by M. T. Prendergast of Brookline.

WHITLATCH LEADER IN PINEHURST GOLF

Has Gross Score of 175 for Two Days' Play in Advertising Men's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 11.—Better golf was played today by the advertising men in their handicap tournament owing, in part, to favorable weather conditions. In Class A Marshall Whitlatch returned a gross score card of 82, and he now leads in the best gross total for two days, with 175. E. T. Manson comes next with 178, and then J. J. Hazen and Grantland Rice, with 182 each for thirty-six holes. Lorenzo Daniels and D. M. Stewart tied for the net score prize for the second day, each with 92—15, 77.

W. B. Lasher of Brooklawn was the gross score winner in Class B, with 94, and R. C. Hoyt of Upper Montclair won the net score competition. His card was 98—10, 88. H. J. Frost of Glen Ridge brought in a gross total of 92 in Class C, and with it won the day's prize. C. H. Ault of Stoke Poges, with 98—14, 84, won the net score honors in this division. The women again played nine holes, and Mrs. F. J. Ryan of Cranford was the gross score winner, with 58. Mrs. Clarence Cone of Inwood made a net score of 62—10, 52, and won a prize. The summary:

Class A.—Best gross scores: Marshall Whitlatch, Baltimore, 82; E. T. Manson, Framingham, 85; J. J. Hazen, Oakmont, 86; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 88; John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 89; E. J. Ridgway, Montclair, 90; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 92; Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond County, 92; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 92; C. A. McCormick, New Brunswick, 93; Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, 94; W. C. Freeman, Englewood, 95; W. M. McCord, Knollwood, 95; D. M. Parker, Garden City, 95; R. L. Whitton, Beverly, 95; C. A. Speakman, Siwanoy, 96; L. A. Hamilton, National, 96. Best net scores: Lorenzo Daniels, 77; D. M. Stewart, 77.

Best gross for two days: Marshall Whitlatch, 175; E. T. Manson, 178; J. J. Hazen, 182; Grantland Rice, 182.

Class B.—Best Gross Scores—W. B. Lasher, Brooklawn, 94; L. E. K. White, Wheatley Hills, 96; A. L. Aldred, Wannamoisett, 97; William Campbell, Detroit, 97; A. R. Gardner, Dunwoodie, 98; R. C. Hoyt, Upper Montclair, 98; F. P. Lee, Framingham, 98; C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 99; Clarence Cone, Inwood, 100; W. R. Roberts, Bala, 100; W. E. Binford, Wannamotsett, 100; F. A. Buckhout, Wannamoisett, 101; H. B. O'Brien, Bridgehampton, 101; G. W. Watts, Hill and Dale, 101; W. S. Yerkes, Essex County, 101; D. L. Hedges, Colonia, 102. Best Net Score—R. C. Hoyt, 88.

Best Gross for Two Days—William Campbell, 195; F. P. Lee, 196; C. T. Russell, 196.

NO SEPARATE GOLF BODY.

Westchester Clubs Will Not Form District Organization.

At a meeting of the representatives from the various golf clubs in the Westchester district at the Wykagyl Club house, New Rochelle, last night, it was decided that it would be unwise to form a separate association as was originally planned, and the Westchester championship will be played under the auspices of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The course selected for the playing of the event was Wykagyl, and the date will depend on the day chosen for the New Jersey State championship by the New Jersey association, as both events will be run off at the same time, inasmuch as they are both district tournaments confined to members of clubs in the same geographical sections.

The representatives of the Westchester clubs were guests of the Wykagyl Country Club at a dinner in the new Wykagyl Club house. Those who attended were Harmon S. Graves and C. L. Watkins, Apawamis; Dwight Partridge, Bedford; W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie; Charles Gartensteig, Fairview; Charles Benton, Hudson River; T. F. Wilcox, Knollwood; Henry F. Miller, St. Andrew's; Charles H. Gillespie, Scarsdale; Frank Hoyt, Charles M. Miller, and M. D. Stiles, Siwanoy; Henry V. Gaines, J. C. Widmer, Robert M. Miller, Joseph Beericles, and Edward H. Hart, Wykagyl.

NEW YORK A. C. ELECTION.

Mahoney and Scott Chosen for Offices Instead of Regular Nominees.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, independent candidate for Vice President, and Robert A. Scott, insurgent nominee for a two-year term on the Board of Governors, were successful in the annual election of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Mahoney defeated Powhattan Robinson, named by the regular Nominating Committee for Vice President, while Scott defeated George T. Montgomery, retired Vice President of the Mercury Foot organization. The remainder of the regular ticket went through because there was no opposition.

Mahoney won by a margin of votes from Robinson, the count being 684 to 683. Montgomery, who was low man among the candidates for the Board of Governors, received 626 votes, while Scott, running even better than Mahoney, polled 730.

The vote for the other officers was as follows:

President—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, 1,280.

Secretary—Fred R. Fortmeyer, 1,277.

Treasurer—Martin S. Paine, 1,276.

Captain—Arthur McAleenan, 1,268.

Governors to serve one year—William R. Delehanty, 1,254; William A. Hines, 1,239.

Governors to serve two years—Harry Anderson, 1,054; Edwin J. Benson, 1,036; George J. Corbett, 1,146; William L. Miller, 1,078; John F. Muir, 1,067; Henry I. Ottmann, 1,163; Frank M. Clute, 1,114.

The total vote was 1,291.

COURTNEY WANTS TO COACH

Thinks He Will Be Able to Resume Cornell Crew Work This Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, who has been under the care of physicians since last Summer, said today that he hoped to be able to take charge of the Cornell rowing practice when the men go out on the water, either next month or early in March. Regular rowing practice will not start until the beginning of the second term, in February.

Mr. Courtney does not expect to direct this work, but when the crews are boated on the inlet he hopes that his physicians will permit him to coach again. Courtney is gradually recovernig from a fracture of the skull which he sustained at Poughkeepsie last June. Many oarsmen are practicing on the machines each afternoon, but no attempt has been made to put them into regular combinations.

Cross-Harvey Bout Postponed.

Johnny Harvey injured his right hand during boxing practice yesterday and his ten-round bout with Leach Cross scheduled for tomorrow night at the Manhattan A. C. has been postponed until Jan. 19. The club physician who examined Harvey said that, while the injury was not serious, it would prevent Harvey from appearing at his best in less than a week.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Brown University baseball team has begun its preliminary work in preparation for the regular season. Candidates for battery positions reported to Captain Johnson in the cage Monday for short work-outs. This is the earliest beginning of baseball at Brown in years and is due to the fact that a new staff of pitchers must be developed for this Spring. Brown will be fairly well off for catchers, for although Donovan, who did most of the work behind the bat last Spring, did not return to college, Feinberg, who showed up remarkably well toward the last of the season, is still available and is expected to have little trouble in making the position. "Cap" Crowell of last season's Philadelphia Americans, who was Brown's mainstay in the box last Spring, will coach the pitchers until he is called upon to report for the Philadelphia Club's Spring campaign. Walter Snell, another old Brown player, and formerly a member of the Boston Red Sox, will handle the catchers. Brown's regular baseball coach, Harry Pattee, will have general direction of the work. Those who reported were: Feinberg, '17; McGuire, '16; Erickson, '19; Hall, '19; catchers. Michelson, '16; Healey, '16; Flanders, '17; Dennison, '17; Richardson, '17, pitchers.

Nick Gianakopulos, who defeated Hannes Kolehmainen and other distance runners in the national senior cross-country championships of America last Saturday, will team up with his clubmate, Matty Geis of the Millrose A. C., in the five-mile scratch team race which will be one of the features of the annual indoor carnival of Brooklyn College in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory Saturday night. Nick and Matty ran as a team last year and captured first prize.

The Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, has engaged George F. Sparling as golf professional for a Winter indoor course of instruction, the school opening Monday. Sparling is the professional of the Brooklawn Golf Club, and last Winter instructed the Ritz-Carlton golf school. A number of members of the Whitehall Club have already arranged for instruction.

Princeton's veteran hockey players will get a real test tonight when they play Dartmouth at the St. Nicholas Rink in this city. The Tigers are slight favorites over the Green and expect to gain a victory. While Princeton has a team made up almost entirely of veterans, Dartmouth has lost two of her stars from the team which last year claimed the mythical intercollegiate title. However, the places of Tuck and Wanamaker have been filled by good men, and the Green is said to be as fast as in 1915.

Five boxers from this city and five from Brooklyn will go to Boston next Monday to compete against ten men of that city in the Boston Athletic Association's amateur tournament.

The Grand National Steeplechase in England which has had an unbroken sequence since it was instituted in 1839 has been abandoned for this year. The racecourse at Aintree has been taken over for war purposes, as were Sandown Park, Hurst Park, Kempton Park and other places in England.

"Speedy" Rush, coach of football at Princeton, while on a visit to Ithaca a few days ago, said that the systems of the coaches of Cornell's major sports were probably the best in the country. "The football system, at least," said Mr. Rush, "proved this statement true last season—just as the other teams have done time and time before." Mr. Rush also stated that the new athletic field and equipment were as complete as any he had ever seen.

Word comes from Baltimore that racing in Maryland will be strongly attacked in the Legislature. Several Assemblymen, it is said, are preparing to introduce bills to prohibit bookmaking and mutuels. Should bookmaking be prohibited, the track at Havre de Grace would have to close, while the forbidding of mutuels would close the tracks at Pimlico, Laurel, Bowie, and Electric Park.

Charles P. Curtis of Boston has purchased the Class P sloop Valiant from Frederick A. Prince of Chicago. Valiant is 55 feet 6 inches over all, 35 feet waterline, 11 feet beam, and 7 feet 2 inches draught.

Attendance figures for the past year on the big and small golf courses in Jackson Park, Chicago, are impressive. The total reached 308,174. August was the banner month of the year, when 45,340 tickets were issued, 26,560 for the big course and 18,780 for the small. This affords another example of the uses to which our public parks in America are put.

A series of weekly ski and snowshoe meets preparatory to the Winter carnival, have been inaugurated at Dartmouth College. Each meet will consist of five contests, ski and snowshoe dashes, ski jumping, and ski and snowshoe cross-country runs.

Cornell's annual meet to determine the university championships in wrestling, fencing, and boxing for this year will be held under the auspices of the Minor Sports Association in the armory Friday evening, Jan. 28. Besides stimulating interest in the three sports, the coaches of the 'Varsity teams hope to obtain material for their squads from the meet.

Jimmy Duffy and Harold Rowan, Boston College track stars for three years, will not enter competition this season. Both have decided that their studies this year require much time that would be devoted to track work.

Rumors to the effect that the football coach question at Purdue University has been settled through the selection of G. Foster Sandford, a Yale man, who was coach at Rutgers last season, are in circulation on the Purdue campus. The story lacks the official confirmation, but the wise ones insist that it is correct and that Andy Smith's successor has been chosen. This will probably be news to Sandford.

Seven of the eight-oared crew of Leland Stanford University, which finished second to Cornell in the Poughkeepsie regatta last June, will be eligible for next year's contest, it is expected.

The Broadway M. E. Bowling team of Indianapolis Monday night set what is believed to be a world's record by winning their forty-second consecutive game in sanctioned competition. What was believed previously to be the world's record for consecutive games won was held by the Eidelweiss team of Chicago with 39 straight victories.

Negotiations were still in progress yesterday for the sale of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, but there was no indication that a sale would be concluded soon. President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, owner C. W. Somers and the bankers' committee in charge of Somers's holdings conferred at length, but said there was no announcement of any prospective buyer to be made.

Charles A. Fredericks, 38 years old, Secretary of the White Sox, since Charles Comiskey brought that baseball team to Chicago, died yesterday at the home of relatives in that city, after an illness of more than four years.

John H. Farrell, Chairman of the National Association to Adjust Territorial Differences between the New England League and the Eastern Association over franchises for Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., announced today that the meeting originally scheduled for January 17 has been adjourned to January 24 in New York.

The Junior basket ball team of the Boys' Club defeated the Italian Catholic Club yesterday afternoon at Webster Hall by a score of 25 to 17.

At a meeting of the Anglers' Club of New York last night at the Hotel Navarre, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. S. C. Raynor; Vice President, Edward R. Hewitt; Treasurer, W. M. Hardy; Secretary, A. R. Hanners. Among the speakers at the dinner were Ernest Thompson-Seton, Commissioner of Bridges; Fred J. H. Cracke and James L. Clark. George Henken showed four reels of motion pictures presenting various phases of wild game hunting and fishing scenes.

YALE LOSES SQUASH LEAD.

Harvard's Victory Advances Columbia in Class B Metropolitan League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLASS A.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton-Squash	2	1	.667
Heights Casmo	2	1	.667
Harvard	2	2	.500
Columbia	1	2	.333

CLASS B.

Columbia	2	1	.667
Yale	3	2	.900
Harvard	2	2	.500
Heights Casino	1	2	.333
Princeton	1	3	.250

Harvard Club squash tennis players continued to show improved form yesterday in the Class B Metropolitan League championship tournament and defeated Yale Club representatives, 3 to 2

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1916.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. CHARLES H. GRASTY of Baltimore, Md., has accepted the position, and will on Jan. 15 assume the duties, of Treasurer of The New York Times Company, a post made vacant by the death of Mr. CHARLES W. KNAPP.

ADOLPH S. OCHS,
Publisher.

New York City, Jan. 11, 1916.

Mr. CHARLES H. GRASTY is a well-known editor and publisher. He was managing editor of The Kansas City Times, 1884-89; editor and proprietor of The Baltimore Evening News, 1892-1908; editor and part owner of The St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, 1908-09, and controlling owner and editor of The Baltimore Sun, 1910-14, and for ten years he was a member of the Board of Directors of The Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

The United States had a long struggle over the question of internal or domestic competition, and finally settled, not the entire question, but the principles upon which the settlement must be made, that is, the principle that no one State shall foster its commerce at the expense of that of any other State. In like manner the question of competition between trusts, or corporations, is to be determined by their conduct, not by their size. If they serve the public, and thrive by their efficiency, the public has need of them, and they are not to be destroyed because of jealousy of their profits. American opinion of the debate in the House of Commons will follow these familiar lines of reason and analogy. They are British in sentiment, when the British sentiment is normal. If in time of war other than British sentiments are expressed in Parliament the fact of war explains it. The normal state of mankind is peace, and the world is controlled nowadays by considerations of peace rather than those of war.

When England and Germany cease to see red these thoughts will control them again, as before, or rather more than ever before. The world has profited by England's freedom of trade, and has need of it. The world has profited by Germany's skill in organization and technical science, and has need of it. Neutrals cannot be expected to agree with Germany's idea of the freedom of the seas nor with the idea expressed in the British Parliament that Germany's trade superiority must be conquered by military or political means. Both sides dislike neutrals, because both sides want allies. Neutrals are their own best friends, and the best friends of a world at peace, because the ideal of neutrals is not victory by force, but peace and prosperity, through the subordination of ruthless force and excessive efficiency to the control of morality. It is for these reasons that American sympathy for the British proposals regarding a trade war after peace must be qualified.

It is early yet to say what the British policy after peace may be. Even short memories can recall instances of enemies signing treaties of trade, and even of alliance. That ought to be more true of this war than of any other, because of its greater destruction, and the greater necessity for uniting the world's forces for recuperation. Believers in the materialistic, or economic, interpretation of history know that economic influences take countless forms. They make and unmake dynasties and overcome racial prejudices. Distress drives men together, and for a profit men of any color or language or religion will trade together. The proposal to prevent this by political means, as a sequel to the war, is an idea upon which neutrals can hardly be expected to be neutral. The proposal to divide the world's trade between customs unions representing the respective allied forces is hardly different from a combined war upon neutral trade. That cannot be thought desirable by those nations which would like to see world trade approach the standard of freedom set by England so far as their individual conditions enable it. Moreover, it cannot be thought practicable to apportion the world trade between Zollvereins. It was admitted in the British debate that it was impracticable regarding the British Empire, whose constituent portions would continue to trade in their old manner. If the British Empire cannot be united, still less can the allies of either side.

They are united for purposes of war, not for purposes of peace. When the war phase passes commercial sanity will return. Sooner or later they will see that frightfulness in commerce is even less tolerable than frightfulness in war. To Englishmen it will occur sooner than to others that whatever Germany won by training and efficiency and thrift it is entitled to, and that England can only reconquer it in like manner. The question which should search the hearts of Englishmen—and of others in position like England's—is why they sacrificed what Germany won. Why is it that British efficiency is inferior to German, or to American, as yet, either per man, or per machine, or per working day? If it is because of unfair international competition, that should be checked as much as the ruthless competition between giant trusts. But if the competition is fair, and the protest is made by those deficient in capacity for public service, they should take thought how they may restore equality by speeding up at home. The war is bad enough without being converted into an economic war against the interests of mankind.

ONE DISTRICT HEARD FROM.

The attention of those Senators and Representatives who think votes are to be made by opposing preparedness is called to the Fifth Congress District of Mississippi. In this district there has just been held the first election which turned on that issue. W. W. VENABLE asked for votes as a straight-out advocate of preparedness; his opponent was equally straightforward on the other side. VENABLE'S plurality is 5,832, which is a landslide in such a district. Both were Democrats, and they contended for the Democratic nomination (the equivalent of an election) to the seat made vacant by the death of Congressman WITHERSPOON.

Mississippi is a considerable distance from the Atlantic Coast, and we have been informed that away from that coast preparedness is not popular. It seems to be popular as far west as the Mississippi River, anyway. Mr. BRYAN has been ululating over the antagonism to national defense which he expects to find in the South; this is the first Southern district to acquaint him with the success his propaganda is having there. "The South," says he in The Commoner, "promises to "render the country signal service in "the fight against preparedness." The promise has been signally unfulfilled in the Fifth Mississippi. He thinks he pays the South a compliment when he bases his expectations of its support on the fact that it "knows something of the horrors of war." It is an insulting sort of compliment, and evidently is not deserved.

Mr. BRYAN has a wonderful talent for picking winning issues, but they always win for the other side. He was so sure imperialism was a winning issue that he left his regiment in Florida to dragoon reluctant Senators into supporting the annexation of the Philippines, so as to provide him with an easy victory in 1900. Imperialism was indeed a winning issue—for McKINLEY. From that time on Mr. BRYAN has been picking winning issues with the same unerring hand. There is something a little awesome about this gift of his; it seems to be second sight.

CENTRAL PARK AGAIN.

The promoters of the Shakespeare festival to be held in New York in the Spring have gone a step too far in arranging their program. Such information as had reached the public ear before yesterday in regard to their plan to make Central Park the scene of some of their ceremonies had been meagre and misleading. Central Park belongs to all the citizens, it is a park, a public garden and pleasure ground, and it may be argued that a part of the public might be permitted to visit it with the intent to honor the memory of SHAKESPEARE as freely as another part of the public may go there to listen to music, or to express juvenile joy at the budding of May. But the formidable character of the proposed proceedings in the Park was made known at a meeting in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, while the intent of the promoters of the festival, it is fair to presume, was expressed by Mr. OTTO KAHN, in his speech on that occasion. "Our en- "thusiastic Mayor," said Mr. KAHN, "* * * has done also another thing, a "very important thing—he has con- "sented that Central Park shall be "thrown open for the purpose of pre- "senting this Masque. It is the first "time that Art has entered Central "Park; let us hope that she will stay "there."

Mr. KAHN forgot for the moment that Art entered Central Park, while the citizens who believe that the only art desirable there, or permissible, were napping, away back in the seventies of the last century, and that the Metropolitan Museum is still there, and so rapidly growing in size that the space originally allotted to it will soon be filled. But the art museum is there and must stay there, while the scheme of building a gallery for the National Academy of Design within the Park, which had seemed to be dead, has always been vigorously opposed, and will be whenever it is to be revived. That its revival is imminent, that the proposal to use the large meadow for the performances of Mr. PERCY MACKAYE'S Masque is an entering wedge for a renewed invasion, and is intended to establish a precedent to be cited when the gallery project is again brought up, is an obvious inference from Mr. KAHN'S speech.

The objections to permitting the representation of the Community Masque, under the announced conditions, in Central Park are sufficiently strong, without this clear intimation of an ulterior purpose on the part of some, if not all, of its promoters, to justify determined opposition. It is proposed to close the lawn to all other public uses for many days, to construct thousands of seats for spectators, and an enormous stage and amphitheatre for the performers. It is an organized attempt of a specified few, possessed of ample means to pay for the hire of any hall or field in which they desire to give entertainments, to take possession of a part, and a very important part, though that does not signify, of the public pleasure ground for a special purpose. We are not denying either the artistic or the educational potentialities of the proposed Shakespeare festival; but we do deny the right of these influential and distinguished persons to divert any part of the city's park possessions to their own private uses for any purpose whatever.

The statement is gravely made that the Mayor has "thrown open" the Park. The Park is wide open every day in the year, and at all reasonable hours, to all persons whatsoever who wish to use it for park purposes. Its invasion for theatrical, artistic, military, and a thousand other purposes has been defeated by the force of public opinion many times since 1857, and it must be defeated now. The Mayor has no power to throw the Park open any wider, that would be impossible. What is meant is that the Mayor has consented to close part of it at the behest of the Shakespeare Festival Committee. He denies that he has done this; we deny his authority to do it. We shall employ all the force of argument to prevent him from doing it. In the sense in which Mr. KAHN employs the word, Art must not enter the Park with intent to stay there. The opponents of Park invasion are not asleep. They have had timely warning. We hope that the Shakespeare committee will see the desirability of revising the program so as to place the performances of the Masque elsewhere. There are plenty of suitable open spaces beyond the limits of this little Island of Manhattan.

"VOID OF ACTUALITY."

The Government was beaten in the shipping trust prosecution because the restraint of trade was found reasonable by the lower court, although some practices by the trust were found unreasonable and were ordered discontinued. On appeal by the Government the decision in favor of the trust was dismissed, because the case has become "void of actuality." The war has smashed the trust, and there remains nothing to decide except a moot point, which the court declares that it will not decide. That is a blessed phrase, almost worthy to rank with the rule of reason. How many other prosecutions are "void of actuality" from the point of view of the public interest? How many of them express merely professional ambitions, or political candidacies, or pandering to popular prejudice by those whose duty it is to combat it?

It is the right of democracy to have itself ruled in that manner, if it really wants it so, but it would be better for democracy to recognize that some things cannot be settled by votes. There is a power above democracy as much as democracy is above its elected rulers. Democracy suffers by its mistakes because it takes such a lot of punishment before they are admitted, and because it is necessary to repeat the lesson so often.

On the railway question we are covering again the ground of the 70s and 90s, and covering it this time on a personally conducted Government excursion. For that reason this lesson is the hardest of the lot, and it may be hoped that it will longest remain well learned. Or is it possible that it is not learned at all, and that it will be necessary to go through the bitter and costly disillusionment of Government ownership? That is no idle or random query. It is a question which those framing public questions wish to place before every voter, or to decide them by official action without consulting the electorate. It would be prudent for those who have convictions on the subject not to allow the question to reach the voting stage or the stage of action without fullest elucidation, for it is one on which democracy has been wrong repeatedly.

COLLEGIANS ON WAR.

The ignorance of Bowdoin and New York University students of the great figures and events of the war, of contemporary rulers and Prime Ministers, of geographical names that one would suppose burned into every mind, may be a little depressing to "parents and guardians," but hardly surprising. It is not worth while to sneer at "college education" because many of the undergraduates can't spell General JOFFRE'S name correctly; because the question, "Who is VENIZELOS?" stumped almost all of them—some calling him a Mexican rebel, some a French General, some a Spanish artist; because the majority don't know the name of the ruler of Greece, because most of them believe WINSTON CHURCHILL to be the Prime Minister of England; because the site of Gallipoli was a mystery and four-fifths of them don't know what country Saloniki is in. Presumably they have been taught ancient geography. Possibly they know the Thracian Chersonesus, though Gallipoli, which is it, be beyond their ken.

That some students hold that GEORGE III., others that GEORGE IV. or "GEORGE VI." is King of England, is queer enough. They must have studied American history at school, and GEORGE III. might have been remembered. But we must not expect too much, or be exacerbated by such absurdities as that "Augustus" is Czar of Bulgaria. The incorrigible comic spirit of examination papers in schools and colleges has been exhibited again and again, and there is nothing in the war examination answers so supremely admirable as that response of a Harvard Fine Arts student: "BOCCACCIO'S chief title to fame is his Don Cameron."

The ignorance of the generality of young men at college is charmingly incredible. They have studied and read few books. History, outside of a compendium of American, and perhaps Greek and Roman, history, stuffed with dates unspeakably dreary and indigestible; art, politics, geography, some confused remembrances of school atlases and maps; science, most of the record of human achievement, are unknown to them. They have forgotten, so able are most of our schools, most of the little learned there. They have not yet acquired, most of them, the main advantage of the college mental training, the art of knowing how to know. Some scheme and skeleton of knowledge, to be filled out later, they are beginning to get. They will learn, too—the young gentlemen of Brunswick and New York haven't learned it yet—to know accurately, not to pretend to know what they don't. But every examiner is aware of the want of concentration, the mental confusion, the reluctant working of the brain, that are so common among the victims of college examinations. It takes time, except in the case of brilliant minds, to learn how to pass an examination. Mistakes of haste are common. In an examination which "doesn't count," like this war examination, possibly the temptation to "kid the Professor," wasn't wholly wanting.

And these uninformed young men have their books and lectures to attend to. They are busy getting a living, some of them. Clubs, music, photography and other hobbies, society, the cultivation of their friendships, not the least fruitful of college "results," keep the rest employed. It does seem strange, though, that navies and armies, fights, sieges, war before the living eye, don't interest them. What is formal written history, the pressed leaves of past action, compared with history made momentously and terribly and heroically while you look on? The past seldom can seem real. The actual history before us can be comprehended. Its gauge, its scale, its atmosphere, can be comprehended. Even with all the inaccuracies, guesses, lies, censorships, we dare say the contemporary daily record is just about as faithful to the facts as the solemn fiction ceremoniously called "history."

The ingenuous youth of the colleges need to read the newspapers and not to confine their attention to the "sporting pages" thereof. A great comprehensive course in European, Asian, and African modern geography, politics, art of war, political economy, and so on, is given every day. Why should it be lost to the collegians, and not to the rest of us?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Great Renunciation of Mr. Sapp.

Bleeding Kansas that was, speeding, leading Kansas that is, speeds and leads again. Vainly does Envy bark from her loathsome cave. Vainly does The Omaha World-Herald plead that Nebraska did good and great things, such as railway regulating, long before the Sunflower State, for all the glory goes to Kansas:

> Daily, through all the years, Kansas is touted for all those things that go to make a great and happy State, and Nebraska is little mentioned.

The great and happy State of Mr. BRYAN "little mentioned"? What words are these? And the ink was still fresh on them when Kansas was showing the way to Nebraska. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SAPP, Democratic National Committeeman, and locally renowned as "the only Kansas Democrat who wears a silk hat," has been a faithful follower of Mr. BRYAN in all his divagations. The hour of parting has come. At the National Democratic Headquarters in Washington, Mr. SAPP, "noting the portrait of Mr. BRYAN, promptly climbed on a chair and turned the picture to the wall. Then he wrote on the back of the picture, 'Not mad, but sorry.'" This symbolic renunciation and this regretful inscription are worthy of the only Democratic Kansan pate crowned with a "stovepipe." A good many renouncing Bryanites, it is to be feared, are not sorry, but "mad." Since his resignation from the Cabinet, Mr. BRYAN has tried the patience of his friends and exceeded the expectations of his opponents. But who could have thought that he would ever lose the allegiance of WILLIAM HENRY SAPP?

Time Wasted in the Naval Committee.

Discussion in the House Committee on Naval Affairs of the order of Secretary DANIELS to naval officers not to write articles for the magazines on the subject of naval preparedness, or to speak in public on that subject, is not germane to the important matters now before that committee, but it serves to delay the progress of the committee's work, which is the only object of the men who promote the discussion. It is inconceivable that the committee contains a single member who does not know that all the naval officers are subject to strict discipline, and that the head of the Navy Department has the right to command them not to take part in controversies. Nor is criticism of the judgment of Mr. DANIELS pertinent to the matter the committee has in hand. The question of preparedness has become a political one and there may be some justification for his new order in that fact. Anyway, it seems strange to see the supposed persecution of Rear Admiral FISKE, who assuredly needs no defenders among the American people, taken to heart by "little navy" men for whom he can have no sympathy whatever and who certainly disagree entirely with him on all naval matters. For he knows, and they are determined not to know.

The idea that Mr. DANIELS has also ordered naval officers not to testify before Congressional committees when summoned to do so originated in a muddled brain. It is in keeping with much of the twaddle which has been generated by the preparedness dispute. Chairman PADGETT of the Naval Committee has the sympathy of the whole country. He is doing his best to overcome the disposition of some of the members to do nothing at all. They seem to be determined to keep the navy bill in committee for the whole session. The forms of parliamentary procedure must be observed, and they may yet manage to waste a month or two of discussion over the comparative seaworthiness of a dreadnought and a caravel.

The Steward System.

The working and employing plasterers of this city have entered into a new agreement raising the wages to $6, the highest of all trades except the builders. In consideration of the increased wages the demand for the "steward system" is abandoned. The steward system called upon the bosses to employ an extra man for each ten, the duty of the extra man being to see that no man did more work than the standard of the trade allowed. It might seem that the steward system is as much to the disadvantage of labor itself as it certainly is to the disadvantage of all builders and occupiers of houses thereby made more costly. It is clear that the man who is prevented from using his natural force and skill is reduced to the union average, to the disadvantage both of himself and of all consumers of his contribution to the common stock of goods. It is not a question of overworking the individual, for the system requires that the individual shall be watched to insure the reduction of his working capacity, not to his natural speed, but to a lower standard. Now the wage is to be raised, and the result may prove—as in the bricklayers' case—that the employers will know how, without overworking the men, to get the worth of the wage.

The bricklayers, in consideration of the maximum wage, agreed to work as told, and their output was greatly increased by methods of efficiency such as occur only to wage payers, and such as wage earners esteem it virtuous to oppose in the misused name of humanity. The interest of every one who uses any product of labor is that labor shall be productive. That includes labor itself, for wages buy products of labor. Yet labor struggles constantly for a reduced output, for a shorter day and a slower standard of work, for limitation of employment to an aristocratic minority of labor, not perceiving that it reduces the only source of the increased wage, and that it raises prices of its wants even more than it raises the wage.

So far as labor takes this stand it is less the servant of society than capital, and society must in self-defense support capital against labor, if they take antagonistic stands. In this case there is an agreement between them whereby houses will be made dearer, to the disadvantage of all needing houses, unless capital turns the agreement inside out, in the manner of the bricklayers' agreement.

Danger at Grant's Tomb.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Grant's Tomb, on the south from the edge of the little park there extends a so-called "safety zone" in the form of a triangle bounded by the usual white iron posts. This zone is what it purports to be in the daytime, but after dusk, when the lights on the Drive and those around the Tomb are lighted, this so-called "safety zone" becomes a veritable death trap.

The cause of this is extremely simple. These posts have no lights on them at night, and the result is that motorists coming up the Drive, or desiring to turn from the west side of the Drive to the east side, are quite unable to see the white posts, with the result that they drive through the midst of them at the usual speed, which at that time of night, when no policeman is on guard there, is no snail's pace.

The writer has seen two motor cars within two or three minutes rush through this eighty or a hundred foot safety zone, knocking the posts down, to the possible injury of the machines and to the discomfiture, not to say great danger, of pedestrians seeking safety therein. HARVEY STRICKLAND.

New York, Jan. 10, 1916.

THE GRIP.

(With apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.)

That wretched Influenza came to our house today,
He brought along a bag of pains and vowed he'd come to stay.
Now sister she's a sneezin' and Arthur's coughin' bad;
Seems like it is the worst attack our brother ever had.
The doctor says, be careful, keep away from them that's ill;
And if you have bad feelin's, be sure to take a pill.
And hold your distance well, when there's sneezin' roundabout,
For the grip germs'll git you if you don't watch out.
Accordin' to directions, you should keep quite warm and dry;
And, though you like it very much, just take one piece of pie;
An' cut out all the hearty foods and swallow down fresh air;
An' shun the crowded places like you would a lion's lair!
And keep away from people who have sniffles in the head—
Or else no doubt you'll have to stay for several days in bed.
In short, avoid all places where the sick bugs are about,
For the grip germs'll git you if you don't watch out.
But if to all my cautions you refuse to lend an ear,
Don't be surprised if some day you are smitten plain and clear.
A chill, unpleasant, seizes you, you shiver and you shake;
Some more ills come to pain you, you are burning and you ache;
A sneezin' and a coughin' hard, your fever rises fast—
Now Old Man Influenza has got hold of you at last.
To bed you go with potions vile and medicines about,
For the grip germs have got you 'cause you didn't watch out.

ELIZABETH PECK.

FROM A FRENCH PREFET.

He Wishes an American Could Report the Deeds of the Invaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time about the middle of last November I sent to M. Mirman, Préfet du Departement de Meurthe-et-Moselle, Nancy, France, a small subscription for relieving the sufferings of the people in his department caused by this horrible war.

Within a few days I have received his acknowledgment thereof, which I inclose herewith and which you are at liberty to use in the columns of your paper. H. W. GUERNSEY.

New York, Jan. 9, 1916.

[Translation of Inclosure.]

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.
Préfectur de Meurthe-et-Moselle,
Cabinet du Préfet,
Nancy, Dec. 5, 1915.

Sir: I am very grateful to you for the generous subscription you have been so kind to send me for the benefit of my poor and courageous Lorraine peasants. Your check will permit me to help several families to restore in a small degree their humble homes destroyed by the barbarians.

I wish a publicist of your nation could take a complete inventory of the crimes committed by this insane race. It would be a terrible arraignment as well as one of the most tragic phenomena which history will ever unfold—a people so drunk with its philosophies that it has reached a degree of madness where it believes itself to be elected by God to dominate the world in His name—a blasphemous madness—and not by inoffensive gestures like the megalomaniacs shut up in insane asylums, but by an aggressive insanity which constitutes a veritable scourge, so that everything which is opposed to the realization of this mad dream is considered by this people as worthy of being stamped under foot: everything—international treaties, the rights of people, regard for the truth, sentiments of elementary humanity—everything which may tend to curb their collective powers and fury is treated by the Germans of today as vain words and, as proclaimed by the Chancellor of the Empire from the tribune of the Reichstag, "scraps of paper."

What will become of the world if this unchained Beast triumph? Drunk with vanity, it will exercise a tyranny both scientific and monstrous, the most arrogant and the most intriguing, the most hateful and the most vile that one can imagine.

Humanity will no longer be worthy of the name if it permits itself to be oppressed and dishonored by the "Kultur" whose methods all have witnessed since the month of August, 1914. But that will not be so. However formidable it may be we shall defeat and destroy the Beast. The nightmare will pass, and, amid the diverse harmony of a free people, each part working for itself and the others according to its own genius, humanity will take up again its peace-bestowing toil.

We are so near, Monsieur, the heart and soul of your noble nation that all the evidences of sympathy which she may feel inspired to bestow on us are held to be priceless. They are for us, in our day of trial, a prayer, a balm, and a talisman.

Will you receive, Monsieur, &c.

C. MIRMAN,
Préfet of the Departement of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

[This State of Meurthe-et-Moselle in old French Lorraine, of which M. Mirman is Governor, suffered most severely during the German drive and retreat in August and September, 1914. On Sept. 1, of that year, the Germans occupied 70 per cent. of its territory. This area has since been reduced to less than 25 per cent.]

White Troops in Asia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. W. W.'s amusement over my letter to you will no doubt cease upon reflection that the Germans are using colored tribes exclusively in Africa against the colored auxiliaries of the English and French, whereas both the latter are employing them in Europe.

I am quite well aware that both India and China had a highly developed civilization while the Germans were roaming through their forests at a time when this pleasure was indulged in by nearly all the peoples of Europe, among whom were, by the way, the ancestors of the white population of the United States. This is not a new discovery.

As to the conduct of the European soldiers in China, let me say that while some excesses have been committed, which is almost unavoidable when in times of warfare troops are massed, no doubt their European "friends" have seen to it that the Germans came in for the worst of criticism.

Those, however, recalling the conduct of the English soldiers at the conquest of Peking, with the attendant pillaging of its famous "Summer Palace," the destruction by them of the Indian city of Lucknow and others, will have food for reflection.

SIEGMUND ADLER.

New York, Jan. 8, 1916.

The President's Burdens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a woman with little knowledge of politics, or of the true inwardness of diplomacy, I write to ask you and your readers whether I am correct in standing heart and mind with our President, not only because I feel that the first weight and pressure of such events of this terrible war as must concern our country rest heaviest on him, but because I assume the President and his counselors act upon information of which we, your readers, and his critics can know nothing for some time to come? I think often of the saying of Dean Swift that "censure is the price a man pays the world for being eminent." I have heard Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Wilson, successively, scoffed at for their certainly very various behavior. I believe that positions of high trust develop noble qualities, and I place myself with the men and women of my country who feel gratitude and respect for those in high (and hard) places, who are bearing a world-burden for us who are already bowed beneath our own small packs.

BERTHA STEVENS.

Lawrence, L. I., Jan. 8, 1916.

Mrs. Atherton's Opinions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To Gertrude Atherton's able remarks on German "frightfulness" in your issue of Dec. 18 let me make one brief comment. Do I not remember an equally able defense on the part of Mrs. Atherton of suffragette "frightfulness" a year or two ago? Do I not recall a defense of all forms of terrorism likely to produce results?

Mrs. Atherton pays a tribute to France. I gladly second it. France is a highly civilized nation—perhaps the most highly civilized. Her men are not Huns, nor her women suffragettes.

JULIA T. WATERMAN.

Territet, Switzerland, Dec. 23, 1915.

The Fox's Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter appearing in THE TIMES "One of the Pack" comes to the defense of fox hunting. "The killing of the fox," he says, "is not the main object of the sport." True. But in the ethical aspect of the question, or from the point of view of the fox, does it make any difference whether the killing and the hounding and tormenting that precede the death are the main objects or only incidental?

S. R. TABER.

Princeton, Jan. 9, 1916.

HUDSON MAXIM PREDICTS A LONG WAR.

Reasons for Believing the European Conflict Will Last Three to Five Years Yet—A Reply to Judge Gary.

By HUDSON MAXIM.

Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Gary says that he believes that the European war will not be so long protracted as most men predict. He says that this opinion is based upon two grounds—in the first place, that it seems apparent that little, if any, benefit to any belligerent country or to the world at large can result from the war unless the result be the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of international differences. He believes that negotiations for peace should be opened at once and pushed to a conclusion. He says that there will never be a better time. He admits, however, that it seems impossible that either side will be able to conquer the other, but he thinks that the leaders of all the nations must realize and appreciate the fact; that if they do not, then the masses of the people will appreciate this fact and decide the matter. The second ground for his belief is that each of the warring nations is starving for men and money both.

Mr. Gary does not see for any of the belligerent powers enough prospect of gain even in the case of victory to warrant continuation of the war under present conditions.

I have not given Mr. Gary's exact words. I have simply given the gist of his opinions partly in my own words.

I have made a very close and careful study of the European situation, and I am convinced that Mr. Gary is wrong in his a priori conclusions.

When the European war broke out the Central Powers were well prepared, the Entente Powers pitiably unprepared. The result has been that the Austrians and Germans have carried the war into the enemies' countries and have intrenched themselves there. The Germans have been preparing for this war for forty years. The Austro-German armies are officered by the most capable military men in the world, while the rank and file have been so carefully and thoroughly trained that they may be wielded by their officers with far greater effect than less well-trained troops.

England had but a very small army at the beginning of the war, because England relied upon her navy. England had not imagined that she would be likely to need a large army. She had not foreseen the necessity of fighting in the trenches shoulder to shoulder with France. Furthermore, the English officers were indiscreetly brave at the beginning of the war, and a very large proportion of them were very quickly killed, with the result that the present English troops are not well officered.

Napoleon said that he would much rather have an army of sheep with a lion for a leader than an army of lions with a sheep for a leader. The Germans are an army of lions with lions for leaders; and the sooner the Entente Powers appreciate that fact the better.

As I have said, the Germans have intrenched themselves in their enemies' countries, and war is intrenched with the Germans, and peace cannot come until either those trenches are taken and the Germans driven back within their own frontiers, or until the Entente Powers shall either be defeated or arrive at a conclusion that the Germans cannot by any possibility be driven back within their own frontiers.

England is a sort of never-give-up country. It takes a long time after an Englishman has been whipped to convince him that he has been whipped. Even if it were to be granted that the English are whipped today it would take two years longer before they would find it out, and the war would have to last two years longer for that reason alone. Consequently, the indications are that the war will last for a long time yet.

Let me give a few more reasons:

It requires three times as many men and the expenditure of three times as much ammunition to disintrench a well-intrenched enemy as it does to hold a strongly intrenched position. Consequently, the Entente Powers would have to mass against the German trenches a force three times as great to disintrench and force the Germans back. But this is not all. The armies of the Entente Powers are obliged to attack the Germans from widely dispersed positions. They are obliged to cover a circle thousands of miles in length, and their lines of communication are correspondingly long, and the difficulties of communication and co-operation correspondingly great; while the Austrians and Germans, working on shorter lines within that circle, are able to mass their forces one day at one point, and another day at another point upon the enemies' positions, where it would require the Entente Powers weeks or months to move and mass their forces.

The Germans can fight on the western front one day, and two days later fight upon the eastern front, while it would be impossible for the Entente Powers to move their troops from one of those positions to the other even in many months.

Had the Entente Powers succeeded in breaking through the Dardanelles, the condition would be somewhat different, but the attempt did not succeed. It was a colossal failure, and a yet more colossal blunder.

All of the talk about starving out the Germans and all of the talk about cutting off their supplies of any sort is empty vaporing. The Germans cannot be starved out. The Germans are the most economic, the most efficient, the most self-sustaining people in the world. Even today, after the war has lasted more than a year and a half, the Germans are able to produce more munitions of war and get their nitro-compounds from the air to make their explosives, than the Entente Powers are able to make, even with the assistance of the United States and with the help of all the markets of the world.

In Germany all prisoners of war are immediately put to work as soon as captured. Farmers are set to farming, mechanics to making munitions.

In England, however, they put their German prisoners in concentration camps, where they are kept in idleness, while Lloyd George, the British Minister of War Munitions, is shouting for more ammunition, and prophesying British disaster and ultimate defeat unless the production of munitions of war is greatly accelerated.

It is Austro-German opinion at the present time that the Central Empires have the best of the war thus far. It is true that they have hinted at peace, but their hints have been based upon their opinion that the Entente Powers were about ready to give up and leave Germany with what she has captured and pay her a big indemnity besides. Now, evidently, it will take some time and a good deal of mauling before the Germans can be brought from their present high opinion of their accomplishments to a realization of defeat.

The Central Empires are not sending their gold out of their countries. They are spending their money at home, and it will take a long time to exhaust them. They will be very stubborn, and will fight a long time yet before they will acknowledge defeat.

On the other hand, England has no idea of letting Germany retain what she has captured. She has no idea of paying Germany an indemnity. On the contrary, the Entente Powers expect to keep up the fight until the Austro-Germans are compelled to pay a large indemnity.

Should the Austro-Germans by any possibility win so much success that they would be masters on the Continent of Europe the British Navy would still bar the seas. The British Channel is an intrenchment guarded by a wall of steel, and will prove much more difficult of passage than the trenches on the western front.

England is unassailable in her isolated position. She may possibly lose Egypt, may possibly lose India, but her oversea colonies cannot be assailed, and should she lose Egypt and India, England would yet not be whipped. It would take years and years after that before the British lion would give up the fight.

It is my prediction that the war will last from three to five years yet, and that it is more likely to be seven years yet than three. HUDSON MAXIM.

PROF. BOAS'S COMPLAINT.

If America Has Lost Her Ideals, What About Germany?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Boas's article in THE TIMES proves that broad culture and a philosophic mind may be combined with an attitude of resolutely ignoring what is inconvenient for the thesis one wishes to defend. If there is any country whose ideals have been forfeited it is Germany. In fact, the ideals of Prussia—quite a different proposition—have been substituted for them and foisted on the nation.

And Prussia, as Goethe knew, even at a time when she was fighting for liberty, was cruel and overbearing. This statement is not a generality. It is based on a view of German history and rather intimate knowledge of modern German conditions as observed personally during my student years in that country. A little more than a century ago that country was fighting, almost as Belgium is doing today, against an alien invader, waging a real and not a mock war of liberation. Fichte published his address to the German nation; Koerner wrote his martial odes; the spirit of liberty was abroad in the land.

The downfall of Napoleon was followed by the blackest reaction in Prussia and Austria. The crude attempts to advance along the lines of democracy through the July and March revolutions were mercilessly crushed out, and a Prussia with modern ideals gradually assumed control of German affairs. What those ideals are is indicated by the history of German colonization, by the Herrero brutalities, the Peters scandals, the Camarilla and the Tafel-Runde of unsavory memory, the counsel of savagery given to the expeditionary forces leaving Germany for China and the relief of Peking, the Gospel of the Kaiser's personage as preached by Prince Henry, the Zabern incident with its sequel in the famous telegram from the Crown Prince to the military commandant encouraging him to hammer away, (Immer feste d'ruf.) Each of these catch words—and there are many others—could be expanded into a volume of accusation and protest quite equal to any which Germany has seen fit to publish against England, or, now, against us.

Now, as to the sacrifice of ideals by America. Undoubtedly there are many, including Dr. Boas and the writer of this letter, who deplore our national straying from the straight and narrow path of secluded democracy. Let me point out, however, that this attitude is the essence of present day imperialism, as typified by Germany. However, at all times there has been, and, let us pray, there always will be, a minority able and free to speak its mind in protest. Our democracy may not be, and we are willing to believe that it is not, the one and only form of expressing popular will. But we know full well that the German system certainly never can be one. Our defects and shortcomings it is in our own power to correct. It is our glory and our weakness that each may think for himself and work out his own salvation.

PERCY FRIDENBERG, M. D.,
(University of Strassburg.)

New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

AS EDUCATION ADVANCES.

The Gary Plan Only One Step Toward a Better School System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES A. Emerson Palmer concludes thus a long account of the rise and fall of the Lancastrian plan of education:

> The chapter of history here outlined carries a lesson—does it not?—for the educators of today. Who knows but that long before 2015 the much-exploited system of Supt. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., may be as completely dead and buried as that of Dr. Joseph Lancaster, which, though even more widely heralded, years ago passed into the limbo of things forgotten?

This chapter of history has indeed a lesson, but not that derived from it by Mr. Palmer, who seems to think that he has proved that we should not make any extensive use of the Gary system until we are sure that it will be in vogue in 2015.

Like Mr. Palmer, I do not purpose to discuss the merits of either the Lancastrian plan or the Gary system. One's attitude toward the evolution of education is much more important than one's opinion of a particular educational device. The deplorable thing is not that persons condemn the Gary plan, but that so many of them seem to proceed from these basic ideas:

First—There exists, if we could only hit upon it, a perfect system of education.

Second—Our present system is doubtless imperfect, but we should not change it until we are reasonably certain that we have discovered the perfect system.

Mr. Palmer does not tell us why the Lancastrian plan was abandoned. For him the fact that it was

BLACK AND WHITE WORN BY DANCERS

Snowflake Gavotte Opens Splendid Ball at Sherry's in Aid of Lying-In Hospital.

GREAT ARRAY OF SOCIETY

Two Colors in the Ballroom Decorations—Those in the Receiving Line and the Boxholders.

Society assembled in large numbers last night at the annual entertainment given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lying-In Hospital at Sherry's. It was a black and white ball, the first of its kind given in New York this season under fashionable patronage.

The first and second floors were engaged and supper was served in the restaurant after midnight.

The ball was opened at 11 o'clock by a snowflake gavotte, given under the direction of Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton. Those who appeared in the dance were the Misses Alexandra Emery, Helen Flake, Elaine Denegre, Theodora Larocque, Gladys Fries, and Margaret La Farge.

There were many picturesque costumes worn, and those who did not come in costume carried out the idea of black and white in their evening gowns.

A Reception Committee, with Mrs. Austen Gray acting as Chairman, received the guests as they arrived in the Tapestry Room, adjoining the large ballroom. Attendants in uniforms and powdered wigs announced each guest.

Many dinners were given before the ball. Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and Mrs. James W. Markoe, members of the Executive Committee, were among the dinner hostesses, also Mrs. C. C. Cuyler. A black and white dinner was also held at the Vanderbilt preceding the affair.

The boxes were draped in black and white and the white lanterns covering the electric lights showed black silhouettes, and black and white curtains were used for the stage where the snowflake dance was done.

In the Receiving Line.

Most of those in the receiving line wore the usual evening dress, but in black or white. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a white wig with her black velvet evening gown which had a jet girdle, a fringed plastron of diamonds on the corsage; she also wore a rope of pearls. Mrs. Ernest Iselin was in a short spangled white tulle costume with high waisted bodice in black and white and a black and white plumed hat. Her hose were black and her slippers white. Mrs. Austen Gray wore a black and white striped pantaloon costume.

The boxholders were Mrs. J. Turner Atterbury, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. F. S. Bangs, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Walter D. Denegre, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Rafael Govin, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. August Juilliard, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Henry S. Rodenbaugh, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. William B. Thompson, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Among the Dancers.

Among others who attended were Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dean Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. John H. Warren, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. John Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Louis Lee Stanton, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. John Insley Blair, Mrs. J. M. Bailey.

Mrs. James Sullivan, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Miss Josephine C. Smith, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Stephen Birch, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Mrs. Juan Ceballos, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Charles P. Kling, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. Laurence Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winner Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Miss Dorothea K. Cromwell, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. George W. Kidd.

Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, Mrs. Louis M. Greer, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. Charles C. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Willard Parker, Miss Florence M. Rhett, Mrs. John B. Duer, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Mrs. Effingham Lawrence, Mrs. Morton Paton, Mrs. John Howard Latham, and Mrs. William Manice.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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WHITMAN SUFFRAGE PATRON

Will Occupy Best Seat at Mrs. Belmont's Opera Comique.

Governor Whitman has accepted an invitation to sit in the best seat in the Waldorf's ballroom at the opening of the performance next month of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's opera comique and society satire, "Melinda and Her Sisters." That was the news given out yesterday at the first rehearsal of the opera which made the walls of the auditorium in Mrs. Belmont's big suffrage headquarters, 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, turn pale with amazement at the change to this frivolity from the sombre suffrage speeches for which it was built.

No one except the Governor could get such a favor even at this early date, for with seats selling at $10 they have gone up from the first prices set—and boxes at $150, they are going like hot cakes, and Mrs. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, who is the high priestess of the whole thing, doing the lines, writing songs, composing all the music and running the entire show, say they will probably be obliged to sit in the corridor themselves, if they are able to get as near as that.

Marie Dressler, Mrs. John Pepper of the opera, the principal part, was on hand at the rehearsal yesterday and took some of the coaching out of Miss Maxwell's hands. There was a big crowd in the suffrage salon and a number of new men's voices which promise to give the performance a splendid send-off. All of New York's débutantes who are to have singing parts were on hand and did almost more ragtime than singing, for some of the airs had so much swing in them that it was impossible for the group around the piano to keep their feet still. When the rehearsal got into full swing Miss Dressler could not—so to speak—keep her hands off.

"Dear," she would say to one of the women, "you do that beautifully, but you don't quite get it across." Then she would go at it herself and put it "across" as she wanted it. Miss Maxwell, who sings and plays, as well as writes music and lyrics, sang through some of the men's parts.

Felice de Gregoric, a baritone, and Albert Lindquest, tenor, made their first appearances in the opera yesterday. Miss Kathryn K. Bache, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Bache, is a new entrée from society circles, who will take part. She is to be the Spirit of French Music. Miss Maud E. Kahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, who made her début this month, is to be one of the dancers, and Mrs. Robert Graves will take part. Rehearsals are to be held at the Belmont headquarters from now until the performance every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Saturday mornings at 11.

REV. C. W. WELCH MARRIES.

Pastor of Park Avenue Presbyterian Church Weds Miss E. T. Bridgman.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn T. Bridgman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bridgman of 60 Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I., and the Rev. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church at Stapleton, the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer officiating.

The bride, who wore a white satin gown which was worn by her mother when she was married, was attended by Miss Anna F. Carruers as maid of honor and the Misses Juliet D. Clark and Elise W. Johnston as bridesmaids.

The best man was Preston Witherspoon, and the ushers included Daniel Low, Bridgman, Beverley Eyre, Carl Walker, the Rev. Frank R. Janeway, the Rev. John E. Steen, and the Rev. Theodore F. Savage.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride is a graduate of the Staten Island Academy and of Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn. The Rev. Mr. Welch was graduated from the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, class of '11.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Stuart Fleming of 2 East Sixty-fifth Street will entertain today with a luncheon for Mrs. George Carter of Boston, and with a dinner this evening for Sir William Mulock.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Nelson Simons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart Simons and a niece of E. H. Harriman, and Harry Lee King will take place at noon today in Christ Church, West Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend has invitations out for a dance on Jan. 28 at her residence, 237 Madison Avenue, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin will celebrate their crystal wedding on Saturday evening, Jan. 15, by giving an auction party at their home, 399 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Frederick Walker Lincoln has recalled her invitations for Thursdays in January at 9 East Eighty-first Street, owing to the death of her father, William Packer Prentice.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Sr., will open her house, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, for an entertainment in aid of the students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris, and their families. Eminent artists have volunteered their services. H. R. Sedgwick, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, has charge of the tickets.

Among the several entertainments that took place last evening was the theatre party, followed by a supper in the crystal room at the Ritz-Carlton, at which George O. Jones was the host. His Guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mrs. Alfred Hanan, the Misses LaBelle Fisher Stanclift and Mildred Hanan, and Theodore M. Crisp and E. M. McCormick. An entertainment and dance for the benefit of the Vassar Endowment Fund was held in Rumford Hall.

Engagements.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Ames of 144 Lloyd Avenue, Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Henrietta Brownell, to Lieutenant George M. Lowry, U. S. N., a son of R. St. P. Lowry of Erie, Penn., and a grandson of the late Commodore Reigert B. Lowry, U. S. N. Miss Brownell is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop White Brownell of Providence. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gale Renshaw of Pensacola, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Renshaw, to Captain Daniel F. Maguire, U. S. A. Medical Corps, now stationed at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and formerly of Boston, Mass. Miss Renshaw is a granddaughter on the maternal side of General Alexander E. Steen, and the great-granddaughter of General Pitcairn Morrison, and also a granddaughter of Captain Francis Budden Renshaw of the United States Navy.

The engagement of Miss Bertha K. Jacobs, a sister of Samuel Keller Jacobs of 12 West Eighty-third Street, to Harry Adler of this city, has been announced. Miss Jacobs since her parents' death has made her home with her brother.

New Yorkers and Visitors are cordially invited to view the
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Including distinguished examples of
Chippendale, Adams, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Queen Anne & Elizabethan Art Furniture
Also DIRECT from CHINA
Rare Old Porcelains, Unusual Carved Jades, and Other Hard Stones
Beautiful Specimens of the
Jade Tree Ornaments
Now so much in vogue and introduced by me still abound in my varied collection.
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LADY BABBIE COMES BACK TO BROADWAY

Maude Adams Graces the Empire's Joyous Revival of "The Little Minister."

FIRST TIME IN TEN SEASONS

Now, in Their Nineteenth Year, Her Babbie and Barrie's Gentle Comedy Charm More Than Ever.

THE LITTLE MINISTER—A revival by Maude Adams of J. M. Barrie's drama. At the Empire.

Gavin Dishart	Dallas Anderson
Lord Rintoul	Fred Tyler
Captain Halliwell	Morton Selten
Lady Babbie	Maude Adams
Felice, her maid	Elise Clarens
Twaits, butler	J. L. Carhart
Thomas Whammond	David Torrence
Bob Dow	J. M. McFarlane
Micah Dow	Gladys Gillen
Snecky Hobart	Wallace Jackson
Andrew Mealmaker	R. Peyton Carter
Silva Tosh	Charles Gay
Sergeant Davidson	Willard Barton
Joe Cruikshank, Atheist	C. Gay
Nannie Webster	Ada Boshell
Jean, manse servant	Angela Ogden

There was rejoicing at the Empire last evening, for there, on the same stage where first she played it, now more than eighteen years ago, Maude Adams revived "The Little Minister." Again of an April night, the mischievous Egyptian came face to face with Gavin Dishart in the moonlit stretch of Caddam Wood. Again the famous "tea with the meenister" in Nanny Webster's cottage, the Scotch marriage before the redcoats, the dour Thrums elders waiting grimly outside the manse, and the ultimate confounding of the unutterable Captain Halliwell. Again the fond applause and the roses skimming through the air across the footlights. Lady Babbie had come back to Broadway.

The passing years have dealt ever so kindly with "The Little Minister." This gentle, mildly romantic, altogether playful comedy by J. M. Barrie, always a thing apart, born of the star and peculiar mark of the time when it was written and in its present revival it seems only slightly—and not at all disturbingly—at odds with the dramatic fashions of 1916. They say its text has been somewhat touched up in preparation for this season; it is certain that a reasonably adequate company has been assembled for it and a new and extremely attractive dress provided. It is doubly certain that few theatres busy with much newer plays and players are offering just now anything half so pleasing as this entertainment at the Empire—Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

Perhaps you who saw "The Little Minister" when it was new and grew then to love Babbie dearly have been saying to yourself of late:

"I went to see it back in '97 and that's a pretty long time ago. I've changed and the times have changed and I am afraid to go now and see the same Babbie. Eighteen years is quite a little lapse. I'm sore afraid it can't be the same Maude Adams."

Well, you needn't be afraid. If it is not quite the same Babbie as of old, it is hardly less charming, and receives warmth and tenderness in the playing, as if, with the passing seasons, Miss Adams had grown greatly in grace, as if the Lady Babbie had "acquired merit."

And it is when, to the pretty lilt of the Babbie waltz, Miss Adams dances on to the stage that the poor reviewers of dramatic entertainment wish in the bottom of their foolish hearts that they had not earlier in the season wasted so much superlative in the theatre the good word "charm." It sums up so easily all the fine witchery, all the gentle raillery which enter into the spirit of her acting. No other word fits her—and no other actress of our stage fits the word half so well.

There are some who say stoutly that they are not beguiled by her and others who, shutting their eyes to the nice art and the exquisitely sensitive appreciation in her work, feel quite sure that no one in whom everyone likes so enthusiastically can amount to so very much. But he must be dour indeed who can sit unresponsive before the wiles of Babbie, as who should say, with the helpless Gavin:

"Woman, stand forth! How dare you try, with your subjoleries, to cozen me?"

While, then, it is largely the business of a morning-after account of the return of "The Little Minister" after an absence of ten years, to report that Miss Adams and Babbie work their spell as of old, there are other things to tell.

Of the original company that went with Miss Adams when she made her first appearance as a star at the Empire in the early Fall of 1897 only two are here for this revival—Wallace Jackson as the gossipy Snecky and Robert Peyton Carter (late leader of the pirate band) as Andrew Mealmaker. It is pleasant, one would mention the good performance of David Torrence as Lang Tammas, of Morton Selten as Captain Halliwell, of J. M. McFarlane as Rob Dow, and of Ada Boshell as Nannie Webster. Gladys Gillen does as Micah. Dallas Anderson is Gavin Dishart, the rôle created by Robert Edeson, and Mr. Anderson is quite too laborious.

The production is new and very good-looking, the scene in Caddam Wood effective, the hall at Rintoul Castle handsome, and the manse a most engaging little thatch-roofed cottage, so tiny that it acknowledges the playful quality in the play and deserves all by itself the adjective without which no review of a Barrie play—even of a Barrie revival—is quite complete. The manse, then, is positively whimsical.

Stearns-Lazo Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Russell Stearns of Augusta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Stearns, to Antonio Lazo of 115 East Fifty-third Street, this city. Miss Stearns is a graduate of Westover School, and after spending a year abroad, made her début in Augusta last Winter. Her mother was formerly Miss Madge Williamson of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lazo is the eldest son of Antonio Lazo-Arriaga, formerly Minister of Guatemala to the United States. He is a graduate of Cornell University, class of '07, and a member of Squadron A and the Delta Phi fraternity. He is in the banking business in New York.

The wedding is to take place in the Spring.

Dr. Leo R. Nathan.

Dr. Leo R. Nathan died on Monday at his home, 168 East Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-first year. After being employed in teaching and Government work in Europe, he came here in 1885 and studied pharmacy and medicine, receiving the degree of Ph. G. from the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and in 1889 his M. D. degree from the New York University Medical College. Since that time he had been in practice here. His wife and three children survive him.

RUSSIAN BALLET ARRIVES.

Serge de Diaghileff Troupe's Master Is 72—Nijinsky a War Prisoner.

Serge de Diaghileff arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with his Russian ballet, consisting of six principals and twenty of the corps de ballet under the care of Enrico Cecchiti, the ballet master, who is 72 years old. The women are all Russian with the exception of Mlle. Flore Revalles, who was born in France.

Mr. de Diaghileff said he hoped that the dancers would repeat their success in the European capitals. He is a tall, dark-complexioned man. He was educated at the University of Moscow and has the Emperor of Russia for his patron. While his many assistants were getting the trunks examined Mr. de Diaghileff stood on the pier wearing a sable-lined coat, derby hat, and a monocle, through which he gazed on the passing throng.

Thamar Karsavina, the other star of the ballet, was not on board the Lafayette.

Mlle. Valentine Kachouba of Moscow will be the principal dancer in "Lakme" and "Esmeralda" and in Spanish gypsy and bacchanalian dances, and some of the other principals were Miezzslaw Planoski, Mlle. Flore Revalles, Leonide Massin, Lubov Tchernichowa, Lydia Sokolova, Alexander Gabrilov, Sophie Pflanz, and Mlle. Makiezova.

Enrico Cecchetti, the veteran ballet master, was the instructor of Anna Pavlowa, Mordkin, and other famous Russian dancers.

Nijinsky, the Russian dancer, did not accompany the troupe on the Lafayette because he was still a prisoner of war in Austria, the manager said.

The ballet will open on next Monday at the Century Theatre for two weeks and then go to the Metropolitan Opera House for four weeks.

HOPP TO SUE REICHER.

Head of Abandoned People's Theatre Project Claims $400.

Julius Hopp, whose association with Emanuel Reicher in the American People's Theatre is at an end, according to an announcement made Monday by Mr. Reicher, told THE TIMES his side of his withdrawal from Mr. Reicher's enterprises yesterday. Mr. Hopp said that as soon as Mr. Reicher's production of "The Weavers" had proved a success the manager informed him that his services would no longer be needed. He said he had a verbal agreement with Mr. Reicher to receive a salary of $40 a week and 2½ per cent. of the receipts up to $100,000 for the season. Mr. Hopp said under this agreement $400 was due him and that he had brought suit.

Dixie Hines, speaking for Mr. Reicher, said yesterday that the American People's Theatre project had proved a failure and that when Mr. Reicher found that Mr. Hopp could not bring audiences to see his plays he naturally decided not to retain Mr. Hopp any longer, but to concentrate on the Modern Stage, which was a success. Mr. Hines said a suit was expected, but that no papers had yet been served on Mr. Reicher.

DR. ACHILLES ROSE DEAD.

Philologist and Author a Victim of Pneumonia in His 76th Year.

Dr. Achilles Rose of 173 Lexington Avenue, physician and philologist, died on Monday from pneumonia, in a private hospital at 41 East Seventy-eighth Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Germany and, after receiving warmth and tenderness in the playing, as if, with the passing seasons, Miss Adams had grown greatly in grace, as if the Lady Babbie had "acquired merit."

And it is when, to the pretty lilt of the Babbie waltz, Miss Adams dances on to the stage that the poor reviewers of dramatic entertainment wish in the bottom of their foolish hearts that they had not earlier in the season wasted so much superlative in the theatre the good word "charm." It sums up so easily all the fine witchery, all the gentle raillery which enter into the spirit of her acting. No other word fits her—and no other actress of our stage fits the word half so well.

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Madame E. Lanel.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 11.—The death is announced of Mme. E. Lanel, wife of the French Minister to Brazil.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 11.—Mme. E. Lanel, wife of the French Minister to Brazil, who died in Rio Janeiro, was Miss Amy McKee, the daughter of Mrs. Sam Bell McKee of Oakland. She is survived by her husband, mother, a brother, and two sisters.

Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, U. S. A.

WARRENTON, Va., Jan. 11.—Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war, and Philippine insurrection, died at his home near here today from apoplexy. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Dorst was 62 years old and a native of Louisville, Ky. He retired from the army in 1911 after forty years' service.

Dr. Guido Vaccelli.

ROME, Jan. 11.—Dr. Guido Vaccelli, for many years Professor of Medicine in the University of Rome, and once Minister of Public Instruction in the Italian Cabinet, died yesterday. He was 84 years old.

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DEATH RECALLS A ROMANCE.

Mrs. Lyle Was McGregor's Bride 2 Days and a Widow 7 Years.

Mrs. Clara Schlemmer Lyle, wife of Dr. Henry H. M. Lyle, died on Saturday at her home at 50 East Fifty-third Street, and funeral services were held at the home yesterday. Her death recalled to her friends a sad romance in which she figured nearly fourteen years ago, at the time of her marriage to her first husband, the late Bradford B. McGregor.

Mrs. Lyle, who was then Miss Clara Schlemmer, was touring Europe with her parents in the Summer of 1902, and it was the intention of her fiancé, Mr. McGregor, to join the party in Europe. He became dangerously ill of Bright's disease, and when informed that an operation would be necessary he cabled to Miss Schlemmer asking her to return to America as soon as possible.

Mr. McGregor, who was wealthy and the son of the late Andrew McGregor, an official of the Standard Oil Company, refused to submit to the operation until Miss Schlemmer arrived. She returned on the steamship Graf Waldersee in September and hastened to Mr. McGregor's bedside at his home in Mamaroneck. Mr. McGregor insisted upon the marriage ceremony being performed before the operation, and the couple were married at his home on Saturday, Sept. 7. The operation was then performed, and the bride remained almost continuously at her husband's bedside.

On the next day the physicians gave up all hope for Dr. McGregor's life. He died at 11 o'clock Sunday evening, and within a day and a half of her wedding Mrs. McGregor was a widow. At the time of Mr. McGregor's death it was reported that he had made a will in which he gave $1,000,000 to his bride of a few hours. It was later reported that this was not true and that he had been too ill at the time of the marriage to revise his will, but that he had held 500 shares of Standard Oil stock which had been left by his father in trust for his nearest of kin. This, of course, went to his wife.

Mrs. McGregor remained a widow for seven years. She was married to Dr. Lyle in 1909. Last year Dr. Lyle offered his services to aid wounded soldiers in France and for about four months he worked with the American Ambulance near Paris under Dr. Blake. His wife accompanied him to Europe and assisted in the work at the hospital during the entire time Dr. Lyle was there.

Mrs. Lyle was the daughter of the late William Schlemmer of this city. She was taken ill with pneumonia at her home on last Christmas Day.

Robert B. Ferguson.

Robert B. Ferguson, a well-known builder of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and Second Vice President of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home, 130 New York Avenue. Mr. Ferguson was 78 years old, and ten days ago was seized with an attack of acute indigestion. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers. He was active in church work in Brooklyn and for many years was a deacon of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Ferguson built several of the largest buildings in the borough, among them that of the Williamsburg Trust Company, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Emmanuel Baptist Church. He is survived by a son, Harry D. Ferguson, and a daughter, Mrs. L. R. Heyer.

Obituary Notes.

OLIVER S. BRAINARD, aged 76, a civil war veteran, who received a Congressional medal for bravery, is dead in Middletown, Conn. Mr. Brainard also received the Legion of Honor decoration from the French Government for Colonial service.

The Rev. Father JULIUS M. SIX, rector and Superior of St. Mary's Gate of Heaven Church at Ozone Park, Queens Borough, died yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, after an operation for appendicitis had been performed.

Dr. EDWARD E. MILKE, formerly a physician and chemist here, died on Monday at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his sixty-sixth year.

ROBERT W. CONKLIN, for the last ten years sales manager of the Crowley Company of Richmond and Joplin, Mo., died on Monday night at his home, 780 West End Avenue, in his forty-third year. He was born in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. MATILDA PURCELL, formerly a player in Greenwich Village, where she had lived for nearly sixty years, died on Monday, in St. Francis's Hospital, in her eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. FREDERICK W. HEANEY, S. J., prefect of discipline at St. Vincent's Hospital, in Worcester, Mass., in his forty-ninth year.

Mrs. HARRIET A. LYON, wife of George B. Lyon of Hillside Avenue, Short Hills, N. J., died yesterday, in her sixty-second year.

Mrs. ISABELLA TOMES BEND, widow of William B. Bend, died on Monday at her home, 100 East Seventeenth Street.

RUFUS ADAMS, a broker with offices at 61 Broadway, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home, 864 Beaumont Place, in the Bronx.

Mrs. LUCY SIMMS, 78 years old, widow of W. W. Simms, a member of the Confederate Congress, and reputed to be Kentucky's richest woman, died in Paris, Ky., yesterday.

HENRY H. HALL, one of the pioneer telegraphers, died on Sunday at his home in Ashtabula, Ohio, in his eighty-fourth year.

GEORGE M. COUCH, a locomotive engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad for many years, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

JOHN R. HEWLETT, a member of the old Hewlett family of Long Island and a Civil War veteran, died on Sunday at his home at Lakeville, L. I., in his seventy-second year.

GEORGE B. GIBBS, a former member of the Assembly from the Third Assembly District, died on Sunday at his home, 1,053 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. He was formerly an active member of Tammany Hall, and is survived by his wife and three sons, Captain George, Harry, an engineer, and Walter Gibbs, an architect.

JOHN W. RAFTERY, formerly a clerk in the New York Assembly, and a son of the late John J. Raftery, for many years active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 690 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM M. PRICE, an amateur actor and member of the Progress Dramatic Club and the Mantell Dramatic Society, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 94 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. He was a son of former Police Lieutenant Joseph Price, and was employed as an accountant for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

MARTIN I. McGOWAN, the New York manager of J. J. Felin & Co., died at his home, 682 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday from pneumonia. He was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and left a wife, a son, and a daughter.

HENRY L. GILDERSLEEVE, the oldest resident of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and for thirty-five years the village blacksmith of that place, died on Monday at the age of 90 years. Mr. Gildersleeve was born at Long Swamp, near South Huntington.

FREDERICK W. GRUBE, 76 years old, formerly an instructor of languages at the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, and at the University of Nebraska, died yesterday at his home in East Meadows, L. I., from pneumonia. He left a wife.

Mrs. ELLEN J. GOODALE, widow of Captain H. T. Goodale, for forty years commander of merchant ships, and mother of George Goodale, former Supervisor of Nassau County, is dead at her home in Port Washington, L. I., at the age of 80 years.

Mrs. MARY ANNA VAIL, widow of Daniel S. Vail, who was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Sunday at her home, 52 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

AUGUSTUS C. M. GOELLER, a Civil War veteran, and for thirty-five years in the employ of Rogers Peet Company, died on Sunday at his home, 305 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Goeller was only 17 years of age when he enlisted in Company I., Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and served throughout the war.

JOHN T. O'BRIEN, for twenty-seven years with the Criminal Branch of the Kings County Court, died on Sunday at his home, 105 India Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Civil War veteran and member of the G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, G. A. R., of Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. Elks; New York Lodge No. 1, Theatrical Mechanical Association; Order of Old Brooklynites; John Loughlin Council, Knights of Columbus; Grand Court, Foresters of America, and the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Mrs. MARY F. WHITING REED, wife of Thomas H. Reed, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Lewis T. Reed, pastor of the Flatbush Congregational Church, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home in North Brookfield, Mass.

JOSEPH E. MOFFATT, 60 years old, long connected with the County Clerk's Office, died at his home, 799 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

YIDDISH PLAYS IN ENGLISH.

East-West Players to Act at the Educational Alliance.

The East-West Players is the name of a new organization that will give the first of a series of performances of Yiddish plays in English next month at the Educational Alliance. The significance of the organization's name is that it hopes to create a bond of understanding between the Orient and Occident by presenting plays by the best Jewish writers.

The first program will be made up of a dramatic fragment entitled "He and She," translated by Henry Greenfield from the original of Isaac Leib Perez; "Colleagues," described as a Ghetto picture, translated by Gustav Blum from the Yiddish of Zalmon Libin; "The Stranger," taken by Elias Lieberman from Perez Hirschbein's comedy, and "Night," by Sholom Asch, translated by Jacob Robbins.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FLOERSHEIMER—MARKWELL.—Fannie P. Markwell to Albert Floersheimer.

HUGHES—JANES.—Marie E. Janes to Thomas R. Hughes.

STEELE—MAIGNE.—Edith J. Maigne to Dudley S. Steele.

Married

CARTER—BROOKE.—At New York, on Jan. 7, May Brooke, eldest daughter of the late St. Pierre Brooke of Fredericksburg, Va., to Reginald Arthur Carter of Montreal.

HEMINWAY—ATKINSON.—At Calgary, Canada, Tuesday, Florence Gertrude, daughter of Mrs. Atkinson and the late Robert L. Atkinson, England, to Truman Heminway, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Truman (Harwood) Heminway, New York.

KIRCH—ARNOLD.—At St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, Jan. 11, Miss Edith H. Arnold to Mr. Joseph Kirch, the Rev. C. O. Arnold, father of the bride, officiating, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Taylor.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 10, 1916, Rufus Adams, husband of Helen Lathrop Adams and son of Catalina and the late James B. Adams. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 864 Beaumont Place, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, on arrival of Erie Railroad train at Forest Hill Station, leaving Jersey City at 10:14 A. M.

ALDRICH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916, Ann E., wife of the late Thomas C. Aldrich, in her 81st year. Services at residence of Mrs. Charles L. Mc-Gregor Place, 62 Grove St., North Plainfield, on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.

BACON.—Suddenly, Jan. 11, Lillian Ross, wife of Radcliffe F. Bacon and daughter of Minnie J. Law and the late Dr. G. Miles Arnold. Funeral service at the residence of her uncle, Robert M. Law, 13 East 124th St., on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

BALDRIDGE.—At her late residence, 122 Fairview Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916, Fannie Russell Baldridge, wife of William H. Baldridge. Funeral services private.

BELL.—Maybelle. Services THE F

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central. Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter. HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT, Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

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Boonton, N. J. Elevation 675. Skating, Coasting.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized Standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

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SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS.
ORCHESTRA. CAPACITY 1,000.
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Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SPECIAL RATES DURING JANUARY.
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America's Famous All-Year Resort.

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Laurel-in-the-Pines,
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FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.
Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

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An ideal winter resort Hotel catering to an exacting Clientele; Fireproof construction, 100 rooms with bath. Accommodation for 400. Large airy public rooms and parlors, wide piazzas. Conducted on the American Plan, with Restaurant, A la Carte
18 HOLE GOLF COURSE available for Guests of the De Soto. Management of R. W. Powers & J. A. Sherrard

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UNEQUALLED HUNTING, FISHING, SALT WATER BATHING AND AUTOMOBILING.
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Seven Modern Tourist and Commercial Hotels at your Service. Special family rates for the Winter Season. Write TOURIST BUREAU, SAVANNAH, GA.

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE—AUTOMOBILE ROADS
OPENS JANUARY 12th
For reservations and booklet address HOTEL WARRINGTON, 161 Madison Av., N. Y.

SAVANNAH, HOTEL SAVANNAH Steel, Fireproof
Without bath, $1.50 up; bath, $2.00 up. Booklet.

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Mount Pocono, Penna.
Steam heat, private baths; every comfort and convenience. Many indoor diversions. Dry pine air; wonderful Winter scenery and views. COASTING, SKEEING, SKATING, SLEIGHING, and all Winter sports.
SPECIAL RATES. BOOKLET.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"The Land of the Sky."
Live in the tonic air of this wonderful climate. Golf, horseback riding, motoring, mountain climbing, tennis, bowling; fine churches, schools, theatres, etc. For hotel rates and information write Grove Park Inn, Battery Park, The Manor, The Langren, Margo Terrace and Glen Rock. For railroad, Pullman and other information apply to Southern Railway, (Alex S. Thweatt, E. P. A.) 264 Fifth Ave. cor. 29th St., N. Y. For Souvenir Booklet of Asheville and other information write Board of Trade, Asheville, N. C. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spend the Winter in the Pine Leaf Belt of South Carolina
The Kirkwood
HOTEL and COTTAGES
Camden, South Carolina.
NOW OPEN
Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding. Music.
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE ADJOINING HOTEL
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American Plan. Washington, D. C.
Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located; liberally conducted. HARLOW O. MILLS, Prop.
Summer Season. Saranac Inn, Adirondacks.

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THE IDEAL WINTER HAVEN in the TROPICS
NASSAU-BAHAMAS
BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 365 5th Av., New York.

RAILWAY LAKE SHIPS IN NEW COMBINATION

W. J. Conners Heads Syndicate That Seeks to Buy Boats Not Taken by Morse.

DEAL MAY COST $10,000,000

Some Vessels Sold and Negotiations On for Others—No Connection with Atlantic Fleet.

A new shipping combination for the Great Lakes, which is to take in all available passenger and freight ships of the various railroad-owned lake steamship companies, which must sell their properties under the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is now in the making. Reports circulated in the financial district yesterday indicated that New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Buffalo capitalists were in a syndicate which contemplates an expenditure of between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000.

William J. Conners of Buffalo is said to be the chief of the syndicate. Conners has been in this city several times recently and has sounded all the railroad companies which have boats to sell. It is understood that he obtained options on some ships, but not on all, the main difficulty, it was said, being his unwillingness to pay what railroad officials thought they should get.

The Conners negotiations have no relation to the new shipping organization effected by Charles W. Morse. The Morse fleet is to operate only in the European and Latin-American trades, whereas the Conners fleet will be confined to the Great Lakes. In forming the two shipping combinations, however, Mr. Morse and Mr. Conners bid against each other in several instances, in which Conners lost. Other competitors have also been beaten him, one ship having been sold to a competitor only yesterday.

Lehigh Valley Won't Sell.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's interpretation of the Panama Canal act, handed down last Summer, affected the steamship lines of the New York Central, Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Rutland Railroad, and also the line of the Mutual Transit Company, which is owned jointly by the Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Conners had approached all of these roads, and that all but the Lehigh Valley had listened to his proposals, though in several instances he was told he would have to offer more.

The Lehigh Valley still hopes to upset the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling, and it is understood that a court test will be made before the Lehigh sells a ship. It is the belief of the Lehigh people that it is not in the same position as the other railroads because its rail route does not extend beyond Buffalo, the base of its lake line.

A peculiar situation arises out of the fact that there have been two sets of bidders for the railroad-owned lake steamers. One wants the boats for the Atlantic trade, and offered the high prices warranted by recent rates on the Atlantic. The Morse purchases included seven great lake steamers, some of which had to be cut in two before they could be brought to the sea. The other bidders come from lake cities, and want the ships at the prices prevailing on inland waters, on which rates have not been much affected by the war.

The railroads, naturally, prefer to sell their ships for the Atlantic trade and their hopes have hindered the Conners negotiations. One shipping expert said yesterday that the thirty-five to forty available ships on the lakes had been well picked over by New York interests and that there was little likelihood that more of them would be brought to the sea. The lake boats, although of steel construction, are not fitted for the most economical sea service.

Some of the Ships Sold.

The New York Central had interests in two ship lines on the Great Lakes. One was operated by the Rutland Railroad Lake Line, a subsidiary of the Central, and the other by the Western Transit Company. A. H. Smith, President of the Central Lines, is President of both companies.

It was learned only yesterday that all of the six steamers of the Rutland Railroad Lake Line had been sold on Dec. 15. Mr. Conners was not the successful bidder, though he was in the market. Two of the boats went to the New York Coal and Coke Company, two more to the Alaska Steamship Company, and the other two to the Pacific-Alaska Steamship Company. The price of the six boats was approximately $600,000.

The Western Transit Company has ten steamers. One of these, the Mohawk, was sold yesterday, but the buyer was not revealed. It is understood that Conners was not the buyer. It was admitted, however, that he was trying to get this as well as the other nine Western Transit Company steamers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad operates the Anchor Line, also known as the Erie and Western Transportation Company. This line owns three passenger steamers, the Tionesta, the Junita, and the Octorara, and a large number of freighters. Four of the Anchor Line freight steamers, it was learned yesterday, have been sold. No announcement has been made, and it is probable that Conners was the purchaser.

Would Have Railway Co-operation.

The Erie originally had eight steamers and has sold four, three of them having been acquired by the Morse syndicate.

It was said yesterday that the chances for forming a big lake shipping syndicate were excellent. The concern, it was pointed out, could maintain friendly relations with the railroads once owning the boats, and could use the port facilities provided by the railroads.

In connection with the new Morse merchant marine, it was learned yesterday that checks in payment for the thirteen steamers acquired so far had been drawn by Mr. Morse on six different banks in this city. No list of Directors has been announced. Mr. Morse had hoped to keep the plans secret, and those named in connection with the incorporation appear only as agents of Mr. Morse.

Consul Ozmun's Estate Appraised.

The taxable estate of the late Edward N. Ozmun, who was United States Consul at Constantinople when he died, on Dec. 9, 1910, was appraised at $18,238 net, in a report filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. The property goes in equal shares to his widow, now Mrs. Claire G. Ellasco of St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. Ozmun was a resident, and his children, Edward, Jr., and Helen E. The property in this State consisted of stocks and bonds appraised at $14,744. His household effects at the Turkish Capital were given a valuation of $4,482.

RESORTS.

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Skating, Ski-ing, All-Star Hockey Matches at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

They Involved Imports of Horses, Toys, and Other Things.

Importers of animals for breeding purposes were reminded yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that free entry accrues only when regulations of the Treasury and Agricultural Departments have been compiled with. The protest before the board was that of F. L. Roberts & Co., Boston, relating to horses entered solely for breeding purposes. The Collector assessed full duty on the ground that a certificate from the Department of Agriculture was not filed identifying the horses as animals of pure breed. The board affirmed his action.

The failure of customs officials at many ports to take notice of rulings made by the board is resulting in the filing of a great number of importers' protests against the assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on a wide variety of crucifixes. The officials make this return under the tariff paragraph referring to articles carried on or about the person, whereas the board has repeatedly held under the act of 1913 that the goods are properly dutiable at only 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for. A case of this kind disposed of yesterday was that of Seiz Brothers of this city, who imported brass crucifixes, nickel plated. The board ordered the lower duty on the goods.

Merely proving samples, without offering evidence, was regarded by the board as insufficient to upset the classification imposed by the Collector at Chicago on rubber balls imported by Marshall Field & Co. The Collector returned the merchandise at 35 per cent. as toys, while several claims were made by the firm for lower rates. Judge Sullivan said in examination of the samples did not warrant a disturbance of the Collector's classification.

The Alms & Doepke Company, Cleveland, claimed that the Collector erred in returning doilies and other flax articles at 60 per cent. as "drawnwork." Duty at the rate of 35 per cent. as manufactures of flax was claimed. It was shown at the trial by the Government counsel that threads had been drawn from the articles and additional threads inserted, which drew the loose remaining threads together, forming an openwork figure or design. Judge Cooper, in his decision for the board, held that the goods conformed to the provision for openwork or drawnwork, as specified in the paragraph under which duty was taken. The Collector was affirmed.

J. C. Klein and Henry Glass & Co. claimed that union fabrics composed of cotton and flax were incorrectly returned at 35 per cent., as in chief value of flax. Instead, the protestants alleged 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton, or 25 per cent. as cotton table damask. As an analysis by the Government chemist showed flax predominated, the protests were overruled.

TO LIMIT SUNDAY WORK.

Bill in the Legislature Affecting Street Cleaners Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Kramer, Democrat, of Kings, introduced a bill today making it unlawful for the employes of the New York City Street Cleaning Department to work on Sundays, except "where the necessity is urgent and absolute."

Assemblyman Ryan, Democrat, of New York, reintroduced his bill of last year providing for a two-platoon system in the Fire Departments of cities of the first class. Mr. Ryan also introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Assemblyman Stephens of Richmond introduced a bill providing for turning over to New York City automobile license fees collected in the city and another bill appropriating $5,000 for a monument to Governor Daniel D. Tompkins in Tompkinsville, S. I.

A bill by Assemblyman Wells, Republican, of Kings, appropriates $400,000 for an addition to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Kings.

A night court for Brooklyn is provided in a bill lintroduced by Assemblyman Shapiro, Republican, of Kings.

Assemblyman Ellenbogen, Republican, of New York, introduced a bill abolishing the fees of the Sheriff's office in the County of New York.

The "Bible bill," requiring the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools, a measure which provoked a bitter fight in the last Legislature, was reintroduced today by Senator William P. Greiner, Democrat, of Buffalo. Assemblyman M. E. Tallett of Madison, who sponsored the bill in the lower house last year, took pains to announce today that he would not introduce it in the Assembly this year.

TRADE BALANCE UP AGAIN.

Nearly Double the Total of Preceding Week—Exports $91,725,553.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The balance of trade last week was more than double that of the preceding week, reaching $53,076,501. The highest amount in the last few months was the balance of the week ended Dec. 11, when it was $60,350,000.

The value of exports from thirteen principal ports was $91,725,553, and the imports $38,649,052.

The exports from New York were $57,371,445, and the imports $24,558,309, with collections of duties amounting to $2,749,428.

WAR TAXES NOW DUE.

Notice Given That 50 Per Cent. Penalty Is Added on Feb. 1.

Collector Mark Eisner of the Third District of New York has issued notices that the war tax has been extended by Congress through the year 1916, and that it must be paid within the present month.

"All special taxes under that act," says the notice, "expired on Dec. 31, 1915, and all manufacturers, dealers, brokers, proprietors of theatres, &c., and all other persons who are subject to taxation under that act will be required to pay taxes for the ensuing six months beginning Jan. 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1916.

After Feb. 1, 1916, a 50 per cent. penalty is added.

$50,882 IN THACHER SALE.

Shelley Letter Heads List with Record Price of $1,485.

The sale of the seventh and final part of the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y., was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The day's sale amounted to $2,479, and the total for the sale was $50,882.65. This does not include the set of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, which was withdrawn because the upset price of $25,000 was not obtained.

W. T. Walters yesterday paid $410 for Nathaniel Hawthorne's original manuscript of a part of "Time's Portraiture, Being the Carrier's Address to the Patrons of the Salem Gazette for the First of January, 1838." George D. Smith gave $300 for a letter in French written by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, prelate of Henry VIII., and dated June 15, 1528. An unpublished letter of Jonathan Swift to Benjamin Motte, publisher of "Gulliver's Travels," went to Mr. Smith for $375. A letter of Sir Richard Steele, editor of the "Tatler," brought $41, and a letter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded, went for $88. A pen drawing by William M. Thackeray was knocked down for $62.50.

A letter of the Rev. Charles Wesley, to his brother, Samuel, dated "Off Cowes, Nov. 17, 1735," and franked by Governor James Oglethorpe, brought $50. He was starting on the mission to Georgia and describes the work already done by John Wesley, whom he was accompanying. "Twice a day," the letter runs, "he (John Wesley) reads prayers to ye no small mortification of ye Great Cabin."

A fine autograph letter of Percy B. Shelley, dated Ravenna, Aug. 28, 1821, addressed to his intimate friend, Thomas Love Peacock sending "his "Elegy on Keats" and describing a visit to Lord Byron, brought $1,485 at the sale on Monday. The letter is signed with Shelley's initials only. The bidding for it was chiefly between Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and George D. Smith. It was finally knocked down to the latter.

SCHWAB GETS PLACE IN CHASE NATIONAL

Bethlehem Steel Head Also On Board of Empire State Deposit Co.

FORGAN QUITS $75,000 PLACE

Son Succeeds J. J. Hill—Many Changes in Management of Banks.

Many changes in the management of national banks in New York City were made yesterday when the annual meetings of stockholders were held. To comply with the Clayton law, under which Directors of banks with resources of $5,000,000 or more cannot serve more than one institution, a number of prominent men will have to choose among several banks on whose boards they have had places in years past, and some of them took advantage of yesterday's meetings to withdraw. This feature of the Clayton law does not become effective until Oct. 15.

One of the most interesting developments of yesterday's meetings was the election of Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, to a place on the board of the Chase National Bank. He was also elected a Director of the Empire State Deposit Company. Mr. Schwab's only bank connection previous to this has been as a Director of the Empire Trust Company. D. C. Jackling, President of the Utah Copper Company, and an active capitalist in the development of public utility corporations on the Pacific Coast, and Frank A. Sayles of Pawtucket, President of the Slater Trust Company of that city, were also added to the board, which was enlarged by three members.

James J. Hill, who must relinquish several bank positions before Oct. 15, resigned yesterday from the Chase, to be succeeded by his son, James N. Hill. The latter is also a Director of the Northern Pacific Railway, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Colorado & Southern, Pacific Coast Company, and the Texas Company. He was a Vice President of the Northern Pacific for eight years, but retired in 1913.

The National Bank of Commerce lost four bankers from its board, and elected no successors, thereby reducing the board from twenty-five to twenty-one members. The retiring directors were Frank A. Vanderlip, President, and W. A. Simonson, Vice President of the National City Bank; F. D. Underwood, President of the First National Bank, and A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase. Mr. Vanderlip also resigned from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, the Riggs National Bank and the American Security and Trust Company of Washington. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase, resigned from the board of the First National Bank, and his place was not filled.

All of the old board of the National City Bank was re-elected and William C. Procter, President of the Procter & Gamble Company, was added to the board. At the Directors' meeting, which followed, four more assistant cashiers were appointed, making a total of seventeen. The new men are John G. Scattergood, William J. Birdsall, J. Lowry Dale and H. T. Dreher. In the first three cases the men were promoted, while Mr. Dreher comes to New York from the Marshall & Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee. The City Bank also announced the selection of two new representatives to go into foreign fields. They are James H. Dunning, who is to be European representative, with an office in London, and Mauritz W. Pyk, Scandinavian representative, who will probably be located at Christiania.

The Market and Fulton National Bank chose no successor to Albert Fuld and Lowell M. Palmer, deceased, reducing the board from 16 to 14. The Garfield National elected Angier B. Duke to succeed the late Charles T. Willis, and added Arthur W. Snow to the board, increasing the number from nine to ten. The American Exchange re-elected all its Directors and added John S. Browning, George Legg, James A. Smith and Edgar J. Nathan. The Irving elected an additional Director in Harry E. Ward, a Vice President, bringing the membership up to 28.

The International Banking Corporation personnel was reorganized as a result of the passing of control to the National City Company. Guy Cary, Lawrence M. Jacobs, R. L. Farnham, Arthur Kavanagh, Edward W. Harden, William S. Kies, and Willard D. Straight were made Directors. The new board elected the following officers: President, Lawrence M. Jacobs; Vice President, H. T. S. Green; Cashier, A. J. McGrath; Assistant Cashiers, C. S. Lippincott and Bryce Metcalf.

Edward T. Howland was chosen to the board of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank to fill a vacancy left by the retirement of C. C. Marshall. The Coal and Iron National elected Ford Huntington, a Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, to succeed James H. Parker. Directors of the Atlantic National were re-elected, and Herman D. Kountze was made President, succeeding Phineas C. Lounsbury, who was made Chairman. P. R. de Florez was succeeded on the board of the New York County National Bank by W. H. Noyes of Swift & Co. Two additional Directors were elected to the Citizens' Central in Henry A. Caesar and Howard F. Clark.

The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, chose W. S. Coffin, P. T. Dodge, and E. L. Hopkins to succeed J. G. McCullough and Daniel A. Davis, deceased, and Joseph Andrews. Alfred Romer goes on the board of the Battery Park National in place of Max N. Norman. The Liberty National elected new Directors in Frank H. Bethel, to succeed his father, Union N. Bethel, and Alexander M. Hall, 2d, a Vice President, to succeed Z. S. Freeman. Henry W. Howe was added to the board of the Hanover National, bringing the total up to twenty-three. C. A. Spalding resigned from the Chemical, and was succeeded by William Eitingen.

The Metropolitan Bank elected L. E. Zather a Director to succeed S. C. Dunham deceased. The Chatham and Phenix elected as Directors John M. Cowrd, Thomas L. Leening, A. M. Napier, William A. Gillespie, H. A. Weatherbee, J. F. Talcott, and Henry Rowley. William O. Allison, Desmond Dunne, S. H. Steele, and Albert A. Tilney resigned.

The Harriman National Bank elected Frederick Phillips to succeed Robert M. Galloway. The Hudson Safe Deposit Company elected R. H. Rountree, Guy T. Scott and F. V. Baldwin to succeed W. O. Allison, E. R. Chapman and L. H. Holloway. The New York Title Insurance Company chose new directors in Cyril Crimmins, Lyttleton Fox and James A. O'Gorman. Those who were not re-elected were B. L. Allen, E. M. Burghard, W. H. Chesebrough, W. F. Clare, W. E. Harmon, Benjamin Mordecai, Walter T. Rosen, W. C. Smith and George Zabriskie, reducing the board from twenty to fourteen.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York declined re-election to the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company of this city today when the annual meeting was held. All the other Directors were re-elected. Frank T. Allen, Publicity Director, and Edward A. Pruden, Trust Officer, were elected to the board, one to replace Mr. Hepburn and the other as an additional Director.

FORGAN QUITS BANK JOB.

Resigns as Head of the First National of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—James B. Forgan, for many years one of the leading bankers of Chicago and President of the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank, today relinquished his office and also a salary of $75,000 a year. In his place was elected Frank O. Wetmore, who has served as Second Vice President of the bank. Mr. Forgan was elected Chairman of the board, a position created for him by the Board of Directors. Stockholders of the bank cast their votes for the re-election of the entire directorate.

As a result of the resignation of Mr. Forgan from the First National Bank, James B. Forgan, Jr., was elected assistant cashier of the First National, having served as President of the Second Security Trust and Savings Bank heretofore. Frank O. Wetmore's election to the Presidency of the First National and the retirement of Charles H. Newhall because of ill health made two vacancies as Vice Presidents of the institution, which were filled by the promotion of William J. Lawlor and J. P. Oleson from assistant cashiers. Arthur P. Kemp was elected assistant cashier. John R. Washburn was elected Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank and James A. Patten, grain man, was added to the Board of Directors. William A. Heath retired as President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank to become Chairman of its board and was succeeded by M. A. Traylor.

Orson Smith, whose retirement as President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company had been announced, will be elected Chairman of the board at a meeting to be held in February, called for the purpose of creating that office. He will be succeeded as President by Edmund D. Hulbert.

FIGHTS DOUBLE EXEMPTION.

Travis Wants Inheritance Tax Avoided in France Paid Here.

Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday heard argument on a motion to vacate an order granting exemption from an inheritance tax of $80,000 on the estate of Henry M. Sands, who died in Paris in 1913, leaving a fortune of $600,000. Decision was reserved. A niece, Mrs. Ruth Sands Walk, who was chief beneficiary, avoided the inheritance tax in France, which would have amounted to $100,00, by establishing to the satisfaction of the French authorities that her uncle was a citizen of the United States, with only a temporary residence in Paris. He had lived there for many years, however, and the lease upon his Paris apartments did not expire until 1916.

After exemption was obtained in France the will was filed for probate in Brooklyn, and the Executor of the estate, Frederic de P. Foster of 4 Wall Street, made an application for an exemption from the inheritance tax, on the ground that the deceased was really a resident of France, and came to this country only on rare occasions to visit his mother. His application was granted. When State Controller Tavis learned of the double exemption he appointed John B. Gleason to investigate the matter.

RECEIVER FOR LEATHER CO.

A. H. McGregor Temporarily Placed Over ex-Senator Smith's Concern.

Upon the application of the Fidelity Trust Company Vice Chancellor Howell in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday appointed Austen H. McGregor as temporary receiver for the leather firm of J. H. Halsey & Smith, Ltd., one of the concerns controlled by ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., who assigned his affairs to the trust company following his failure in business.

In the bill of complaint the Fidelity Trust Company shows that when it became the assignee of Mr. Smith there came into its possession 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the leather corporation. It is alleged that five shares of the stock are in the name of J. Henry Smith and a similar number of shares in the name of George D. Smith, sons of Mr. Smith, and four shares in the name of Joseph A. Burrell and one share in the name of Elmer E. Lee. The trust company charges that all of the stock actually belongs to the ex-Senator, or was his at the time he made the assignment.

According to the bill the assets of the concern consist wholly of accounts receivable, and appear by the books of the company to amount to $1,043,018.13. Of this amount $1,004,387.62 is charged to Mr. Smith, leaving a balance of $4,120.50 owed by other debtors and said to be of doubtful value.

TO ASK FOR DYES.

Representatives of Industries Affected Will Visit Washington.

Following a conference here of representatives of organizations and industries affected by the dyestuffs shortage, David Kirschbaum, President of the National Association of Clothiers, who acted as Chairman of the conference, yesterday announced the appointment of a committee to confer with President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, the German Ambassador, and other officials in Washington. The committee will endeavor to have the Government reopen negotiations with Germany for the shipment of dyestuffs to this country, as well as seek an arrangement with Great Britain whereby some commodity may be shipped from the United States into Germany in exchange for dyes.

While in Washington the committee will appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and urge the passage of a bill introduced by Congressman Hill of Connecticut for the protection of the dye manufacturing industry.

The committee named by Chairman Kirschbaum includes, besides himself, the following: Robert T. Francis, President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers; John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; D. F. Waters, President of the Master Dyers' Association; Ludwig Stein, Chairman of the Dyestuffs Committee of the National Association of Clothiers; Gustav Oberlander of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers; Benjamin Prince of the National Association of Lithographers, and John W. Snowden of the Upholstery Manufacturers' Association.

COMMUTERS WIN FOR FISKE

Forces of Mount Vernon's Mayor Defeat Commission.

The taxpayers of Mount Vernon at a special election yesterday, by a vote of 2,553 to 1,596, defeated the plan for a commission form of government. The Civic Association for weeks fought to have Plan C of the commission form, providing for a city manager instead of a Mayor, adopted, as this would mean the retirement of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, who has been in office fourteen years.

Commuters who are friends of Mayor Fiske defeated the commission plan government.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chase National Bank

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Chase National Bank, held January 11, 1916, the following Directors were elected:

Henry W. Cannon
A. Barton Hepburn
Albert H. Wiggin
George F. Baker, Jr.,
Francis L. Hine
John J. Mitchell
Guy E. Tripp
James N. Hill
Daniel C. Jackling
Frank A. Sayles
Charles M. Schwab.

UNEXCELLED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNEXCELLED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the company, Room 2,038, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed January 5, 1916, and reopened January 26, 1916.

New York, December 21, 1915.
JOHN S. STANTON, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 15, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 16, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METAL CHEMICALS UP ON FOREIGN DEMAND

Phenomenal Increase of Cost of Mine Products Used in War Reflected Here.

HARVEST FOR SPECULATORS

Sulphate of Copper at 22 Cents a Pound Feature of the Market Yesterday.

Prices of heavy chemicals made from copper, zinc, lead, and other metals, now in such demand for war purposes, went soaring yesterday afternoon as speculators traded in and out of the market. Throughout the entire chemical trade appears the reflex of the recent phenomenal increase in cost of metals used for munitions.

The feature of the market yesterday was sulphate of copper, the blue vitriol of commerce, used for so many industrial purposes, and now in much demand abroad as a plant disinfectant. Only a few days ago blue vitriol could be had at 14 cents a pound, and on last Monday it was quoted in the hands of American makers at 15½ cents. Speculators, on the strength of the enormous demand for it in all vine growing countries, had sent the price up yesterday to 22 cents.

The principal source of supply for vitriol has been England, where enormous quantities of it were made before the manufacture of it was forbidden, as the copper was needed for munitions. The countries about the Mediterranean basin have been depending for years on the big London houses to supply them with blue vitriol from which they make solutions for plant spraying. The demand for it is increasing every day, as the foreign dealers are seeking to get as much as they can for sale in the Spring.

Great Britain had the control of the market for this chemical abroad, although some of it came from Germany. There is now a heavy strain on the American manufacturer. Blue vitriol is not only the basis of paris green, but is used for metal plating, water purification, in numerous arts, in electrical appliances, and in dyeing textiles.

Bichromate of potash, a chemical much in use for dyeing purposes, which was 47 cents in the morning, was quoted at 50 cents in the afternoon, and speculators toward night were trading in it at higher prices in carload lots.

The price of salts made from zinc follows the great rise in spelter since the war began. Zinc now brings 17 cents a pound, as against 5 cents in August, 1914. Zinc dust, which was 5¾ cents a pound before the war, is now quoted at 38 cents.

Tin, which normally sells for from 30 to 35 cents, is 45, and there are large increases in the price of the oxides and the bichloride.

Pig lead has not felt the rise so much, but enough to make an increase in the cost of all pigments derived from it.

Quicksilver and its derivatives are in much request in the New York market, and large lots are bought up at heavy advances over the normal prices. The metal is used in making fulminates for explosives, and its derivatives are used as disinfectants and in medicine. Spain, Austria, and Italy, which were formerly the principal sources of quicksilver, will not permit mercurial preparations to be sent out of the country, and therefore high prices are offered for the scant quantities obtained from California and Nevada.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 11, 1916.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Irving National Bank, held this day, the following were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. BARNARD,
MILO M. BELDING, JR.,
WILLIAM C. BREED,
FREDERICK B. BURRELL,
WILLIAM CHILDS, JR.,
WARREN CRUIKSHANK,
JAMES M. DONALD,
ROLLIN P. GRANT,
WILLIAM HALLS, JR.,
HORACE HAVEMEYER,
LEE KOHNS,
JOHN G. LUKE,
GERHARD H. MILLIKEN,
SIDNEY Z. MITCHELL,
DANIEL P. MORSE,
CHARLES E. PERKINS,
LEWIS E. PIERSON,
JACOB H. SCHOONMAKER,
JOHN H. SEED,
WILLIAM SKINNER,
S. FREDERIC TAYLOR,
WILLIAM A. TILDEN,
GUSTAV VINCENTZ HIGER,
HARRY E. WARD,
THEODORE F. WHITMARSH,
DANIEL W. WHITMORE,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
FRANK W. WINGATH.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

January 11, 1916.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Battery Park National Bank of New York, held this day at its Banking House, 2 Broadway, New York City, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward R. Carhart, Arthur W. Hillebrand,
Richard C. Corner, Alfred Romer,
Elias A. de Lima, Geo. F. D. Trask,
Geo. T. Hay, William G. Willcox.

At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. Elias A. de Lima was elected President, and Messrs. Richard C. Corner and Edward R. Carhart were elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously. Mr. Edwin B. Day was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. Arthur H. Merry and Arthur S. Balz were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET,
New York, January 12th, 1916.

To Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, Northwest corner of Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1916, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to elect directors in place of those whose terms expire on the date of the said meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will be closed on January 10th, 1916, at 3 P. M. and re-opened on January 20th, 1916, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. PURDY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders held January 11th, 1916, the following were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, John H. Hanan, Gilbert H. Johnson, Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., Kimball Atwood, J. Walter Earle, Jose M. Diaz, David L. Luke, Lorenzo Benedict, George A. Graham, Edward K. Cherrill, Augustus F. Kountze, Herman D. Kountze, W. de Lancey Kountze, T. Irving Hadden.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day Mr. Phineas C. Lounsbury was elected Chairman of the Board and Mr. H. D. Kountze, President. The rest of the officers remain the same.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

The Morris Plan Company of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Morris Plan Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open for one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 17, 1916, to January 21, 1916.

WALLACE D. McLEAN, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of THE FRANK & JAMES COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of said corporation at No. 42 East 28th Street, in the Borough of Manh

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We will be pleased to send a copy of our January General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Break Further—Railroads Show Firmness—Origin of the Decline.

Wall Street ceased yesterday to feel mystified about the decline in the stock market. It discarded practically all its other theories concerning the break which occurred on Monday and the further decline yesterday in favor of the assumption that the fall had its origin in the unbalanced state of the speculative account growing out of the preference which had so long been shown for industrial stocks and which had resulted in their predominance to a too great extent in the Street's margin accounts.

It had long been felt that this situation needed to be changed in the interest of the market's technical position, and it had been hoped that a gradual absorption through the passing of stocks from speculative hands to those of investors would solve this particular problem, which was a market problem and not one affecting the business or financial structure as a whole. This hope was not entirely fulfilled. It was found that industrial issues were not passing as freely to permanent holders as the Street felt to be needed. The process of overhauling loans and of lessening the predominance of industrial collateral, or, at all events, of lowering the values at which this was accepted, put the pressure upon the market which was needed to stimulate the readjustment. A substantial decline such as that which has occurred within the last few days naturally brings many new buyers into the market.

The Street was all the more firmly convinced that this diagnosis of the situation was correct because it found that while the industrials were weak the railroad stocks as a whole were not, and that despite the presence in the market of fresh blocks of securities from abroad bonds showed much firmness. This was true on Monday, and even to a greater extent yesterday. The industrial list has now been suffering from the overenthusiastic speculation in a number of industrials in the movement which carried the market to last year's high level. There has been some disillusionment in respect to war order business as a whole and this has had its adverse effect not alone on the stocks most concerned, but by reflex action on many others less directly connected with this special business.

Much was heard yesterday regarding buying by important interests, the belief being that the stocks which were being sold were for the most part passing from weaker to stronger hands. That is a process which customarily in such situations as the present paves the way for the ending of a liquidation movement and for its natural market sequel. It would hardly necessary yesterday to seek the connection between the news and the market, for the selling movement was in the main, if not exclusively, a product of the internal position of the market itself. That position must needs have been improved by the events of the last two days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	6	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	4½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	6		5	5
Kansas City	5	4½	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
Sixty days				2@2¼
Ninety days				2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

30 days	2¼@3	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	2¼@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¼@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.75¾	$4.76½	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76¾	+ .00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adopted by the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76½	4.76½
Paris	5.1826	5.84½	5.83½
Berlin	95.28	75.25	75.50
Austria	20.26	12.72	12.80
Hungary	19.20	12.25	12.30
Greece	19.29	26.79	27.80
Scandinavia	26.79	27.80	27.90
Spain	19.29	5.15	5.14
Switzerland	5.1826	44.62½	44.87½
Holland	40.19	6.69¾	6.69
Italy	5.1826		29.75
Russia	51.45		
China—			
Hongkong		47.25	47.35
Shanghai		62.50	62.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.25	42.37½
Rio	32.44	23.25	23.50
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	49.84	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $583,030,618; balance, $35,248,564; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,461,488.

The local banks have gained $1,667,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 56⅞c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,152,186	$101,223,146
Ord. inter. rev. rec'ts.	8,654,798	198,806,023
Income tax	485,062	15,521,275
Miscellaneous	1,498,084	22,951,922
Total receipts	$14,790,131	$338,502,368
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	7,608,027	55,804,070
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	4,856,544	53,816,551
Expenditures	22,896,186	394,106,488

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1916.

	Stocks.	(Shares.)
Total sales		882,006
Same day last year		169,128
Year to date		6,249,837
Same period last year		1,944,551
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.96	—1.75
Same day last year	62.06	—.10

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date				
Same period last year	91.37	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11
Range year 1915	82.44	Jan. 11	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	53.89	Feb. 24
Range years 1913	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25¼	25⅞	800	Alaska Gold Mines	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅝
9½	9⅝	900	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	26	6,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	28	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅞
78½	78⅝	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¾	79½	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
67	67¼	2,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	69	67	67⅛	— ⅛
65½	66	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	66	67⅛	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅝
92	94½	18	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	93	93	93	
102	104	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. f	102¼	102½	102½	102¼	
61	61¼	48,400	Am. Can	60¾	63	60¾	61¼	+ ⅜
111¼	112¼	100	Am. Can pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	
65⅞	65½	10,810	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	68⅞	65¼	65⅝	— ⅝
155	115½	500	Am. Coal Products	156⅜	155½	154⅞	155	— ⅜
115¾	117	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116	116	116	116	— ¼
54½	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
108	111¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
52¼	52¾	550	Am. H. & Leath.pf	53¾	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
25	25½	800	Am. Ice Securities	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25½	— ¼
21¾	22	1,000	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	21⅝	22	— ½
39½	41½	100	Am. Linseed pf	40	40	40	40	
61	61¼	12,910	Am. Locomotive	38	63⅝	60⅜	61¼	— 2½
100	101	200	Am. Locomotive pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
106¼	106⅜	49,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107⅝	108⅞	105⅞	106⅜	—1
111½	112½	280	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112½	112	112	
92⅝	93½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
92¾	90¾	50	Do., odd lot	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
86½	87½	200	Am. Smelters pf. B	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
86½	87½	25	Do., odd lot	87	87	87	87	
	55	900	Am. Steel F'dries	57	57	55	55	—1½
113⅜	114	5,700	Am. Sugar Ref	114	116¼	114	114	—1¼
63¾	68	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	64½	64½	64½	64½	
63⅝	68	10	Do., odd lot	65	65	65	65	
127	127¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	127⅝	127	127	— ⅜
202	203¾	1,500	Am. Tobacco	202	206	200¼	203	+ ¾
106	108	300	Am. Tobacco pf	106½	106½	106½	106¾	+ ¼
106	108	40	Do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	— ¼
44	45	100	Am. Woolen	44	44	44	44	—1½
44	45	1,900	Am. Woolen pf	44	44	42	43½	— ½
66¼	67	900	Am. Zinc L. & S	68	68	67	67	—1½
88	88¼	21,000	Anaconda Copper	89	89⅝	88¼	88¼	— ¼
67⅜	68½	700	Associated Oil	98	98¾	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
106½	106⅞	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅜	107	106½	106½	— ¼
98⅞	99	850	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	97⅞	98⅛	— ⅝
113	113⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	
105½	105½	43,950	Baldwin Locomotive	111	111⅞	105½	105½	—1⅞
107⅝	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	5,000	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	— ⅝
78½	79	500	Baltimore & O. pf	78¾	78½	78½	78½	
3	3¼	1,700	Batopilas Mining	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
415	425	500	Bethlehem Steel	421	425	415	415	—10
86⅝	87	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	87	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
130	133	200	Bklyn Union Gas	131⅝	131¾	131¾	131¾	+ ⅞
99	100	200	Brown Shoe pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	+1
11	12	50	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	11	11	11	11	
82	87	200	Burns Brothers	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ½
94	100	100	Bush Terminal	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+3⅝
74¼	74⅜	6,500	Butte & Superior	76½	77	74	74½	— ½
39	41	200	Butterick Co	81	81	81	81	+1
34¼	34½	1,000	California Petrol	35¼	36¼	34¼	34¾	— ½
66	67	2,200	California Pet. pf	67	67¾	66	66	— ½
177¾	178¼	5,100	Canadian Pacific	178¾	179¾	177¾	177¾	— ½
52	52⅝	1,200	Central Leather Co	53¼	53⅝	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
109	109¼	400	Central Leather pf	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	— ½
63¾	63¾	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅞	64⅞	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	15	200	Chi. Great Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38⅛	38¾	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
99¼	100	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100¾	100¾	100	100	— ¼
132½	133½	5,100	Chi. & Northwest	133½	133½	133	133	— ¼
178	180	700	Chi. & Northw. pf	182¾	183	175	175	+ ⅝
17⅝	17⅝	200	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
23⅞	24½	3,900	Chile Copper	24¼	24½	23⅞	24	— ¼
53¼	54	1,900	Chino Copper	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
43¼	43	2,700	Clev., C., C. & St.L	47⅞	47⅞	47	47	—1
74	77	300	C., C. C. & St.L.pf	76	76	76	76	
46¼	46¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¾	49¾	46⅜	46½	—3⅝
31	32	13,800	Colorado & South	31⅞	33¼	31⅞	31⅞	—2
46	47	100	Colo. & South. 2d pf	48	48	48	48	—2
142	143	900	Consolidated Gas	143	143	142	142	—1
79	80	1,400	Continental Can	81½	81½	79	80	— ¾
108	110	100	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	
19⅞	20	3,060	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
93	95	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94¾	94¾	94	94	—1
54¼	54¼	26,900	Crucible Steel	60⅝	61¾	59¾	59¾	— ¾
107¾	108¾	300	Crucible Steel pf	109¼	109¾	108¼	108¼	—1¾
156	158	2,050	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	160	155	156	+2½
158½	158¾	200	Delaware & Hud	153	153	153	153	—1½
11	16	100	Den. & Rio Grande	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—1½
20¼	21¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1½
133	134	100	Detroit Edison Co	134	134	134	134	
44¾	45	6,300	Distillers Secur	45⅝	46	44¼	44¼	— ¾
28	28½	1,900	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	—1⅛
5	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
63	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	— ⅝
41	41¼	22,700	Erie	41¾	41¾	41	41	— ⅝
56½	58¾	2,300	Erie 1st pf	57⅞	57⅞	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
51	52	200	Erie 2d pf	52	52	51½	51½	—1
26	31	200	Federal Min. & S. pf	30½	30½	30	30	— ½
52¼	53	500	Federal M. & S. pf	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅞
113¼	115	88	Gen. Chemical pf	115¼	118¼	115	118½	— ½
171	172	1,400	General Electric	172¾	178	170¾	171	— ½
440	463	700	General Motors	450	490	450	460	+2
113	115	3,900	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	
70¾	70¾	28,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72¼	73	70¼	70¼	—2½
112	113¼	1,400	Goodrich pf	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	—1¾
124½	125	2,900	Great Northern pf	124⅝	125	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	48	10,500	G. N. certs. ore prov	48¾	49	47¾	47¾	—1½
49	50	500	Greene-Cananea	49¾	49¾	48	48	—1½
1,800	1,900	100	Guggenheim Explor	23¾	23¾	23	23	+1
100	100	100	Gov. Elec. Ry. & L	96	96	96	96	
300	300	300	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	
28,700	29,900	1,400	Inspiration Copper	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
1,700	1,700	1,700	Interboro Consol	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
200	200	200	Interboro Con. pf	77⅛	77¾	76½	76½	— ¾
1,900	1,900	100	Int. Agricultural	22	22	22	22	—2
100	100	100	Int. Agricultural pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	—2
400	400	3,200	Int. Harvester, N.J	109	109¾	108¾	108¾	— ¾
200	200	23,510	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	108	108	108	108	— ¼
2,000	2,000	200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	20¾	20¾	20	20	— ¼
200	200	700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	87	87	87	87	— ¼
200	200	200	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	78	78¼	76½	76½	—1
200	200	400	Int. Paper	208	208	202	202½	—1½
2,000	2,000	200	Int. Paper pf	114	114	113	113	— ½
200	200	250	Kansas City South	48¾	48¾	48	48	—1⅞
300	300	100	Kan. City South.pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	—1⅞
100	100	9,800	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	64	64	64	64	— ¼
9,800	9,800	200	Lackawanna Steel	112	112	112	112	— ¾
200	200	1,200	Laclede Gas	83¼	84⅝	80	81½	— ⅝
1,200	1,200	10	Lehigh Valley	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¾
10	10	100	Liggett & Myers pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¾
100	100	200	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf	118	118	118	118	
200	200	300	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	
300	300	8,000	Mackay Cos. pf	129	129	129	129	— ¼
8,000	8,000	200	Maxwell Motors	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
200	200	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	69¾	69¾	65¾	65¾	—2⅝
1,900	1,900	58,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅜
58,900	58,900	200	Mexican Petroleum	54½	55½	53½	53½	—2⅛
4,000	4,000	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	116¾	118¾	114	114¾	—2½
200	200	200	Miami Copper	100	100	100	100	—1
200	200	100	Minn. & St. Louis	88¼	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	— ¼
200	200	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
100	100	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	124	124½	124	124½	— ⅛
200	200	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2,300	2,300	400	Missouri Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
400	400	500	do., trust recs	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
500	500	100	Montana Power	75	75	74½	74½	— ⅝
100	100	200	Montana Power pf	110	110	110	110	+1
200	200	1,000	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	
27	27	1,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	27	27	26½	27	
67¼	67¾	200	Nat. Lead Co	68¼	68¾	67¾	67¾	—1⅛
9¼	9¾	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
142	143	2,600	N. Y. Air Brake	16	16	15¼	15½	— ⅝
103¼	103½	18,125	N. Y. Central	146	146¼	143	143	— ⅝
76	76	2,980	N. Y., N. H. & H	109¼	110	109	109¼	— ⅝
29	30	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	77¾	78	74⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
119½	120	2,200	Norfolk & Western	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
86¾	90	200	Norfolk & West. pf	120¾	120¾	119½	119½	—1¼
72	72⅜	300	North American	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	—2
115¼	115¾	3,500	Northern Pacific	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	— ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	3,900	Ontario Mining	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12	12⅛	500	Pacific Mail	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40	41	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	12	12	12	12	
95	97	40	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	40	40	40	40	—1
58½	58⅝	8,740	Penn. R. R	95	95	95	95	— ⅝
110	110½	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅝
100	60		Pettibone, M. & Co	110¼	110¼	110	110	— ⅝
50	60	2,500	Philadelphia Co	50	50	50	50	—6
42	43	5,900	Pittsburgh Coal	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ½
33⅞	34⅝	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
109	109	400	Pittsburgh Steel pf	109	109	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
97	97½	3,600	Pressed Steel Car	97	97½	97	97½	— ⅛
61	61	100	Public Service N. J	61	61	56	57¾	—4⅝
116	116	700	Pullman Co	116	116	116	116	— ⅝
165	165	500	Quicksilver	165	165	164½	164½	— ⅝
4¼	4¼	2,600	Railway Steel Sp	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
40¾	40¾	300	Railway Steel S. pf	40¾	40¾	38	38	—2⅞
99½	99½	5,200	Ray Con. Copper	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
25	25⅞	4,800	Reading	25	25⅞	24¾	24⅝	— ⅝
82	82⅜	7,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	82	82⅜	81¾	81¾	— ⅝
50	50½		Rep. Iron & S. pf	50	50½	50	50½	—1½
108¾	109	400	Rock Island Co. pf	108¾	109	108½	108½	—1½
52¼	52½		Rumely Co. pf. t r	52¼	52½	52	52	— ½
9⅝	9⅞		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅝	200	St. L. Southw. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—1
45	45	300	Seaboard Air Line	45	45	45	45	
17	17	100	Seab. Air Line pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
39	39	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
184	184¼	2,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	184	184¼	183	183	— ½
59½	59⅝	8,425	Southern Pacific	59½	59⅝	58	58	—2
102¼	102⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	102¼	102⅝	101⅝	101⅞	— ⅛
23¼	23¼		So. Railway pf	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
64	64	100	Standard Milling	64	64	63	63	— ⅛
95	95	18,200	Studebaker Co	95	95	95	95	
155¾	157	9,700	Tennessee Copper	157	157	152	152¼	—3⅝
59⅞	60¼	2,600	Texas Co	59⅞	60¼	58	58½	—1½
223½	225¾	1,700	Texas & Pacific	223½	225¾	218¾	219¾	—3½
8⅝	8⅝		Third Avenue	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
61¾	61¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	—1
101	101	100	Twin City R. T	101	101	101	101	
96¼	96¼	800	Union B. & P. Co	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
7⅞	7⅞	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
29	29		Union Pacific	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
137¾	138¾	8,100	Union Pacific pf	138¾	138¾	137¼	137¼	+ ⅝
83	83¼	250	Union Pacific pf	83	83¼	83	83	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	300	do., 20 p. f	83	83	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	1,200	United Cigar Stores	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
143⅞	144¼	1,300	United Fruit Co	145⅞	145⅞	143¾	143¾	—2⅜
19	19⅛	300	United Rys. Inv	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	—1⅛
35¼	36	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛

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COTTON BRINGS 85 CENTS IN VIENNA

Small Quantity of Good Middling American Recently Sold There.

PRICES HERE TAKE DROP

Off About a Dozen Points from Monday, but Part of Loss Is Recovered.

There was enough scattered liquidation in cotton yesterday to send prices off about a dozen points from Monday's closing. The buying on the decline, however, was sufficiently persistent to absorb offerings and prices made a recovery of part of the loss, closing about 6 to 7 points net lower.

Southern wires reported more cotton offering, especially in Texas, although full prices were being paid. Texas advices stated that freight brokers were asking $3 and more per 100 pounds for freight room and all cheaper engagements were being rapidly filled up.

One striking development which has recently come to light is the action of the Directors of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, who have adopted resolutions calling on the Georgia delegation in Congress to use their efforts to have Section 11 of the United States Cotton Futures act eliminated. The resolutions state that the operation of his secion gives European cotton merchants an immense and undue advantage over American merchants. Savannah exporters state that they could have done a very much larger business if they had been permitted to protect themselves from possible heavy losses by hedging in Liverpool.

Another interesting bit of gossip published yesterday was to the effect that a small ot of good middling American cotton recently sold in vienna for 85 cents a pound. One fortunate spinner sold it to another spinner, and established what is the highest price since the Civil War.

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News has the following to say:

The market has done remarkably well under the freight embargo, with big bearish elements in New Orleans, Memphis, and New York doing their best to break it. Look out now for the wildest reports of heavy mule sales, heavy fertilizer sales, &c., from this crowd. Liverpool has recently been far more bullish than America and has been taking as high as 18,000 bales a day. We look for an increasing demand abroad and an improvement in shipping facilities as, soon as a few of the new ships now being built in American yards go into commission, which cannot be later than April or May. Let no farmer be deceived into planting an increased acreage in anticipation of peace in Europe.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 12.50c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.35	12.27	12.32@12.33	12.38@12.40
Mar.	12.58	12.46	12.53@12.54	12.59@12.60
May	12.78	12.69	12.74@12.75	12.81@12.82
July	12.92	12.84	12.88@12.89	12.95@12.96
Oct.	12.65	12.59	12.61@12.62	12.69@12.70
Dec.	12.73	12.70	12.71@12.72	12.76@12.77

Total port receipts, 36,327 bales; last week, 48,676 bales; last year, 92,417 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,156	16,523	45,578
Galveston	14,749	9,580	16,005
Mobile	1,296	370	558
Charleston	1,124	508	1,228
Savannah	7,009	5,042	19,513
Wilmington	114	189	1,694
Norfolk	1,931	1,960	3,634

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	327	578	3,331
Memphis	1,796	2,472	2,249
St. Louis	40	2,089	3,160
Houston	10,717	10,597	31,691

Exports 29,131 bales; total 1,110 bales for this season, 2,470,225; total last season, 2,999,718.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
606 Galveston	12.50	392,643	514,681
3,980 New Orleans	12.19	431,289	332,716
250 Mobile	11.88	22,832	54,085
613 Savannah	12.25	220,110	341,988
—Charleston	12.00	92,818	134,167
—Wilmington	11.75	35,921	43,879
2,434 Norfolk	12.13	130,986	72,614
1,158 Augusta	12.06	201,236	152,941
2,750 Memphis	12.28	292,337	261,791
—St. Louis	12¾	17,941	35,708
3,239 Houston	12.50	226,931	195,742

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline at 8.21d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 40,000, including 39,000 American. Market closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17¼	17¾	
Atlantic Refining	650	665	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	108	111
Chesebrough Mfg	725	740	725	740
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	280
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	250	260
Galena Signal Oil	157	160	158	162
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Houston Oil	20½	22	20¾	21¾
Illinois Pipe Line	175	179	178	181
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	13	13¼
Midwest Ref. Co.	55	57	56	58
National Transit	30	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	215	220	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	193	195	194	197
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	68	70	68	70
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	223	226	225	230
Sapulpa Ref. Co.	9¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
Solar Refining	305	315	310	320
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	222	227
South Penn Oil	366	370	372	376
Southwest. Penn.	122	128	122	128
Standard Oil of Cal.	363	366	367	371
Standard Oil of Ind.	515	520	527	532
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	455	465
Standard Oil of Ky.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	510	515	515	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	215	218	219	221
Standard Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	84	86	85	87
Vacuum Oil	230	235	233	236
Washington Oil	47	51	48	52

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.08	Justice	.08
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.22
Caledonia	.34	Occidental Con.	.18
Challenge Con.	.06	Ophir	.27
Chollar	.03	Overman	.05
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.18	Sierra Nevada	.32
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.60
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Yellow Jacket	.13

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.52	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	1.07½	Florence	.50
MacNamara	.03	G'field Con. M.	1.10
Midway	.15	G'field Kewanaas	.20
Mizpah Ext.	.20	G'field Merger	.17
Montana	.30	Jumbo Ext.	1.27½
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	3.92½	Stearhead	.11
West End	.72	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.04
Atlanta	.21	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.40	Nevada Packard	.45
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.66
Comb. Frac.	.07	Round Mountain	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	10	Gold Sov.	6	6½
Elkton	36	36½	Isabella	22¾	22½
El Paso	96	115	McKinney	40	44¾
Findlay	3½	4	Portland	185	190
Gold. Cycle	199½	202	Vindicator	225	230
Gold Dollar	2	4	Rav. B. H.	2	3½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	101	99	101
MacAndrews & F.	140	145	137	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	100	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	210	220	210	215
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	470	480	500	
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	121
Johnson Tin. F. & M.	140	170	140	170
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct., 1920	95½	95¾	6.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101¾	101¾	4.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	101	101¼	5.62
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101¾	101¾	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	101¼	100¾	3.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	100¾	4.80
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.87
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	99¼	5.43
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	97¼	98	5.53

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.20
Amer. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.40
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.40
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101½	101¾	3.85
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101½	101¾	2.35
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101¾	101¾	2.35
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.80
Can. No. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.20
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¾	4.85
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	96¼	12.75
C. Gas., Balt.	5	May, 1917	99½	100¼	4.67
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.35
Cons. Power	6	May 1, '17	99½	100¼	5%
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar. 1,'18	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.10
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.65
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1918	100	100¾	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102	4.05
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101¾	101½	4.75
Louisv. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¾	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	95¾	6.50
Minn. Gen.	5	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	97¼	98½	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.35
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.30
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¾	100¾	2.75
No. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	100½	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101¾	101¾	4.15
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100¼	2.10
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	2.10
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	4.40
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100½	100¾	4.00
U.S.S.R.&M.	5	June, 1918	100	100¾	4.85
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99¼	6.20
†United Frt.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¾	2.60
United Frt.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¼	4.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¾	4.80
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	101	5.10
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	99¾	100¾	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100¾	6.00
W.V. T. & E.	5	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¾	5%

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.50	....	41.25	41.75
Lead	5.90	....	....	....
Spelter	17.50	....	17.50	....
Antimony	41.00	42.00	42.00	43.00
Quicksilver	$180.00	.....	$180.00	.....
Aluminium	*53.00	*55.00	*53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 24@24½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	84 15 0	86 0 0
Copper, futures	84 15 0	86 0 0
Tin, spot	173 5 0	175 0 0
Tin, futures	174 10 0	175 15 0
Spelter	90 0 0	88 0 0
Lead	31 0 0	32 0 0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2	2	2	2
25	Ahmeek	96½	96	96	96
900	Alaska	26	26⅝	25½	25¾
206	Allouez	67	67	65	65
3,200	Am. Zinc	68¼	68¼	66½	66⅝
145	Anaconda	89¼	90¼	88½	88¾
2,081	Ariz. Coml.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
100	Bonanza	25c	25c	25c	25c
50	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
5,578	Butte Sup.	77	77	74¼	74⅜
1,188	Cal. & Ariz.	71	71¼	70	70
29	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	555	555
50	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
35	Con. Range	63	63⅝	62¾	63
330	East Butte	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½
285	Franklin	10¼	10⅜	10	10
573	Granby	85¾	86	84½	84½
330	Greene Can.	49½	49¾	48	49
115	Hancock	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
900	Helvetia	56c	56c	55c	55c
40	Indiana	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
635	Inspiration	47	47¼	46½	46½
50	Island Creek	47½	47½	47½	47½
15	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
370	Isle Royale	30	30½	29½	30
50	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
845	Lake	18⅜	18⅝	17¾	17¾
5	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
635	Mason Valley	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
80	Mass. Con.	13¾	13¾	13	13¼
460	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
25	Miami	38	38	38	38
225	Michigan	2	2	2	2
218	Mohawk	91	91½	90½	91
20	New Arcadian	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
281	New Idria	11¼	11¼	11	11
50	Nipa Bay	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
450	North Butte	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
50	North Lake	2	2	2	2
150	Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
806	Old Dom.	65½	66⅜	65	66
50	Osceola	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	Pond Creek	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
65	Quincy	89	89	88½	88½
180	Ray Con.	25¼	25¼	24½	24½
310	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
385	Shannon	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
385	Shattuck	34	34	33¾	33¾
15	South Lake	8	8	8	8
200	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
100	St. M. Land	62½	62½	61¾	62
580	Sup. & Bos.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
65	Superior Cop.	26½	26¾	26	26¼
207	Tamarack	53	53½	50	51½
246	Trinity	11	11¼	10¾	10¾
3,150	Tuolumne	31c	31c	30c	30c
7,742	U. S. Smelt.	58½	59½	58	58¾
388	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	50¾	50	50¾
603	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
117	Utah Con.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
55	Utah Copper	79¾	80	79¾	79
100	Victoria	3	3	3	3
200	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Wolverine	60¾	60¾	60	60
50	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

48	Boston & Alb.	191	191	190	190
9	Boston Elev.	84	84	84	84
5	Bos. & Lowell.	130	130	130	130
310	Bos. & Maine.	38	38	37¾	37¾
12	Concord & Mon.	95	95	95	95
13	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76	76
28	North. N. H.	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	New Haven	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
20	Rutland pf.	29	29	29	29
245	W. E. St. R. R.	66	66	66	66
150	W.E.S.R.R.pf.	80½	80½	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	Am. Agri. Ch.	69	69	69	69
28	Am. Agr. C. pf.	99	99	97½	97½
10	Am. Pn. S. pf.	14	14	14	14
80	Am. Sugar	116	116	115	115
18	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117¾	118
722	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127	127¼
180	A. G. & W. I.	29	29	29	29
50	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	43¾	43¾	43½	43
78	Edison	247	248½	247	247
8	Gen. Electric.	172¼	172¼	172¾	172¾
93	Mass. Gas	86½	86½	86	86½
35	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
2	McElvain pf.	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
5	Mergenthaler	169	169	169	169
10	Miss. River P.	15	15	15	15
25	N. E. Tel.	131¼	132	131½	132
50	N. Tex. Elec. pf.	86	86	86	86
176	Swift	137	137	136½	137
128	United Fruit.	145¾	145¾	144	144
423	Unit. Fruit rts.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
1,246	U. Shoe Mach.	55⅝	56¼	55	55
400	U. Shoe M. pf.	29¾	29½	29	29
224	U. S. Steel	86⅛	86¼	85½	85½
1,285	Ventura Oil	11⅛	11¾	11	11
172	West. Union	88½	88¼	88	88

BONDS.

$1,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
18,000	A.,G. & W.I. 5s	76	76	76	76
100	Can. Pr. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
1,000	Swift 5s	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1⅜	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bingham	7⅛	8¼	McKin-Dar	.40	.45
Butte & L	.40	.41	Mines of A	3¾	4
Begole	.80	1	N Cornelia	11¼	11¾
B'te & N Y	2¾	3¼	Majestic	1⅝	1¾
Bay S Gas	.25	.26	Mex Met.	.38	.40
Bohemia	2¼	2⅜	Nev-Doug.	.80	.85
Boston Ely	.40	.50	Ohio	.23	.25
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	Onondaga	.23	.25
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res	.50	.60	Old Dom r	.50	.75
Calaveras	4	4¼	S W Miami	.75	.90
Con Ariz.	1⅞	1¾	Stewart M	.55	.60
Cortez	.96	1⅛	Utah Met.	9¼	9⅝
Dav-Daly	1⅝	2	U Verde E	5⅝	5¾
Eagle & B.	1¼	1⅜	Tono Min.	6¾	6⅞
Goldfield	1½	1⅝	Tono Bel.	4½	4¾
First Nat.	7⅝	7¾	Yukon	2¾	3
Houghton	3	3¼			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt. Trust	153	153	153	153
10	Con. Coal	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was a record day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in respect to the variety of stocks dealt in, transactions taking place in eighty-eight issues. The turnover of odd lots on the floor was on a very heavy scale. The "war stocks" were again under particular selling pressure. There were some signs of market betterment early, but the later action of prices was decidely disappointing to those who had made purchases expecting a rally before the market's close.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
70	Alaska Jun.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
820	Allis-Chalm.	26¾	27¼	26	27¼
280	Am. Bt. Sug.	67	67¼	65⅝	65⅝
7,570	Am. Can	61	63	60¾	61
480	Am. Car & Fy.	68⅞	68⅞	65½	66
40	Am. H. & L.	11	11	11	11
20	Am. Ice Sec.	25½	25½	25½	25½
30	Am. Linseed	22	22¼	22	22¼
1,030	Am. Loco.	63	63¾	60¾	61
7,120	Am. Smelt.	107¾	108⅝	106	106¾
20	Am. Sugar	116⅞	116	115⅞	116
40	Am. Tel. & T.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
40	Am. Woolen	44	44	44	44
4,820	Ana. Cop.	89¼	89⅝	88½	88¼
40	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,890	Bald. Loco.	111½	112	105¾	105¾
80	Balt. & Ohio	93⅞	94¼	93⅝	94¼
280	Batopilas	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
10	B. R. T.	87¼	87¼	87¾	87¾
40	Butte & Sup.	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
810	Cal. Pet.	35⅝	36¼	34¼	34½
40	Cal. Pet. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
20	Cent. Leather	53	53	52⅜	52⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
100	C., M. & S. P.	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼
220	C., R. I. & P.	18	18	17¾	17¾
100	Chino Copper	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝
1,680	Col. Fuel & I.	49½	49¾	46½	46½
60	Cons. Gas	143	143½	142¾	143¾
60	Continen. Can.	81½	81½	80	80
40	Corn Prods.	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾
2,070	Crucible Steel.	60¾	61¼	54⅝	54⅝
30	Den. & R. G.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
60	D. & R. G. pf.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
420	Dist. Secur.	45¾	46	44½	44½
60	Dome Mines	28⅜	29⅛	28¾	28¾
1,190	Erie	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	57	57	57	57
320	Goodrich Co.	72½	72⅝	70½	70½
320	Gt. No. ore	48⅝	49	47⅝	47⅝
40	Guggen. Ex.	23	23	23	23
820	Inspir. Cop.	46⅞	47⅛	46	46
120	Inter. Cons.	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼
20	Inter. Con. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
30	Int. Harvester	109	109	109	109
110	Int. M. M. pf.	78	78	78	78
30	Int. Paper	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Int. Paper pf.	48¾	48¾

Aetna Explosives
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Du Pont Powder
Gulf States Steel
Hercules Powder
Standard Screw

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

40	Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
200	Broad Exchange Bldg. Pfd. Stk.
100	Continental Insurance Stock
100	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
50	Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100	Great Northern Paper Stock
100	Hale & Kilburn Com. Stock
25	H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
200	New York Shipbuilding Stock
10	N. Y. Hippodrome 2nd 6s
26	New Jersey Zinc Stock
100	Nicholas Copper Stock
50	Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100	White Rock Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	American Meter Stock
100	American Chicle Pfd. Stock
25	Donald S. S. Pfd. Stock
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25	Germania Insurance Stock
100	Gray National Telautograph Stock
100	Hanover Insurance Stock
50	H. K. Worthington Pfd. Stock
100	International Salt Stock
100	Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	PocahontasCons.CollieriesCom.Stk.
50	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
100	Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
10	Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
25	Washington Steel & Ordnance Stk.

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Liberty Nat. Bank
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Guaranty Trust Co.
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Carwen Steel Tool Company
(Par Value of Shares $10)

This stock is now being traded in on the New York Curb around $8 per share. We believe higher prices will soon prevail.

Special descriptive circular T-1 will be mailed on request.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Further Price Recessions—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 399,973 shares of stock, and $490,900 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,172; oils, 10,526, and mining, 269,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Ajax Rub.,Inc.	71½	71½	70½	70½
300	Am. Dr. Syn...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1,000	Am. In. Corp. w. i., 10 p.c.pf	14½	14½	12¾	12¼
200	A.G.& W.I.S.S.	28	28	28	28
20	‡Bank. D.Corp.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	‡Can. C. & F.	76	77	76	76
50	‡Can. C.& F.pf.	95	95	95	95
2,500	Can. N. G. C..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
85	‡Carbon Steel..	65	69	65	68
2,300	‡Car. L.& P...	6¼	6⅝	6	6¼
645	Carw. St., w. i.	8½	8⅝	8	8
250	‡Chand. Motors	82½	82½	*81½	82
735	‡Che. M. C. Co.	128	129½	125	126
28,600	Cu. C. S. C....	46½	46⅞	46	46
65	Cu. C. S. C., pf.	96	97⅛	96	97½
1,500	Curtiss Aero..	59¼	59¾	55¼	56½
700	Davison Chem.	70¼	70¼	70	70
4,100	Dr.-Seab. ..145⅛@146		153	145¼	152
700	Elec. Gun.....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
107	Emer. Phono...	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜
800	F'd.D.& C.,w.i.	45	45	44	44
510	‡Hall Signal...	18½	18½	18	18
1,000	H.& B.C.C.,w.i.	51	51	50¾	50¾
145	‡Herpies Mfg..	27¼	27¼	26	26⅝
173	‡H. & A. Arms	48	48	42	42
510	‡Int. A. F. S..	21⅝	21⅝	*21½	21¼
3,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	77½	78	77½	78
60	‡Inter. Motors.	20	*20	16	16
205	‡Int. Mot. pf..	*39½	39½	32	32
1,700	‡I. Nickel, new	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝
800	Inter. Rubber	15⅛	15⅛	14½	15
1,000	‡Int. Steam P.	40	40	40	40
100	I. S. P. pf. B	61½	61½	61½	61½
100	J. Tea pf., w.i.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,500	Kath. Br. pf..	*27	*27	22	23
30	Kelly S. Tire..	295	295	294	294
100	K.S.T.new 1 pf	96	96	96	96
700	‡K. S. T., w.i.	73⅝	74	73¼	73¼
200	‡Keystone Ord.	10½	10½	10	10½
100	‡S.S.Kresge,wi.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
800	Lee Tire.....	45¼	45¾	44¾	45
15,000	Manhat. Tran..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Marconi of A..	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
2,000	‡Maxim Mun...	11¾	11¾	10⅝	11
12,900	‡Midvale Steel.	73½	74½	72⅛	72⅛
2,000	‡Nevins Elec..	⅞	*⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Peerless Truck & Mot. Corp.	30½	31	29	29½
100	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	138	139⅝	136	138½
500	Redtop Elec., Inc.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	‡Saxon Mot.Car Co.	68¼	69¼	68¼	68⅝
500	Standard Ship..	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½
4,000	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	39½	40½	39⅜	39⅝
450	‡Toh.Prod.com.	32	32	31½	31¼
8,900	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	6⅝	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞
2,500	‡Un. Fruit rts.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Un. Profit Shar.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	3⅛	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,200	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp. pf	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
2,900	White Mot. Co.	48⅝	48⅝	47	47⅛
1,500	World F. Corp, v. t. ctfs.	2½	2½	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Ang.-Am. Oil.	17⅜	17	17	— ⅞
70	Ill. Pipe Line.	180	177	177	— 4
350	Ohio Oil.....	195	193	194	— 2
35	Prai. O. & G..	425	425	426	4
125	Prairie P. L..	223	223	223	— 4
270	St. Oil of Cal.	370	364	364	— 5
46	St. Oil of Ind.	526	517	517	—11
90	St. Oil of N.J.	519	512	512	— 6
25	St. Oil of N.Y.	218	217	217	— 3
60	Vacuum Oil...	233½	233	233	...

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

1,600	‡Coaden & Co. (off ref.)....	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
400	‡Houston Oil..	20½	20½	20½	...
830	Int. Petroleum	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
4,000	‡Sapul. O. & R.	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
25	Ventura Oil..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil.	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,000	Way. O. & G...	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,600	††Alta-C. M. C.	28	29	26	27
16,000	††Am. Comdr.	10¼	11½	10½	10⅝
2,700	††Atlanta	22	22	21	21
2,000	††Big Cot.	4	4	4	4
400	Big L. Dev. C.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,000	††Booth	39	39	39	39
4,750	††Butte C. & Z., v.t. ctfs.	8⅝	9	8¼	8½
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
350	‡Calav. Cop...	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
7,500	‡Caledonia	92	93	91	92
6,000	‡Canada Cop...	2½	2½	2	2
5,000	C. de P. Cop..	37⅞	37½	37	37⅜
1,000	‡Comb. Trac..	7	7	7	7
4,000	††Comstock T..	12	13	12	13
28,000	Cons. Ariz. S.	2	2	1½	1½
400	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	††Dia. B. Butte	4½	4½	4½	4½
10,000	††Emma Cop...	24	24½	24	24½
6,500	††Fed. Res. M.	18	19	18	19
4,700	First Nat. Cop.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛
10,400	‡Gold Hill	20	30	20	30
2,000	Goldfield Con..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
11,300	††Goldf. Mer.	18½	19	17½	18
6,000	Howe Sound..	7⅝	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,200	††Internat. M..	20	20	20	20
725	‡Jim Butler....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅛	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛
19,600	Kennecott Cop.	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54¼
750	††Kewanaw....	21	21	20	20
500	‡Majestic M....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,000	††Marsh Min...	37½	38½	37	38½
200	Magma Cop....	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅝
1,000	‡McIntyre	1	1	1	1
300	‡McKin.-Dar...	45	45	44	45
400	‡Mont. Con....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
28,000	††Mother Lode.	26½	27	24½	25
400	††Nat. Z. & L.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½
1,100	New Utah-B...	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
300	North B. Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	¶Nip. Mines...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5,000	††Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,800	‡Peterson Lake.	39	39	38	38
600	‡Ray Herc. M.	3	3⅛	3	3
3,700	††Rex Con. M.	35	36	35	35
6,100	††Rochester M..	65	65	65	65
3,700	San Toy	21	22	20	20
600	Seven T. Coal'n	46	46	46	46
2,000	††Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
8,000	St. Silver-L...	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
2,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,500	††Suc. Mining	71	73	71	72
4,100	‡Sup. M. Co...	33	34	33	34
3,500	††Temiskaming	71	71	70	70
1,200	Ton. Jim But.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	¶Ton. Exten..	4	4	4	4
400	Ton. Mining...	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
1,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
6,100	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
3,000	††U. S. Cn. M.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,200	††W. E. Consol	78	78	77	77
900	United Verdi..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	White K. pf..	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$220,000	‡Bal. & Ohio new 5s	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
31,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	121½	121½	120⅛	120⅛
35,000	C. A. Sm. 5s	40	40	35	40
200,000	‡Erie Conv. 4s, w. i..	90	90¼	90	90¼
4,900	‡Erie Rts..	½	⅝	⅜	⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ¶Ex dividend.

OILS.

	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Midwest Refining ...	65	67	66	68
Pierce Oil	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛	17

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	84	86	85	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives...	90	100	90	100
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	87	80	87
American Brass	270	280	265	275
Atlas Powder	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	125	115	125
Bliss, (E. W.)....	330	350	330	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives..	370	400	370	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Coit's Arms	880	900	880	900
Du Pont Powd., new.	365	375	370	381
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	104	103	107
Hercules Powder	360	400	378	388
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	21	28	23	24
Marlin Arms Co.....	33	36	31	35
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	79	83	79	83
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	195	185	195
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	110	100	106
Savage Arms	495	...	490	495
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	480	495	480	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,600

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4¼	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@6	4.40	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.55
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., I. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.70	4.45
C., St. P. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.38	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.40
Illinois Central ..	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'25	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Nort. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.55	4.35
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
St. L. & M. So.	1916-'24	5	5.70	4.95
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.45
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.45	4.30

DIRECTORS OUST A.I. DU PONT

Deposed Official Joined In Suit Over $65,000,000 Stock Deal.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—The fight among the stockholders of the du Pont Powder Company over the transfer of the securities of the corporation formerly owned by T. Coleman du Pont, which are valued at about $65,000,000, reached an interesting stage today when official announcement was made that Alfred I. du Pont had been deposed as Vice President and General Manager of the company by the Directors yesterday.

The announcement followed closely the filing in the United States District Court here yesterday of a petition by Alfred I. du Pont asking permission to become a party to the suit filed by Philip F. du Pont against Pierre S. du Pont, President of the company, certain Directors, and others interested in the concern. The suit of Philip F. du Pont, filed on Dec. 10, seeks to have annulled the sale of the stock of T. Coleman du Pont. It is alleged that T. Coleman du Pont offered his stock to the du Pont Powder Company at a certain price. The offer was not accepted, it is alleged, and subsequently certain Directors and others formed the du Pont Securities Company, for the purpose, it is said, of financing a deal by which they could take over the securities.

Philip F. du Pont contends that the stock belongs to the du Pont Powder Company, and not to the individuals making up the du Pont Securities Company. Pierre S. du Pont and other defendants deny there was any sharp practice in the acquisition of the T. Coleman du Pont stock, and declared that the offer made by T. Coleman du Pont to the powder company had been withdrawn.

After the original suit was filed the powder company issued a statement in which it said that the litigation in no wise involves the business or management of the company, it being "merely an attempt upon the part of a stockholder to assert some claim as to a stock transaction between stockholders."

Since the suit was filed other members of various branches of the du Pont family have filed petitions asking permission to intervene.

DENIAL BY ROCKEFELLER.

Has No Interest In Youngstown Steel Merger, He Asserts.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 11.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a telegram received here late today, denied charges made by Thomas H. Flynn, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, that the Rockefeller interests were interested in the proposed merger of big independent steel interests or were indirectly responsible for the rioting in East Youngstown last Friday.

Flynn charged that the riot was part of a scheme to depress the value of stock of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, so that control could be obtained and a merger effected with several other companies, in which the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was to be included. In his telegram Mr. Rockefeller said:

"There was in your statement a scarcely veiled implication that the unfortunate situation in Youngstown in some manner grew out of transactions in which the interests of my father were involved. I desire to assure you in the most unequivocal manner that neither my father nor I have any interest whatever in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company or in any merger to which that company may become a party; also that we have no participation in or knowledge of any negotiations or transactions looking toward a merger of any company with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In fact, every implication in your statement, insofar as it concerns my father, myself, or any company in which we are interested or any transactions or negotiations of which we have knowledge, is wholly without foundation. I am sure that, knowing the above, you will be glad to correct in these respects the statement made yesterday."

Announcement was made tonight by General Manager J. W. Deetrick of the Republic Iron and Steel Company that the company's plant at Lansingville, near here, would resume in full tomorrow. The Younstown Sheet and Tube Company also posted notices today that its skilled employes would receive an increase amounting to about 3 cents an hour.

TO FIGHT HIGHER FARES.

Committee Named to Oppose Central's New Schedule of Rates.

Mayor Lennon of Yonkers announced the appointment yesterday of the committee of Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages to carry on the fight against the New York Central Railroad Company's proposed increase in the rates of fare between various towns and New York City. This action was taken following a conference between the Mayor and his Executive Secretary, Jesepr F. O'Brien, and Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon. The committee follows:

Mayors Fiske of Mount Vernon, George R. Lunn of Schenectady, D. W. Wilbur of Poughkeepsie, Cornelius Burns of Troy, Palmer A. Canfield of Kingston, G. W. Stevens of Albany, and James D. Smith of Utica, and Presidents F. B. Pierson of Tarrytown and William C. Lawrence of Ardsley; also ex-Mayor John B. Corwin, now Corporation Counsel of Newburgh. Mayor Lennon is a member ex officio.

Vanderlip Out of Riggs Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, retired today as Director of the Riggs National Bank of Washington. He is expected soon to retire also from the Directorate of the American Security and Trust Company, which is closely related to the Riggs bank. It is understood that in retiring from the Board of the Riggs bank, Mr. Vanderlip was anticipating the operation of the Clayton law, which after Oct. 16, 1916, will make it illegal for the same person to be employed by two banks, unless one owns all the stock of the other.

Banks to Have Annual Dinner.

The Associated Banks of the City of New York will hold their annual dinner at the Astor next Monday. Among the guests expected are Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, Jacob H. Schiff, Mayor M'tchel, A. B. Hepburn, and George F. Baker. Augustus Thomas and Dwight W. Morrow will deliver the only prepared speeches. The Mendelsohn Glee Club of sixty members will be present as guests of the bankers. Reservations for the affair already number 955.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Railroads	91.24	90.60	90.69	— .41
Industrials	96.42	92.96	93.28	—3.04

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Jan. 8.....	90.89	89.65	90.13	— .62
Jan. 9.....	89.78	88.79	88.86	—1.15
Jan. 7.....	90.70	88.87	89.62	+ .57
Jan. 8.....	90.31	89.44	89.68	— .16
Jan. 10.....	89.94	88.51	88.71	— .97
Jan. 11.....	88.88	86.78	86.98	—1.73

Range of Fifty Stocks.

		High.		Low.		Last.
*Jan.,	1916.	91.87	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11	86.98
Jan.,	1915.	94.68	Jan. 22	80.07	Jan. 7	92.27
Jan.,	1914.	75.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan.,	1913.	77.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan.,	1912.	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Jan.,	1911.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
Year,	1915.	94.13	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
Year,	1914.	75.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year,	1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
Year,	1912.	86.82	Sep. 30	76.24	Feb. 1	78.23
Year,	1911.	84.43	June 26	69.97	Sep. 25	77.06

*To date.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co.
Fifty Broad Street, New York

Gentlemen:

We have completed our examination of the books, records and accounts of your firm as at December 31, 1915, and beg to report as follows:

All cash and securities on hand were proved by actual count. Balances of cash on deposit in banks were verified by certificates received from the several depositories. Statements have been sent to all your customers in verification of the balances due to or from them, and replies have been received from a large majority thereof confirming the correctness of their accounts on your books.

We hereby certify that we found your accounts and records carefully and accurately kept, all securities properly accounted for, and the condition of your business as at December 31, 1915, on a liquidating basis, after excluding from consideration all unprotected customers' accounts, to show the full capital investment unimpaired.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) *Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants.*

We Specialize in Odd Lots
Send for Circular Issued Weekly.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

THE MAGAZINE OF WALL STREET
A Fearless-Forward looking-Fortnightly
Special Features of this issue:
STOCKS WHICH ARE HIGH ENOUGH
By William T. Connors
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE
By Fred L. Kurr
BOSTON & MAINE
By F. L. Fontain
AMERICAN CAN
By Wm. N. Gardner
DIAMOND MATCH
By Bernard Powers
Other Money-making Analyses Include:
B. F. Goodrich Rubber, Wells Fargo Express, Karr Lake, Wettlaufer, Buckeye Pipe Line, The War Loans, American Beet Sugar Chart, etc., etc.
At news stands Fifteen Cents.
SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER: The next eight issues (800 Pages) by mail for a Dollar Bill and this advertisement.
One idea is worth the dollar.
THE MAGAZINE OF WALL STREET
42 Broadway, Dept. T., New York

Cities Service
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having advanced from
45 to 106
We now call your attention to
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Selling @ 75, yielding 8% dividends, and possesses unusual prospects of enhancement.
Send for Special Letter "101," which tells you what Cities Service is and why we recommend its purchase.
Copy Free on Request.
Williams, Troth & Coleman
PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES
60 Wall St. New York

Standard Silver Lead
PAYS
Monthly Dividends
Company Issues Monthly Statements.
SUMMARY OF STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER

Receipts	$186,377.96
Disbursements	87,239.88
Net Profit.....	$99,038.08
Dividend No. 86.....	50,000.00
Surplus for month.....	$49,038.08
Surplus November 30th.....	$336,256.85

Detailed monthly statements and complete information furnished on request.
J. J. Stewart & Co.,
Stock Brokers.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 1747-8 Broad.

Northern Pacific
Among the standard railroad stocks now looking very attractive from the investment standpoint, is Northern Pacific. We have just issued a special analysis of this property, showing the underlying factors which are steadily strengthening it in position at the present time.
A few copies are available for the first inquirers.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone 1395 Cortlandt.

THE Corporation Trust Company's Income Tax Service 1916
is ready for delivery
Tel. Hanover 6910 for particulars.

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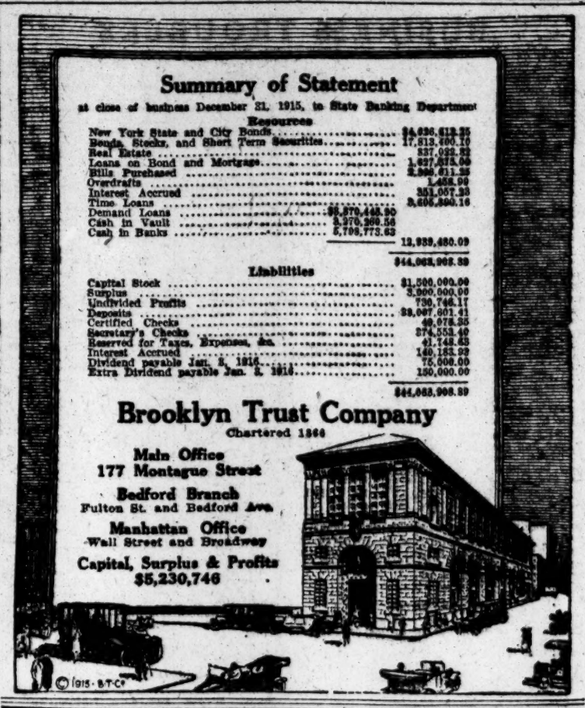

$700,000
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
General Unified Mortgage Gold Bonds
Series A 4½%, due June 1, 1964

These bonds are secured by a general mortgage on about 4,847 miles of railroad. Including prior liens, they are outstanding at the rate of less than $22,000 per mile.

Price 92 and interest, yielding about 4.93%
Complete circular upon request

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - $40,000,000

The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.

The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 B'way.

The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $7,800,000

FARM MORTGAGES
A class of securities constantly growing in favor among investors in the West, and, for that matter, throughout the country, are those classified as farm mortgages. The average investor is not familiar with the phases constituting a good farm mortgage investment. Weekly The

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Cloak manufacturers desire cotton covers; can use large quantity. Feldman & Kantrowitz, 54 East 13th St.

COATS, Suits, Skirts and Dresses.—Will look at samples for catalogue; Wednesday, coats, suits, skirts; Thursday, children's dresses; Friday, ladies' dresses. Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill. 13-15 E. 22d St., N.Y.

COATS and Suits.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 38 West 26th St., 8d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call all week with samples, between 9 and 12. 30 East 20th, Room 901.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing large orders. Call all week with samples, 28 West 25th, first floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 11th Floor, 1,239 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE, light colored; open for a quantity for cash. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on ladies' silk dresses; steady work; must bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4843.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2960.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—Contractor on middy blouses; reliable party only, to do contracting in an established factory. Middy, 111 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—Mr. Mashek of the Bally Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for quantity of leather hats, spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 7197.

PLUSHES and Corduroy.—Will buy plush, wide wale corduroy, "dark shades," and twill back velveteen; spot cash. A 15 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking, samples, latest styles, all week. 132 West 21st, 12th floor.

SUITS, Palm Beach. Jobber will look at samples Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Will look at samples from 2 to 5 every afternoon. 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at samples after 2 P. M. 15t West 25th St., seventh floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open for all colors. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at silk and cotton waists, middy blouses also. 24 East 21st St., Room 603.

WAISTS.—Contractors on waists with their own styles. 79 Mercer St., second floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 858.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.—Mail order house with satisfactory credit wishes to hear from mfrs. of women's and children's apparel, household articles, and novelties; principals only; send prices, samples, and complete information. H. De Haan, 1,382 Widener Bldg., Phila.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, Suits for January sales, to close out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Can sell on import big quantities all sizes black and white. 440 Fourth Av., Room 1,306.

DRESSES.—Street and party dresses; sacrifice. 8th floor, 116 West 29th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol 3-0, black, for sale. Address N 282 Times Downtown.

FALL AND WINTER COATS.—January sales closing out at sacrifice prices. Ullman & Soloman, 31 East 28th.

MANICURE, TOILET AND SHAVING SETS in French ivory, &c.; fine jobs; cheap. 323 Church St., 1st floor.

SERGES, half wool and all wool, for sale. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SKIRTS, wash; very attractive; $3.75 dozen up; buyers' communication desired. G 243 Times Downtown.

SUITS, broadcloth, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery, $6.75 and $7.75 net; also 500 plush coats, $9.50 net. Rothstein & Nelson, 146 W. 25th St. Farragut 9464.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERT FITTER and all-around man open for engagement February 1st; A-1 man, having had over 15 years' experience as employe and employer in ladies' tailoring. Z 325 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday..3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are Again Mining Diamonds.

Vice Consul John W. Dye, Johannesburg, reports to the Department of Commerce that according to the South African Mining Journal the principal diamond mines of South Africa were to resume operations on a restricted scale at the beginning of 1916, after having been shut down since the beginning of the war.

Sulphothyol Free of Duty.

With a view to uniformity at all ports, the Treasury Department yesterday notified customs officers that sulphthyol, essentially ammonium sulfoichthyolate, is hereafter to be held free of duty as ichthyol oil under Paragraph 561. It appeared that at Baltimore the merchandise was assessed for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound, while at New York it was admitted under the free-list provision for ichthyol oil.

Crude Rubber Prices Weaken.

An easier tone has developed in the local crude rubber market, in sympathy with a similar condition in London, and none of the leading grades is now quoted as high as $1 for spot delivery. Pale crepe and smoked sheets come close to that figure, however, being held at 99½ and 99 cents, respectively. The spot quotation on up-river fine is 93 cents a pound, which is several cents lower than it was held a week or so ago. There is very little buying being done here at present, the manufacturers and dealers both holding off in the hope of still lower prices.

To Get More American Goods.

In a conference held recently between the Brazilian Minister of Finance and representative business men of that country the former suggested the sending of a commercial commission to this country in order to increase Brazil's imports of American goods. While the Brazilian Government was said to be willing to finance the trip, the selection of the commission was to be left to the various Brazilian commercial organizations. The offer was accepted, according to a Trade Report, and names are to be presented at another conference, which is to be held soon.

Now Comes the Skating Bag.

One of the newer things in the way of handbags for women is a bag of the envelope type, which is said to be of especial value to skaters because of the ease with which it can be carried. It is oblong in shape, measuring seven inches by four, and is made either with a back strap or top handle. It is offered in black, tan, brown, blue, gray, green, and purple, and in polished or dull pin seal leather and Canada calf. The wholesale price is $2 each in dozen lots. Other bags of the envelope type are offered in patent leather and morocco. All of them are silk lined, and some of them show a two-tone color effect in the flaps. Small silk vanity bags with mirror bottoms and dorine boxes are being bought well from all accounts.

Drawback on Portable Shops.

A novel drawback just allowed by the Treasury Department relates to automobile portable machine shops now being shipped to the Allies. The application was filed by the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, which, in conjunction with the Mason Machine Works of Taunton, are building and equipping the "shops." The Brill concern is building the portable shops with the use of domestic motor trucks, chassis, and other parts manufactured with the use of imported materials, while the generating plants for the shops are made by the Mason firm with the use of domestic engines, motor generators and motors manufactured with the use of foreign materials.

Winter Resort Dresses Selling.

Manufacturers of dresses for wear at the various Winter resorts tell of an excellent business to date, much better, in fact, than was the case a year ago. Some really exquisite models are being offered to the retailers this season, both in silks and in dainty imported and domestic cottons. American-made cottons are in some instances being incorporated in these garments to the practical exclusion of foreign ones, not because of price differences, but because in many instances the domestic product is fully equal in workmanship and design to the best the Europeans are sending over. Whether they will be retailed as American in the made-up garments, however, is problematical. Fine handkerchief linen is being used in some of the resort models.

The Linen Demand Is Good.

The linen trade has fully recovered from the holiday apathy, and orders are once more coming in in a large way. The importers tell of a good demand from the jobbing trade and from the larger retailers, while the jobbers say they are getting good business from retailers who want to replenish stocks broken in the opening days of the annual January white sales. Both the mail and house buying of these goods is said to be satisfactory. Buyers are reported to be more willing now to pay the advances asked than they were a month or two ago, and, as local stocks are depleted, prices are being moved upward. It is now practically out of the question for any large buyer to get a complete range of goods in a single selling house.

Hard Coal Easier at Tidewater.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that because of the embargoes against shipments to New England, the anthracite shortage in that part of the country is becoming more acute, while locally the situation as regards domestic sizes is easy, owing to the inforced diversion of tonnage to tidewater. Coal is also plentiful enough at towns between here and the mines, and at other all-rail points that are not shut off from the mining districts by embargoes. New York is one of the markets that is having its requirements well taken care of. A certain amount of weakness developed in the bituminous market toward the end of last week, tidewater prices easing off from 25 to 50 cents, while mine prices slumped to the same extent in some cases.

No Crossbreds from New Zealand.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is informed that the export of crossbred wool from New Zealand is prohibited, except wool purchased at auction prior to Jan. 10. This disposes of the hope of wool buyers that the product bought privately might be permitted by the Government to come through. The effect of the absolute embargo on this class of wool will be very serious, according to mill agents who we talked yesterday on the subject. In the low and medium priced woolen lines the advances made already have reached high percentages of the whole cost. Additional increases will remove these fabrics entirely from their usual market, owing to the price limits under which buyers must operate. The only solution to the problem of securing adequate woolen supplies appears to be in the greatly extended use of manipulated goods.

Stem Glassware Duties.

The Treasury Department has adopted the suggestion made by Assistant Attorney General Hanson that a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers be not accepted as final in setting the classification of certain stem glassware, which had been assessed with duty as articles in chief value of blown glass at the rate of 60 per cent. under the Tariff act of 1909, or 45 per cent. under the present act. The board sustained the claims of the importers, and held the merchandise dutiable as manufactures of glass at the rate, respectively, of 45 per cent. under the old law and 30 per cent. under the present tariff. The Department, it was said, was unwilling to accept the board's conclusion as it would result in a heavy loss of revenue on a great variety of articles. The case will be heard by the Customs Court this Spring. In the meantime, Collectors will continue to take 45 per cent. duty on importations made under the present law. Refunds also, under the board's decision, will be withheld.

Gray Goods Were Active.

Buying was active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and it was featured by the movement of 38½-inch 64-60s. At least 50,000 pieces of these goods were sold at 4¾ cents for delivery in this month and next, and they are now hard to get for any delivery at that figure. March, April and May delivery sales of the same construction were put through at 4⅞ cents. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s were sold for March-May shipments at 5¼ cents, and 39-inch 60-52s sold at 4½ cents for delivery in February March and April. Spot 27-inch 64-60s were sold at 3⅝ cents, and this price was refused for contracts. Sheetings were very firmly held, and a good business was sold of on 4.70s at 7 cents for January-February delivery. Twills sold in a large way, and mills making these goods are now engaged into March. The same situation is largely true of sateens. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...6⅝c; 38½-inch, 64-60s..⁶⁴⁄₆₀c
39-inch, 72-76s...6¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s..4½c
39-inch, 56-44s...4½c; 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c
*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Leather goods houses are warned of a man traveling under several aliases, principally that of S. Weil, who has gotten away with valuable handbags, explaining that he wanted to buy them for personal use. These bags were charged on the bill, together with the merchandise he purchased, confirmation of shipment to be sent later. The man is described as dark, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, medium weight, and smooth shaven.

The annual meeting of the Associated Fur Manufacturers will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the association, 306 Fifth Avenue.

The firm of Samuel Mitchell & Bro. has been dissolved. Samuel Mitchell is now with Mitchell Brothers, Incorporated, manufacturing underwear specialties at 542 Broadway, and Robert Mitchell is with the Reliable Dress Company.

It was announced yesterday that beginning Feb. 1 blanks and other forms used by customs brokers and importers in making entries at the Custom House will be sold at the rate of ½ cent each. These blanks include entry forms, manifests, clearances, and other papers used in customs procedure which now sell for 1 cent each.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed., Thurs. rain; colder in w.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed., Thurs. probably rain; colder in w.; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed., Thurs. rain, colder in n. and w.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., Thurs, fair except rain and colder in n. w.; moderate winds, becoming fresh over n. w. and shifting to n. Thurs.

Ala.—Fair Wed., rain and colder at night in n., Thurs. cloudy and colder, probably rain, moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming n. and strong by Thurs.

Miss.—Fair Wed., rain and colder in n. Wed., with a cold wave at night; Thurs. fair in n., rain and colder in s., with a cold wave; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming n. and strong by Thurs.

Tenn.—Rain Wed., colder in w., with a cold wave at night; Thurs. probably fair and colder.

Ky.—Rain Wed., colder in extreme w. Thurs., colder and probably fair.

Ohio.—Snow in n., rain or sleet in s. Wed. Thursday, rain or snow and colder; increasing n. winds.

Ind.—Snow or sleet in n., rain in s. Wed. Thursday colder and probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow Wed. Thurs. snow and colder; fresh to strong n. e to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Wed. and probably Thurs., colder Thurs.

Ill.—Rain or snow Wed.; snow and colder Wed. night and Thurs., with a cold wave; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Mo.—Rain or snow and colder in e., snow and colder, with cold wave, in w. Wed. Thurs., snow, colder, with cold wave in e.

Wis.—Snow Wed., colder in w. Thurs., snow, colder in e.

Minn.—Snow and colder Wed., cold wave in e. Thurs., probably fair and continued cold.

Iowa—Snow and colder Wed. and Wed. night, with cold wave in e. and cen. Thurs., probably fair, colder in e.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder in e. Wed.; warmer Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed., except snow in extreme e.; colder in e. and cen.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Wed., probably snow in extreme e.; Thurs. fair, continued cold in e., slowly rising temperature in w.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Wed., probably snow, fresh to strong n. or n. w. winds; Thurs. fair and continued cold.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

KRAMER FUR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Kramer, doing business as the Kramer Fur Company of New York at 13 East Sixteenth Street by Jacob Clark, $245; E. D. Waldman, $2, and Bernard Treuscher, $326, all on assigned claims.

SOLOMON & LEWIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Solomon and Hyman Lewis, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 120 West Thirty-first Street by Oscar Bernstein, $67; Gertrude Blasberg, $440, and Barnet Berman, $75, all on assigned claims. Liabilities, $5,000, and assets, $2,000.

NATHAN ABRAMS of 2,366 Grand Concourse has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $8,568; no assets.

JOHN G. WOLFE, salesman, 2,390 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $1,221; no assets.

COHEN BROS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Nathan and Samuel Cohen, trading as Cohen Bros., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 928 Broadway, on application of Samuel S. Breslin, who said they had settled at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $73,000.

JACOB WEBER, trimmings, 178 Stanton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,138 and assets of $6,945.

LUKE A. BURKE & SONS CO.—Judge Mayer has granted an application of Charles H. Hyde, receiver of Luke A. Burke & Sons Co., builders, 30 East Forty-second Street, for the issue of certificates for $15,000.

INTERNATIONAL SPRAY CO., INC., manufacturer of air and art brushes, air compressers, and tanks, 208 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Frank P. Walsh.

THE PRINCESS BUTTON COMPANY, 52 West Twenty-second Street, which made an assignment on March 12, 1915, has had its property reassigned to it.

Out of Town.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Norman L. Cramer of Oneida, dealer in leather goods, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $10,329 and assets of $13,862.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alvin J. Musselman, a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $22,422; assets, $8,934.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Aldorf Construction Co.—United Electric Light & Power Co. $229.06
American Scrip Corp—N. Y. Telephone Co. 106.83
Balder, Dr. Carl—L. W. Sweet & Co. 116.29
Bernstein, Pearl or Perl, and Hyman Bernstein—J. S. Weed. 248.41
Bronz Saltzer Mfg. Co.—London Guarantee Accident Co. 281.21
Bernstein, Philip 125.80
Brewster, Frederick H.—Berg Bros. 121.02
Benson, Alfred—C. Anderson 293.47
Bodrogi, Joseph—A. Moser 505.71
Bresler, Noah W.—H. Feinsilber 230.91
Campbell, George F., and Joseph W. Babcock—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. 3,304.51
Cohen, Elias A.—H. S. Allen 406.61
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—D. Mandelstorr 288.11
Disbrow Cordage Co.—M. F. Shay 254.77
Deutsch, Marcus, and Alfonso Iorio—People, &c. 1,000.00
De Haven, Carter, and Nathan Springold—P. D. Ackerman et al. 289.25
Duzets, Peter A.—Henry Willian Co. 267.82
Duzets, Peter A.—Oneida Community, Ltd. 1,100.78
E. M. C. A. Holding Co., Inc.—United Electric Light & Power Co. 181.94
Emmet, Percy F.—J. B. Owens 426.67
Ferguson, Fred L.—E. Pepe 115.04
Finkelstein, Max—B. Evedon et al. 197.54
Friedman, Benjamin—Richard Andrews & Co. 676.50
Filer, Gertrude—C. A. Butler 144.00
Gaillard, Wm. E. G.—" Wetzels " 245.53
Germansky, Jesse—M. J. Modell et al. 194.33
Grant, Annie—P. E. Kearney 963.17
Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute of East New York—Leviton Gas Light Co. 220.10
Hecht, Rudolf—R. S. Conklin 575.02
Same—Same 149.41
Hecht & Campe, Inc.—Newark Button Works 190.52
Hewitt, Courtney R.—G. R. Bristor 145.63
Henderson, William—B. F. Goodrich 169.24
Hoyt, Mary E.—H. Kuhlman 123.69
Halperin, Vigdor—L. Sefler 339.50
Johnson, Evelyn M.—Loft Realty Co. 107.04
Jones, John F.—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York 498.08
Johnson, Bernard—C. Crawford 275.92
King, Vincent C. O.—T. S. Winslow 118.74
Kohls, Leopold—Y. Fleuryl 700.00
Leone, Louise—L. Ardin 180.28
Loveridge, Edgar H.—S. Brummer 409.04
Lawson, John D.—M. T. Bryan 425.69
Lake, James R. S.—F. S. Dudley 9,378.03
Levy, Rosie—United Electric Light and Power Co. 133.97
Maul, Adolph and John—F. Luedeke 702.14
Murray, Thomas F.—E. Lipper et al. 336.15
Mosbacher, Benjamin L.—S. H. Hirsch. 113.58
Minsker Realty Co.—S. Tepper 504.72
Mann, George H.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland 150.91
O'Neill & Bristol Restaurant Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co. 270.15
Oldfield, Robert W.—C. A. Hauck 158.63
Queensboro Heights Land Corp.—D. Burns 1,045.48
Quila Film Corp.—J. Scheck 322.27
Post, Walter L.—G. Rosenfeld 116.73
Repp, George and Theekia—A. Gousez. 3,095.13
Stanton, Henry R.—Broadway and 146th Street Corporation 102.01
Schlize, Walter—H. W. Gairfax 406.26
Sherman, Israel; Sherman & Sherman, Inc.; Marcus Sherman, Fannie Sherman, and Annie Sherman—J. G. Halaly, Jr. 2,274.43
Schmidt-Raymond Co.—M. Groch 1,557.87
Schwarzler, Albert A.—M. Wessel 136.99
Seaton, Harry—J. McNamee 228.41
Spence, James—H. G. Anderson 242.94
Schiff, Hyman—Bcoce Wolf 540.53
Schmidt, Herman—S. Hermann 178.27
Schweizer, S. Emilie—E. E. Stevens 473.06
Scofield, Stephen B.—Sterling Motor Truck Co. of New York, Inc. 1,424.50
Tholis, Leopole—B. Hugh 395.30
Taylor, William—Tradesman's State Bank 325.31
Tumulty, Thomas—O'Neill-Adams Co. 130.85
United Public Market, Inc.—New York Telephone Co. 115.40
Von Hardenburg, Paul F.—Eugene Dietzgen Co. 123.78
Wilner, Max R.—A. Minikus 497.10
William, Jr., Bloomingdale, Inc.—New York Telephone Co. 384.88
Wood, Frederick R.—New Netherland Bank of New York 2,406.04
Washburn, Henry W.—W. Sutton 425.41
Wasserman, Alexander—J. Friefeld 113.49
Allen Kingston Motor Car Co.—City of New York 132.63
Arthur Ackerman Lighterage Co.—Same. 121.18
Binks Automatic Boat Handling Co.—Same 132.63
Chipman Electric Purifying Co.—Same. 247.00
Cable-Loughman Co.—Same 106.75

In Bronx County.

Balkin, William—H. Singer $32.05
Bolgan, Booris, and Sam Naboshek—G. W. Travers 328.97
Hechtman, Nathan, Solomon, and Minnie—C. J. Moshier 160.47
Janpole & Werner Construction Co., Inc.—Perfect Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc. 74.72
Jackel, Joseph H.—M. Silver 29.44
Messner, Ida—R. Hordes 65.72
Linter, Abraham, and Adolph Pauker —M. Saltzstein 52.10
Lagatolla, William—Weber Suply Co., Inc. 156.10
Lombardi, S.—Victor Tpyewriter Co., Inc. 79.57
McCarthy, Winifred, committee — E. Miehling 883.41
Minsker Realty Co., Inc.—S. Tepper. 504.72
Milter, Harry—J. Feinberg 42.38
Nichshauser Motor—L. Nabasaum. 30.00
Ruden, Harry—S. Rosenthal 845.54
Schneiderman, Louis—F. F. Pels et al. 289.85
Schwartz, David—J. Feinberg 71.70
Tucker, Kellinger 26.48
Valentini, George—J. Testa 468.90
Wexler, Jacob—M. J. Harrison 334.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brittain, Henry L.—C. W. Rosewear, May 28, 1914 ..... $241.69
Duncan, Henry S.—C. Weisbecker, April 14, 1914 ..... 225.61
Dugliauer, Eugene—Evans Bros., Inc., July 23, 1915 ..... 143.41
Hoagland, George P., and William F. Dwyer—Keystone Type Foundry, Oct. 26, 1915 ..... 264.41
Israelson, Max, and Louis Hertzberg—M. Cohen, July 19, 1915 ..... 219.53
Lustig, Aaron—L. Taub et al., April 8, 1912 ..... 253.20
McAdoo, Malcolm R.—R. A. Sassen, Nov. 9, 1915 ..... 420.55
Miller, Isidore—D. Flaxman et al., Jan. 3, 1916 ..... 148.53
South 3d St. Building Corp., Hyman Halprin and Nathan Feldman—L. Greenberg, Nov. 23, 1915 ..... 281.30
South 3d St. Building Corp.—L. Greenberg, Oct. 14, 1915 ..... 524.85
Smith, Albert C.—S. Osborn Smith —F. Badort et al., Jan. 9, 1914 ..... 133.17

In Bronx County.

Finger, William—I. Platzman, Dec. 29, 1915, vacated 515.51
Gold, Saith—People of the State of N. Y. Dec. 7, 1914, vacated $1,000.00
Merriam, John E.—H. Anderson, Oct. 2, 1914 ..... 248.87

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish during the first half of the day, and at one time values were ⅝@⅞c below the final of Monday, but toward the close prices advanced sharply and final quotations were 1¼@1⅞c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.37½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.41½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.45, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.34⅝	1.32⅝	..
July	..	..	1.27⅝	1.25⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.26½	1.23⅞	1.26⅛	1.24⅝	1.38⅛
July	1.19⅝	1.17⅛	1.19	1.17⅛	1.24⅛

CORN.

Prices in the corn market made new high records for the season yesterday, and at the close of the day were 1@1¼c net higher. Export sales were restricted by the scarcity of freight room, however, and total sales were only about 60,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.79⅝	78	79¼	78	75
July	.79	78	79	78	76

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with corn and on reports that exporters had taken about 800,000 bushels during the last day or two. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 50@51c; No. 4 white 49@50c; fancy clipped white 52½@53½c; ordinary clipped white 50@52c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	48¾	55⅛
July	48	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	53

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were firmer, influenced by the strength in corn and smaller receipts of live hogs, as well as higher prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Wednesday, 50,000; Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 17,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Lard—					
January	10.32	10.27	10.32	10.25	10.65
May	10.60	10.50	10.55	10.47	10.92
Ribs—					
January	10.47	10.42	10.45	10.37	9.90
May	10.87	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.25
Pork—					
January	18.90	18.85	18.90	18.75	18.45
May	19.50	19.32	19.45	19.22	18.95

COTTONSEED OIL

Underlying sentiment in the cottonseed oil market was again bullish, and, while refiners were believed to be on both sides, the buying was more aggressive than the selling, and final quotations showed net gains of 4 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.85	8.80
January	..	..	8.86@8.90	8.82
February	..	..	8.86@8.90	8.75
March	8.87	8.83	8.86@8.87	8.80
April	8.87	8.86	8.88@8.91	8.81
May	8.94	8.88	8.92@8.93	8.88
June	..	..	8.95@8.96	8.90
July	9.02	8.99	9.01@9.02	8.97
August	9.06	9.03	9.05@9.08	9.00

COFFEE.

Further liquidation occurred in the coffee market, and, as the outside demand was very much less active, prices early in the day declined 11 to 16 points. Toward the close there was a partial recovery with a little less pressure and scattered buying, and final quotations were 4 to 9 points below the previous close. The local spot market was quiet but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¼c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.91@6.93	7.00
February	..	..	6.99@7.01	7.08
March	7.10	7.05	7.06@7.09	7.16
April	..	..	7.12@7.14	7.21
May	7.20	7.13	7.18@7.20	7.26
June	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.32
July	7.30	7.23	7.28@7.30	7.37
August	..	..	7.34@7.35	7.41
September	7.39	7.35	7.38@7.40	7.46
October	7.48	7.48	7.47@7.48	7.51
November	..	..	7.49@7.50	7.56
December	7.50	7.45	7.51@7.53	7.61

SUGAR.

Futures opened inactive, with few orders in the market either way. First prices were one point lower to two points higher, with sales on the call, 150 tons. The market became more active right after the noon hour, with leading longs and Cuban interests selling, mostly January, and prices declined several points under the close of last night. The market closed quiet, 5 to 9 points net lower, with sales for the day 6,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	3.37	3.49	3.46@3.50	3.58
February	3.32	3.39	3.36@3.31	3.57
March	3.40	3.31	3.36@3.32	3.37
April	..	..	3.36@3.38	3.42
May	3.43	3.43	3.42@3.44	3.47
June	..	..	3.45@3.47	3.50
July	..	..	3.49@3.51	3.54
August	..	..	3.51@3.53	3.56
September	3.60	3.60	3.53@3.55	3.58
October	..	..	3.55@3.57	3.61
November	..	..	3.57@3.59	3.64
December	3.60	3.60	3.59@3.61	3.66

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 42,971 packages; last week, 30,500 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 400 packages. The market eased off a little, following the last weekly report, and since then there has been no material change in the table grades. Supplies have increased somewhat, showing a little larger output of most of the creameries. A good deal of the trade is still on held butter, and this has caused some surplus of fresh goods, particularly the qualities below fancy. The market is still weak on the class of goods that comprises the bulk of the supply, while the finer goods are steady. Quite a good deal of storage creamery has changed hands at about former prices. Possibly there is a little more confidence felt in the better grades. No change in renovated. Ladles and packing stock were slow for a few days, but the market has since recovered about the closing firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 34c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27@29½c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23@24½c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 21@26½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 16@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 40,637 cases; exports for week, 11,300 cases. The market declined sharply yesterday, due to advices of much heavier stocks in transit from most producing sections of the South and Northwest, and also to warmer weather prevailing. This sharp decline has unsettled the market and scared buyers off for the moment. It now looks as if supplies for the next few days would be heavier than last week, and the market will be very susceptible to slight changes in sentiment. A colder wave at the moment is appearing in the Northwest, and this is inducing some operators to hold stock under higher limits than prevailing prices. Near-by eggs when fancy sell fairly, but there is a considerable accumulation of medium grades. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 28½@29½c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20c; checks, good to choice, 18½@20c; culls and inferior, 17@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@21c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery white, fancy to fine, 40@45c; small whites, 32@36c; Western, gathered whites, 32@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 31@35c.

CLEARS CANTALOUPE TRUST

Federal Court Finds No Violation of Sherman Law.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 11.—Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of the United States District Court, in a ruling today in the so-called "cantaloupe trust" cases, involving about 125 persons and firms throughout the country, held that no violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust laws had been shown in the complaints.

Judge Bledsoe sustained the demurrers of the defendants in the cases brought by George S. Kuhlhiro of Imperial, Cal., against Lyons Brothers Company and others and against the M. C. Goggins Company and others.

The cases are related to similar proceedings instituted in Chicago and Pittsburgh. Ten days were allowed by the court in which to amend the complaint.

MEET THE BUYERS.

Hosts of buyers in New York consult the Business page of The New York Times. It gives them what is new in their different lines. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

ATLANTA—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 220 5th Av.

ATHENS—Head & McMahon—H. V. Head, clothing, men's furn. goods; Longacre.

ATLANTA—Hirsch Bros.; I. H. Hirsch, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, coats, suits; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. G. Froelich; jobs furtrimmed suits; Room 1,309, 39 W. 31st.

BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss Cohn, silk underwear, petticoats; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, mfrs. men's, boys' pants, boys' overcoats; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance; F. L. Bottum, mfrs. collars, cuffs; Albert.

BINGHAMTON—Beazley & Co.; J. V. Beazley, mfrs. men's neckwear; Albert.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, waists, wrappers; 220 5th Av.

BISBEE—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; B. Frankenberg, millinery, ladies', children's ready-to-wear, &c.; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.

FREIGHT CONGESTION SLIGHTLY RELIEVED

New York Central Accepts Export Goods Originating on Its Own System.

3,000 FEWER CARS HERE

Long Detention of Lighters Alongside Ocean Steamers May Bring Punishment.

A slight improvement in the congestion of freight at New York railroad terminals was reported yesterday at the weekly meeting of officials of the Trunk Line Association. C. C. McCain, Chairman, made the following statement after the meeting:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has modified its former embargoes and has now embargoed all export freight consigned to Bush Docks. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has extended its embargo to include all export freight. The New York Central Railroad has modified its embargo and will now accept export freight originating on its system, except that the embargo still continues on various commodities, such as automobiles, grain, flour, iron and steel articles, of which there is a large accumulation.

"There is no change in the embargoes previously announced by the Erie, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads.

"A general review of the situation disclosed that there were approximately three thousand cars of export package and piece freight fewer than a week ago, this reduction being due to various embargoes.

"On further review of the situation, as revealed by certain data, it was found that the dtention to railroad lighters and barges alongside of ocean vessels in many instances was from twice to three times the time required for unloading under normal conditions, and while the general lighterage equipment of all roads so employed is probably 25 per cent. greater than in ordinary times, the efficiency of such equipment is impaired on account of these delays.

"An effort is to be made to correct this situation, and where these delays are for an undue period, it may be found necessary to embargo shipments to ocean lines which do not release the lighterage equipment within a reasonable time."

The New Haven issued a new embargo yesterday, effective on all carload and less than carload freight, originating west of the Hudson River and north of the international boundary line, destined to all points on or via the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Central New England Railway, except livestock, perishables, foodstuffs for human consumption, feed for livestock, coal, coke, and petroleum products in tank cars. This includes business from west of the Hudson River moving in connection with the New England Steamship Company's points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and business coming via coastwise steamship lines.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Thirty-two corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $545,250 were chartered today. They include:

Britton Publishing Co., Inc., publisher, $100,000; F. C. Taylor, J. J. Kansen, Jr., W. P. Powell, Great Neck Station.

Southern Transportation Corp., navigation, transportation, $50,000; H. Spielberg, S. Ranch, B. Bernstein, 100 Clerk St., Jersey City, N. J.

The Brookstone Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $25,000; L. Becker, M. Fleischman, M. Haber, 1627 North 33d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

The Mausoleum Construction Corp., burial vaults, mortuary chapels, $125,000; F. J. Quick, W. E. Roche, R. C. Hull, 200 5th Av.

Women's Downtown Luncheon Club, Inc., restaurants, clubrooms, hotel, $12,650; B. B. Bachwitz, E. De Luce, K. R. Norton, 34 Nassau St.

Marben Cement Co., Inc., cements, $10,000; G. Kaplan, M. Furman, B. Storfer, 172 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

Schaghticoke Auto-Bus Co., Inc., Schaghticokes, auto-buses, $10,000; G. B. Sample, C. A. Renwick, J. L. Casey, Schaghticoke.

10-in-1 Strainer Co., Inc., Brooklyn, gasoline strainers, autos, motor supplies, $10,000; W. Weiwoda, H. Vogel, W. Simon, 578 Bedford Av. Brooklyn.

World Trade Advertising Co., Inc., advertising, painters, decorators, printers, publishers, devices, $10,000; G. M. Wick, A. B. Sutherland, M. Stewart, 210 West 107th St.

Harding & Hoyt, Inc., Waverly, soft drinks, confections, soda fountain, supplies, $7,400; J. M. and Orin J. Harding, O. S. Hoyt, Waverly.

Southampton Amusement Co., Inc., Southampton, theatricals, motion pictures, $10,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, G. D. Grundy, Grand Central Palace, Manhattan.

Bard-Parker Co., Inc., merchandise, $10,000; A. L. Hollender, J. B. and C. R. Bard, 144 Summit Av., Summit, N. J.

Jean Bry Import Co., Inc., textile fabrics, aniline dyes, other products, $10,000; B. and J. Bry, J. Stein, 149 East 34th St.

John J. Kenney Co., Inc., plumbing, supplies, materials, $10,000; C. J. Elsden, 266 West 27th St.

Frontier Investing Corpn., Kenmore, realty, mines, metals, oil, grain, produce, $10,000; Preston Hunter, C. C. Miller, R. E. Winfield, G. Boulevard, Kenmore.

37 and 39 East 28th Street Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; H. R. Lunburg, I. Niner, W. J. Magee, 608 10th St., Brooklyn.

Klapper's Baby Store, New York, Inc., infants' apparel, accessories, $5,000; R. Klapper, B. Lefkowitz, M. Klapper, 1,893 Vyse Av., Bronx.

The Hydo-Bend Mfg. Co., Inc., heels, boots, shoes, arch supporters, toe boxes, $5,000; A. Mersel, A. A. Marliett, J. F. Canning, 5 Waterbury Av., Richmond Hill.

Phoenix Glove Mfg. Co., Inc., gloves, leather goods, novelties, $5,000; K. Sperling, B. Geissler, J. Baumfeld, 84½ St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

The Capan Hat Co., Inc., ladies' headwear, $5,000; D. Kapstein, C. Goldenberg, C. Koppmann, 541 Manida St., Bronx.

Capital increases: Erskine-Danforth Corpn., New York, $90,000 to $200,000; Davis & Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $25,000; International Battery Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $20,000; Charles Weinschenker, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; the Mart Waterman Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $20,000; Twentieth Century Millinery Exchange, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital reductions: Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, $200,000 to $100,000; Famous Players Film Co., New York, $500,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Schnaars Palace Liquor Co., Inc., Brooklyn; the L. Weinberg Clothing Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Charters filed:

People's Prospecting Oil Company, Newark, to deal in oils, $500,000; John E. Doyle, Patrick J. Doyle, H. Antonio Rosa, Newark.

C. F. Kaufman, Inc., Newark, commission marchant, $1,500; John P. Gregenheimer, Whippany, Charles P. Kautzman, John J. Kautzman, Newark.

Gaswell Company, East Orange, to deal in gas acetylene lights, $50,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

Elmer Ordnance Corporation, East Orange, to deal in steel and manufacture munitions, $100,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

Haenichen Bogertman Company, Paterson, contracting, $25,000; Richard Haenichen, Jr., Arthur J. Haenichen, Cornelius Bogertman, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 11.—Charters filed here: Baragua Sugar Company, $2,000,000; to produce, prepare, refine, and deal in sugar cane, sugar beets, molasses, syrups, and all the by-products of the same. Incorporators, Ideal Wilmington, Del., parties: George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield.

Northern Transportation Company, Baltimore, Md., $1,500,000; to construct, maintain, and operate steamships, tugs, and sailing vessels of all kinds. John T. Donohue, John T. Donohue, Jr., Thomas J. Donohue, William L. Donohue, all of Baltimore, Md.

The National Circuit of Theatres, Inc., $100,000; to buy, sell, and deal in and with, erect and maintain theatres, opera houses, gardens, circuses, &c. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *reverse* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—12 (Original)—Ex parte in matter of the United States, petitioner.—Argument concluded.

672—R. Kitchens v. J. C. Hamilton, Sheriff, &c.—Argued.

137—W. B. Thompson v. City of St. Louis.—Argued.

158—H. Nelson v. R. G. Wood.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 12: Nos. 138, 160, 161, 162, (and 174,) 163, (and 164, 165, and 166,) 170, 171, 172, 173, and 175.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433 P. O. Bldg.

Elevator Supply Co< / New & Beaver Ar Co
De Mayo Coaling Co< / Mich Storage Co.
Re Fitzhugh Hall Amus Co.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co / Re Cooper. / Irvin<Koehler.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Olsen<Luckenback. / Fickett<same.
Furniss, Withy & Co< / SS Camino.
Cleary<F Star Cont Co.

M J Ward Co<Goslet.
Re Alco Film Co.
Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co<Warner.
NY Mail Transp Co< / Anderson.
Re Cooper. / Irvin<Koehler.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, Learned, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar:

United States<Corn Products Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldgs.—Equity calendar.

Linde Air Products Co<Morse D D & Repair.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Motions.

Shewan<Olympia and Horan Transp Co.
National Ltg Co<Cleary.
Miller<S'tug Bern.
Lougheed<Joint Stock Co et al.
Timmins et al<SS V Constantinos.
Timmins et al< / Proctinea.
Auditore Stevedoring Co<Malese.
McNeill<Cunningham Rty Co.
Cunningham Rty Co< / S'tug Florence.

Same<S'tug Pearl.
Same<S'tug Edward.
Same<S'tug Clarent.
Pacific Edwa & Steel Co<SS Kirkdale.
Akaitis<P & R C & I Co.
Scheuer, as trustee< / Katzoff, (2.)
Reilly<McDonnell.
Wolf<Nat Parlor Suit.
Lovell McConnell< / Aufiero.
Re H Sakstein & Son, bankrupt.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 628, P. O. Building.

Vaccarrelli<Penn RR.
Yzwitz<Singer Mfg.
Fawcett, as trustee< / Fritz.
Scott<Penn RR.
Abrast Rty Co<Maxwell.
Vanity Fair Pub Co< / Kelly.
Vogue Co<Kelly.
Paslick<C RR of N J.
Reilly<McDonald.

Wygodsky Engine Co<
Hamilton Terminal Co et al.
Sinkovitch, as admr< / Penn RR Co.
Sorgento<Oceanic Stm Nav Co.
Carden<Penn RR Co.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
Halaby<B & O RR.
Petrowsky<D, L & W RR

Note.—Other cases will be added as reached.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Ranger v. Locke et al., dfts.; Locke, aplt.; Poel et al. v. The Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. of New York, aplt.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

People v. Smith, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied.

Hennessy v. Schubert Piano Co., aplt.; Mager, aplt, v. N. Y. and West Specialty Co., et al., dfts.; Brown, late Sheriff, etc.,—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Mack, aplt., v. Wanamaker.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs and $10 costs of motion, to be paid within ten days from the entry of the order on this memorandum.

Rheinwald v. Builders Brick and Supply Co. et al., aplts.—Motion for reargument of motion to dismiss appeal denied; without costs.

Re application of the People, etc., by Emmet, Supt. of Ins., etc., Empire Surety Co.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur amended so as to read: Order of Appellate Division reversed as to the claims held to be matured as indicated, in the opinion of Seabury, J., with costs, and affirmed as to the claims not so matured, without costs in this court.

People v. Leggio, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Cuppy, aplt., v. Stollwerck Bros., Inc.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court.

Gaus, aplt., v. Palmer.—Judgment, so far as it dismisses the complaint, reversed and a new trial granted, with costs in the Appellate Division and this court to abide the event.

Seyford, aplt., v. Southern Pacific Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs to appellant, and case remitted to the Appellate Division for consideration of the facts.

Re claim of William Post for compensation under Workmen's Compensation law. Burger and Goehlke, employer, and Employers' Liability Assurance Corp'n, Ltd., insurance carrier, aplts.; Re Sproule, claimant under Workmen's Compensation law v. Sweeney & Gray Co., employer, &c., aplts.; Re claim of Valentine, claimant under Workmen's Compensation law v. Smith, Angevine & Co., employer, &c., aplts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

L. Black Co. v. The London Guaranty and Accident Co., Ltd., aplts.; Schloseberg v. Brody et al., aplts.; Scharff v. Jackson, appit.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Grannis, aplt., v. Stevens et al.; Meister v. Bahan, aplt.; Union Bank of Brooklyn v. Rubenstein, impld., aplt.; Sheldon v. McFee et al., aplts.; Kornbluth v. Isaacs et al., aplts.; Mitchell, aplt., v. Central Mines Development Co.; Perkins-Goodwin Co. v. Post, Jr. aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People v. Watson, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

DAY CALENDAR—

Re CNY C'rt<sent St Marshall<Moore.
Lehigh & N Y R R Co<Sohmer.
Pawlowsky<Schenectady.

Cont Secs Co<N Y C R R.
Venner<N Y Central.
Cont Secs Co<Mich C.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Miller<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Gross<Mendel.
Fleischman<Steele.
Pinley<American Trans Co.
Wahle, Phillips Co<Fitzgerald.
Harris<Steel & Masonry Con Co.
Lanska<Harris.
Stemmler<Alsdorf.

Re Volze.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co.
Nat Surety Co<Sealch Kirk La Shelle Co<Armstrong.
Kemmerer<Union Ry.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Co.
Trustees of Columbia Univ<Rathbone.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Zeregas.
Roder<Mt Beacon-on-Hudson Assn.
Fries<Bell.
Re Jarvis, (E 174 St.)
Luria<Luria.
Nasdal<Bradley Cont.
Re Lewis, (McIntosh.)
Siegel<Engel.
Mahler<Engel.
Re Woegerer<Amer Artificial Silk Mfg.
Der Ohannessian<Elliot.
Miller<Douglass & S.
Fisher<Pischer.
Cobe<Baiboa Amus P.
Oxenham<Oxenham.
Goldstein<Reich.
Leslie<Baggott.
Feinsilber<Perry.
Martin Disken Son, Inc<Disken.
Hudson Nav<Dailey.
Duckett<Troy.
Baltruitis<F & R Coal & Iron.
Kovas<same.
Tupkas<Penn C & C.
Hudson Nav<Dailey.
Chas N Crittenton Co< / CNY
CNY<Smith.
Re Levy.
Weingarten<C I & B RR.
You<Woods.
Ringulescu<Linch.
Chufill<Shaw.
Wicks<McKenna.
Sedine<Linch.
Re Glenn.
Finkel<Levy.
Wexler<Silberstein (2)
Freiber<Feinerman.
Innerfield<Levy.
Schall<Jantzen.
B Altman & Co<Sydco Photo Play Corp.
Re Grand Av, (Mc-

Haley<Haley.
Underseller Co, Inc<Bellmore Holding.
Dayas<Dayas.
Abram<Abram.
Henderson<Broad Channel Corpn.
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Marx<Rothschild.
Scheinman<Scheinman.
Goldsmith<Heller-Hirsch & Co.
People ex rel Ruman<Nat Slavonic Socy.
Hees<Hess.
Nehar<Nehar.
Reichstein<Reichstein.
De Vivo<De Vivo.
Rubenstein<Miller.
Ziegler<Wadler.
Erie RR<Fallon.
Anderson<Leitmburg.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corpn.
J P Zuria Tile Co< / Nyymark & Davis, Clear.

PART I.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fistek<Lorber.
Cohen<Kaltman.
Cohen<Neiman.
Flattery<Lawrence.
Wilson<N Y Rys.
Moharan<Burns Bros.
Bennardo<N Y Rys.
Union Novelty Braid Works<Harrison.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Robins<Fischer.
Schulman<N Y Rys.
Rose<Int R T Co.
Rosenberg<same.
Birnbach<Weitzman.
Klinsel<Int R T Co.
Sherman<N Y Rys.
Bloomfield<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Potter<Barrett.
Mandelson, Finkle, &c, Co<Finkle.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 West 44th St.
Garman Bros<Minsker Rty Co.
Hirtier Bros & Co< / Old.
Christianni<Sherman.
Leone<N Y Rys.
Strauss<A. Wolfsohn.

Seipel<Vogel.
Auenet<Degnon Cont.
Cohen-Block Co<Dreyfuss.
Provost<N Y Rys.
Russell<same.
Iram<N Y Rys.
Plus<Rabst Brew Co.
Fisher<same.
Lipp<N Y Rys.
Tarcaynaki<Lion Brewery, (2.)
Willistein<F. & M. Schaefer Brew Co.
Ascher<Engelhardt.
Decker<69th Av Coach.
Clark<42d St. &c, Co.
Briskman<Hayes.
Same<Daly.
Nounof<Nounoff.
Rzemienrewski<Int R T Co.
Cohiman<Wolberson.
Monahan<Plump.
Elliott<N Y Rys, (2.)
McGinn<same.
Feldman<Lasko.
Proshinsky<Springer.
Goldstein<Krantz.
Kaufman<Shevill.
Feinberg<Jones.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Despreo<Kurzrok.
Klein<Carbolite Chem.

Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar:

Ferguson<May.
Fratz<Fitzgerald.
Mechlowitz<Greenberg.
Kaplan<Eymann.
Klebold Press<French Feather, &c. Co.

Wilaker<N. Wiener & Co.
First Nat Bank of N J<Sutphin.
Globe Ind Co<McDermott & Hanigan.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Klein<Schloss.

Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ford, J. — Stern<McLaughlin—F. Granville Munson.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Loewy<Sachin—Charles J. Leslie, Stewart<Hirschborn, (2)—Samuel Strassbourger. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Barclay—Edward D. Dowling.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gertrude E. Shannon<Louis Sidorsky—John F. Conway. Edwin Wolfe<Wm. J. Duncan—August G. Klages. Victoria R. Romaine<Schuyler V. C. Hamilton—Wm. W. Pettet.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Seaver Schnurmacher<Max Schiffman—Alfred D. Senftner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Schwartz<Schwartz.
Bronx Auction Co, Inc<Grady.
Kroop<Kroop.
Re Charland.

Wade<Wade.
Monis<Gannon.
Aronson<Fried.
Farmers L & T Co< / Ronner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Rogozin<Rogozin.
Kuveke<Kuveke.
Peter Guthy, Inc< / Berliner.
Urann<Barry.

Morvillo<J Munoh Trucking Co.
Wright-Ogden Co< / Strayer.
Bannenson<Beal.

Highest number reached in regular order, 3203.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hurst<Minsky.
Bernstein<Leidman.
Lee<Ocean El Ry.
Martinez<Zimmer.
Brien<Leiman.
Carlson<Carlson.
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Green<McMullen.
Snare & Triest Co.
Dooley<Smith.
Mulligan<N Y Rys.
Torrance<Simplex Auto Co.
Beacon<Bendheim.

Saleml<Ebling Brew.
Dryhe<Dimering.
De Young<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Holeman<C E Haff Co.
Slavig<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Zingaro<Zingaro.
Maughlin<Ideal Iron Wks, Inc.
Black<Bldg Asso of Woodlawn Club.
Barbati<Fargo.

Highest number reached in regular order, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.

Motions:
Charles Lowen, Max Magsamen, Peter Nove, Louisa A. Peters.

Theodore Schiff, Charles J. Madsen, William Geyer.

Accountings:
Elizabeth A. Dempsey, Peter Nove, Elizabeth Dressel, Joseph Reinberg.

Wills for probate:
Frederick Dasdorff, Mary F. Welsh,

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Mary Vander Roest.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co<Pragnell—Arthur N. Gliegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Re Ellis.
Ward<Campion.
Fulton<Ingalls.
Boenig<Hegeman.
Strauss<CNY.
People<Bertlini.
Re Zeger.
Grim<Lehigh Coal.
Schutrick<Douglas.
Lee<Adamson.
Hunt<Crowley.
Gregory<Manhattan Pipe Co.

Callahan<Adamson.
Clarke Estate<CNY.
Lefstein<Katzenstein.
Leone<Gray.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ruppel<N Y C RR.
Town of Islip<Millan.
Baptiste<Woods.
Flynn<McLoughlin.
Spurdis<Spurdis.
Church<Seaboard Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions.

Marden<Phila & Rdg Railway Co.
Re Little.
Cooper Co<Naumburg.
Hanley<Intemann.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Wagner<Elseman.
Meyer<Mullender.
Woodhaven Bank< / Coffin.
McHugh<Schults.
Wirshup<Bracken.
Meier<Carpenter.
Benito & Herrick.
Valiando<Tierney.
Goldstein<Blutstein.
Ottati<Ottati.
Heimerdinger<Casey.
Heinz<Marx.
McGowan<McCulley.
Campbell<Meyboehm (2.)
Fontano<Washington Bulkley, Inc (2.)
Fittin<Sumner (2.)
Cheifetz<Frea.
Rice<Averill.
Suffolk Traction Co< / Ascher.
Brisk<Mapp.

Tarpey<Tarpey (2.)
Minlon<Warner.
Tonner<Hoge.
Re 80th St (Hood.)
Same (Ritchie.)
Haynes<Cooke & Cobb
Donohue<Meyer (2.)
Re Young St.
Re Fowler St (Consolidated.)
Brachfeld<London.
Babylon RR Co<Village of Babylon.
Bilinsky<Shatsky.
Bennilo<Mennillo.
Hanney<Paper Working, Machine Co.
Schulz<Johnston.
Mooney<Baker.
Heintz<Marx.
Scheidt<Nestel.
Lurwal Realty Co< / French Veneer Co, Inc.
Kenny<Seabury.
N Y Disposal Corpn< / Freschi.
Merrill-Denivelle Hydraulic Composite Stone Co.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Afield, Boyle, Liesney, Schreiber, Elsenborth, Aumuller, Dunne, Christ, Hudson, Gallichio, Landau, Levy, Wagner, Walsh<McNulty. Baumann<Baumann, Eagle Savgs & L Co< / Messiter.

Bailey, Frusmak, Velsey, Terry, Schreiber, Hertzberg, Mojsej, Chanowitz, Gross, Ruggles, Jr, Morton, Perri, Penman, Proctor.

The other causes called on Jan. 5, 1916, and not reached ready, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2788.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Asplund, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.

Conroy<Standard Mail Order Co.
Dinsmgan<B H RR.
Mentz<B H RR.
Jorgansberg<Lumber Oper & Mill Co.
Schaefer<Borough Asphalt Co.
Condon<Steboe Con Co.
Hansen<NY Rwys.
Fazino<McGrath Con.
Garber<B & Co & S.
Boyle<Eurich.
Doscher<Obermayer & Liebmann.
Coughlin<B H RR.
Markowitz<Markowitz
Goodofsky<Wheeler.
Smith<CNY.
Lott<McNulty et al.
Flanagan<Nassau RR
Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Seldenberg<Halpert.
Martin<Gross.

Schwartz<Yellow Taxi
Warner<Nas RR.
Weinbanker<Wanamaker.
De Matties<C I & B RR.
Secor<N Y Cons RR.
Campbell<B H RR.
Bergin<B H RR.
Herbert<Roulston.
Fox<Nassau RR.
Barret<C I & B RR.
Hettesheimer<CNY et al.
McVicker<49 St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
De Laurentis<Perry.
Weisberg<Curty et al.
McCaffrey<Ritchie & Co.
Parsons<Nas R R.
Bally<B H RR.
Gallo<N Y Rys.
Burnham<Roulston.
Gradsinsky<Mates.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Weitkis<Schmitz.
Creem Co<CNY.
Neuweller<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Swanson<same.
Wicks<Beaver Eng & Con Co.
O'Brien<Nassau RR.
Holahan<same.
Orman<Transit Dev.
Silverstein<Shapiro.
Buschner<Huner et al.
Esposito<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Dowling<Wilson.
Yerowitz<NY Rys.
Bernhard<Nat Surety.
Schild<Tieck.
Gillespie<Franklin.
Arcuri<Walmsley et al.
Diamond<Wiener.
Adam<Holmberg.
Coursey<Inter El Co.
Hollman<Eagle I Wks.
Shandel<L I RR.
Chardak<Comfort B Carriage Co.
Gaeta<Fabre Line et al.

Czensak<Liebmann's Sons Brew Co.
Ward<Necker.
Steiner<CNY.
Ritner<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Eldridge<Eckalkamp et al.
Young<Condon et al.
Mulhern<Potter et al.
Brooklyn Bank<Ala Security Co et al.
Dangler<Rals.
Cooperman<Froeb.
Pedersen<Flanagan et al.
Mildred Holding Co< / Fuller.
Sorensen<Nas R R.
Donegan<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Mircowski<White Mfg.
Meekin<McAllister.
Selver<Alphonsus.
Burns<B Un Gas Co.
Hardenburgh<Schneider.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2509.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day Calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary J. Zell, Mary Doyle, Maria Alberts, Theodore McCloud, Nils Holmstedt.

Horatio Stewart, Thomas Meagher, Maria Schoenberger, John S. McClure, Thomas Tibbail, Anna C. Simpich, Tunis Schenck, Sarah E. Clark, McDonald infants, (3.)

Administration of:
James H. Lane, Abraham Brockman.

Accounting of:
Clara H. Erhardt, Euphenia F. Drew, Michael Toomey, Lulu Cross, Herman Winter, Otto Wiemann, Meta Rocker, W. Edwards,

Ellen Hallet, Joseph Mayer.

Estates of:
Fanny Alcaro, Carrie C. Gibson, John McClure, Charlotte Barrnett, Emma V. Reed, Margaret C. Hanley.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part V.—Hylan, J.—

Arrighi<B H RR.
Sheehan<NY Org RR.
D'Amproe<Nas E RR
Marx<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Fazio<Modern Barber Supply Co.

Young<Weiss.
Schwartz<Rosenberg.
Foster<B, Q Co & S RR.
Schaefer Brewing Co< / Seaboard Constr Co.
Fuhrman<Epstein.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Feldman<B H RR
Manzo<same.
Papa<Grand Arch Co.
Kirowitz<Nas El RR.
Parzych<Meyer.
Reilly<B H RR.
Zimmo<Nassau E RR.

Grant<Nelson.
Wisser Stables< / Rusikoff.
Levy<Horowitz.
Rosenberg<NY Con RR.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—Called in Special Term room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.

Leonia Heights Land Co<Remington et al.
Mayer<Tevlin et al.
Schliowsky<Schilowsky.
Cardwell<Clark et al.

Lombardo et al<Gervasi et al.
Municipal Liens Co< / Valentine et al.
Kupferschmidt<Kupferschmidt.

Highest number reached is 1509.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Inq—Wright<Pickenpack.
Fisbel<The Prest-O-Lite Co.
Bloch, an infant< / Raffaslo et al.
Masch, an infant< / Sulzbach.
Michalik<General Chemical Co.
Callahan<Hieg.
Ferry<same.

Demmerle<B H RR.
Militscher<Larson Building Co, Inc.
Begandorf<Silver.
Sullivan, an infant<B H R R.
Seaman<same.
Far Rockaway Milling Co<Smuck et al.
Soper<Pepper et al.
Green, an infant< / Altenkirch et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Drew<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Capobianco<Link at al
McGloin<Lang.
McLaughlin<B H RR.
Falwick<I R T Co.
Madsen & Wistoft Co<MacDonald.
Clevelenad, as exrx<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Peterman, an infant< / N Y Cons Ry.
Knoll<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Buchman<Bartlett.
Nelson<B, Q Co & S RR Co.

Beisel<Basel.
Coorpersmith<C I & B RR.
O'Connor<Bradley Con Co & NY Rys.
Lange Distilling et al.
Smith et al<Molitor et al.
Vedlinga<Stein.
Fundaro<Wiseman.
H B Pearsall, Jr, Co< / Dedling.
Astoria Taxicab Corp< / The Texas Co.
Logan<B H RR.
Stuart & ano<Hubbell et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 875.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Van Winkle<B H RR
Wittpen<Kelsey.
Abrams<Gwathney, (2)
Mattulich<Amato.
Rubenstein<42d St & Man & St Nicholas Av Ry
Boughton<B H RR.
Cullen<Wilcox.
Winters<B H RR.
Jelenic<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.

Evangelista<De Paul.
Hoffman<Yonkers RR.
Stamford RR (2.)
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Tompkins.
Machinski<Hartelt.
Baird<Schneider.

Highest number reached on regular calendar is 101.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Farley<Himich.
Same<Wood.
Thomasolshiv<N Y Central RR.
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
Meletick<Rudolph.
NY West & Boston Ry Co<Gemball.
Campbell<Lathrop.
Shea & Henwood.
Ain<Kolinsky.

Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Gannon<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Daniels<Yonkers RR.
Robert<N Y, N H & H RR (2.)
McLean Hts Cons Co< / Feeley.
Fleming<N Y C & H R RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Fisher<Sjoberg.
Conahan<Terry & Tench Co.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Morrissey<N Y, N H & H RR.
Kirsiler<Eastern N Y Ry.
North<Eastchester Con Co (2.)
McCauley<Foster.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<The Sentinel Printing Co.
Same<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Levine<West St. RR.
Tutino<Pennell.
Barrella<West St Ry.
Vermilya<Geo H Vermiliya.
Coopernall<Sarp (3.)
Horan<N Y, N H & H RR.

Same<Cushman.
Gooley<West Elec RR.
Mariotto<Rinehart & Dennis.
Gotch<Jackson.
Perry<Barrett Mfg.
Lorio<Viviano.
Dufty<West Elec RR.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Tichborne<Esser.
Saina<H S Kerbaugh.
Langeis<Stevens.
Jones<Allen.
Williams<West St RR
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Patten<Clauss.
Pace<West Elec RR.
Johnson<Whelan.
Riddick<Jackson.
Rice<Union Ry (2.)
Presse<Leahy Cons.
Marroney<Bd Education Mt Vernon.
Nicoletto<De Witt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1525.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Contract causes.

Westchester Mortgage Co< / McIntyre.

Heller<Weinberger.

County Court.

Young, Co. J.—

Bambara<West St Ry
Thompson<N Y & Stamford RR (2.)
Fagan<Cuca.
Mann<same.
Grodinsky<same.
La Medica<Bracalello.
Gerster<West Co Brewing Co.

Evangelista<De Paul.
Hoffman<Yonkers RR.
Stamford RR (2.)
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Tompkins.
Machinski<Hartelt.
Baird<Schneider.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Powers<Sinclair.
Todino<Colgan.
Fazekas<Engle.
Foster<Bd of Trustees, &c, Towns of No Castle, &c.
Foley<Lenny.
Knapp<Johnson.
Seneca Distributing Co<Smith.
Brietzke<Ziballi.
Rosner<Hilchenbach.
Debroske<Yonkers RR.
Oake<Petruzzi.
Stewart<Marchigiland.
Aurilo<West Elec RR.
Wendel<Williams.
Force<Cassidy.
Zacaroli<West Elec RR.

Polesa<West Elec RR.
Alworth<N Y Tel Co.
Burden<Udall.
Walti<Elgar.
Rispoli<West Co Brewing Co.
Zubb<Molloy & Murray Contracting Co.
Schmaling<Ball.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Madison Avenue Corner Purchase at Thirty-second Street—East Twenty-eighth Street Loft Deal—Washington Place Resale—Big Mid-Broadway Lease—$1,000,000 Building Loan.

Two good deals in the Madison Avenue section of the midtown loft zone gave the necessary touch of activity to the realty market yesterday in Manhattan.

Of peculiar interest, in that it evidently forecasts a new business operation in the Thirty-fourth Street area, was the sale of a large plot on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The avenue frontage is occupied by two old residences known as 147 and 149 Madison Avenue, and adjoining on the street are two two-story stables now utilized for business, being 28 and 30 East Thirty-second Street. The entire plot fronts 49.4 on the avenue by 140 on the street.

The property has been sold by Elizabeth V. and Mary T. Cockcroft to a buyer who, it is said, intends in the near future to make an important commercial improvement. Albert B. Ashforth represented the buyer in the deal, while the sellers were represented by Laurence McGuire and Fraser & Speir, attorneys.

Just below, the nine-story business structure at 37 and 39 East Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 41.8 by 100, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, was purchased by an investor from the Lenox Hill Realty Company, Samuel A. Herzog, President. The building is fully rented and has been held at $225,000. The sellers acquired it in trade last June. The Hall-Berwin Corporation acted as brokers in the transaction, and that company will manage the property.

Quick Resale in Washington Place.

Z. T. Piercey has sold to Dr. C. Laura, 110 West Washington Place, a four-story building 21 by 75, occupied by two families. The seller purchased the property from the Gualano estate. Gettner, Simon & Ashe, attorneys, and Pepe & Brother negotiated the transaction.

Cathedral Trustees Buy Back Old Cemetery.

John G. Agar, representing the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, defendants in the foreclosure action against a large part of the old Catholic Cemetery property on the north side of Eleventh Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, bought in the property at auction yesterday for $196,000. It was sold by Henry Brady in the Vesey Street salesroom. Action was brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover mortgage judgments with taxes aggregating over $192,000. The property was sold in two parcels, one 175 by 206.6 and the other 63 by 206.6, both running through to the block to Twelfth Street.

Negotiating for Eighth Avenue Car Barn as Amusement Site.

Louis Myers of Chicago is negotiating for a lease of the old New York Transportation Company's car barn property on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

The property, which is controlled by the Interborough Railway Company, has a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue and about 475 on each of the side streets. It is reported that Mr. Myers will erect a huge amusement palace on the property if the lease is closed.

$1,000,000 Building Loan.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has made a building loan of $1,000,000 to the Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street Company, Inc., for the erection of a twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of those thoroughfares, formerly the site of the Progress Club. The old structure is now being torn down.

Recent Buyers.

Laurence C. Stix is the buyer of 19 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Charles Steele is the buyer of 107 East Sixty-first Street, sold recently by Francis Muldoon.

Charles W. Ward is the purchaser of 140 and 141 West Street, sold recently by the Bowery Savings Bank.

George C. Smith of Street & Smith, publishers, is the purchaser of the three-story and basement dwelling at 118 East Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently by the estate of Virginia Zabriskie. Mr. Smith plans to extensively alter the house and will present it to his daughter.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren in conjunction with E. A. Polak have sold for Simon Myers 1,750-2 Bathgate Avenue, near 174th Street, a five-story, new law flat, on a lot 50 by 110, to an investor.

Morris Rosa has purchased from the Ezra Construction Company, 1 Rosenfeld, President, 984 Avenue St. John, a five-story new law tenement on a lot 50 by 100 feet, completed three months ago. Gettner, Simon & Ashe represented the seller.

$125,000 Brooklyn-Long Island Trade.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for a client 1, 3 and 5 Stralton Avenue, Arverne, L. I., three cottages on a plot 60 by 100 each, to the John F. Holland Construction Company, represented by Bulkley & Horton, who gave in exchange 420 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, a five-story new law apartment on a plot 45 by 185, running through to Union Street. The deal involved over $125,000.

Long Island.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for H. Fredericks and others the property on the southwesterly corner of Gates and Fairview Avenues, Borough of Queens, size 10 by 100. This and the adjoining property recently acquired, 125 by 100, from Elmira M. Reeves, G. N. Mathews and Frederick Hohsfield, have been resold, and the property will be improved in the near future by the new purchasers.

Sale in North Bergen.

Henry G. Ellshemius has sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius to the Fulton Land Company a tract of five and a half acres of meadow land, west of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad at North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.

Buys Westchester Estate.

John A. McVickar has purchased from Mrs. J. G. Beresford the property known as "Torcora," consisting of ten acres of ground, large modern house, stables, cottages, &c., located at the corner of Wilmot Road and North Avenue, in the City of New Rochelle. Charles Field Griffen & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Big Lease in Mid-Broadway Centre.

An important lease in the downtown dry goods section has been closed by the Cross & Brown Company in renting 65,000 square feet of space in the building at 472 Broadway, running through to 30 to 36 Crosby Street, for a long term of years, to the Grand Corrugated Paper Company for the General Society of Mechanics and Traders, owners of the property. The building is between Grand and Broome Streets, and has been reconstructed at a cost of about $50,000 by the owners. It was formerly the home of the Apprentices' Library.

The fact that the building has been leased to a paper company is an evidence that the old wholesale district is gradually acquiring a new class of tenants to take the place of the firms moving to the uptown district.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Schulte Realty Company stores at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue to Gabriel Brill and to the Beck Shoe Company, the last named leased in conjunction with Pease & Elliman. Also, the store and basement 11 West Twentieth Street to Frederick-Masur-Brooks Company.

Arthur E. Wood leased for a term of years to J. H. Kraft the store 219 West 125th Street for the restaurant business.

Peter H. Reilly & Brother Company, dealers in wall papers, have lease for their executive offices and show rooms the store and basement at 243 to 247 West Seventeenth Street, running through the block to Eighteenth Street.

M. & L. Hess were the brokers.

Leroy Coventry & Co., Inc., have leased for the estate of G. Sidenberg the store 2,049 Seventh Avenue, in the Hotel Theresa, to the New York Central Railroad Company for a term of years.

N. Y. Title Insurance Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title Insurance Company, held at 135 Broadway yesterday, the Board of Directors submitted a report which shows that, while the company has not made profits enough to resume dividends, the financial position shows great improvement. The cash on hand is $485,418, as against $326,292 for the previous year.

The stockholders elected the following Board of Directors: Charles G. Balmanno, Albert B. Boardman, Lewis L. Clarke, Cyril Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence B. Elliman, Lyttleton Fox, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles J. Obermayer, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, and William R. Willcox.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 448, e s, 106.3 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.6x irregular; twelve-story Shore View apartment house; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Paterno Brothers et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; H. A. Friedman, referee; due, $250,794.33; taxes, &c., $500. Gold St, 62 and 94, e s, 64.1 ft s of Beekman St, 38.4x63.6x irregular, two four-story buildings; Union Trust Co. against W. C. Mundt et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; R. J. Fox, referee; due, $23,412.90; taxes, &c., $829.85.

Great Jones St, 30, n s, 119.5 ft e of Lafayette Place, 25.8x100, eight-story building; New York Savings Bank against Leopold Kaufmann et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $65,510.83; taxes, &c., $2,728.89.

117th St, 145 West, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; five-story flat; E. D. Webb against M. A. Thornton et al.; Shaw, F. & S., attorneys; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $22,386.77; taxes, &c., $605.50.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

53d St, 405 East, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; three-story dwelling; administrator's sale, estate of Joanna McGuire; Morris Cooper attorney; Patrick McGuire, administrator; taxes, &c., $265.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

156th St, n s, block front between Mott and Sheridan Avs, 222.4x28.3, vacant; Broadway Savings Institution against W. A. Stevens, Inc.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $5,899.59; taxes, &c., $75.55.

By Joseph P. Day.

Garden St, 786, s s, 207 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 16.3x100, two-story dwelling; J. V. Irwin against Inland Holding Co. et al.; E. V. Gulnan, attorney; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due, $6,650.06; taxes, &c., $211.30.

By George Price.

Belmont Av, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6, 4-story flat; L. W. Bitting against G. J. B. Sachs et al; Palmer & S., attorneys; C. J. Farley, referee; due, $1,929; taxes, &c., $761.22.

Artnur Av, 2,187, w s, 16.8 ft s of 182d St, 16.8x80, three-story house; F. C. Ringer and another against J. F. Bruder et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; W. J. Keating, referee; due, $8,119.00; taxes, &c., $256.

By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 2,094, e s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102, five-story flat; R. J. Illwitzer against Bessie Austin et al.; Hirleman & V. attorneys; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $5,224.20; taxes, &c., $825.20; prior mortgage, $29,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Poplar St, s s, 152.5 ft w of Paulding Av, 50x168.8 to West Farms Rd; also Poplar St, s s, 278.2 ft w of Paulding Av, 76.2x145 to West Farms Rd; C. A. Lauinster against John Whalen et al.; F. E. Yung, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $8,875.95; taxes, &c., $862.69.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

12th St, 436-438 East, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 63x206.6 to 437 11th St, one-story church and one-story building. Sold to the defendant for $52,000; also

12th St, East, s s, 338 ft w of Avenue A, 175x206.8 to 11th St, vacant; Mutual Life Ins Co. of N. Y. vs Trustees St. Patrick's Cathedral et al.; Fred'k L. Allen, attorney; Arthur Thurnauer, referee; due on judgment, $187,886.26; taxes, &c., $5,850.70. Sold to the defendant for $144,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 425-429, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100, six-story tenement and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Israel Lippmann et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; Percival H. Gregory, referee; due on judgment, $7,483.07; taxes, &c., $8,499.98. Sold to the plaintiff for $101,000.

60th St, 246 West, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, vacant; Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., against Wm. G. Rose et al.; Henry Neuberger, attorney; Edward C. Parish, referee; due on judgment, $6,920.61; taxes, &c., $165. Sold to the plaintiff for $4,500.

52d St, 344 East, s s, 130 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, five-story tenement; Edna Sieradzka against Malia Meyer et al; Gettner, Simon & Asher, attorneys; Ward D. Williams, referee; due on judgment, $2,969.20; taxes, &c., $36; subject to first mortgage, $11,000. Sold to the plaintiff for $14,970.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, 1,930, w s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 25x100, three-story tenement and store, one-story extension; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Margaret R. Mulvaney et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Abel C. Thomas, referee; due on judgment, $14,-679.06; taxes, &c., $725. Sold to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

218th St, s e corner of Park Terrace West, 25x101.5x40x104.7, vacant; Mary C. Beecher against Peyser A. Forsyth, individually, et al.; Geller, Rolston & Horan, attorneys; James B. Butler, referee; due on judgment, $3,401.27; taxes, &c., $2,095.18. Sold to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. Phillips & Co.

122d St, 215 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x90.11, four-story tenement; Wm. H. Morgan against Morres Steinman et al.; Jos. F. Stiler, attorney; Lawrence S. Greenbaum, referee; due on judgment, $12,870.18; taxes, &c., $348.90. Sold to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,066, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 38.1x150.8, two-story dwelling; Guaranteed Mtg Co. of N. Y. against Glosue Galliani et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Ernest R. Eckley, referee; due on judgment, $5,538.41; taxes, &c., $400. Withdrawn.

156th St, 424 East, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 25x98.4, one-story dwelling; Mary Hitchcock against Emma Horenburger et al.; Hiller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; Jacob Landy, referee; due on judgment, $5,832.70; taxes, &c., $128.60. Sold to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,715, w s, 200 ft n of 196th St, 25x100.6, one-story hall; Andrew J. Dalton against Fordham Arcanum Building and Loan Ass'n et al.; Edward F. Moran, attorney; Wm. J. McKeown, referee; due on judgment, $5,539.56; taxes, &c., $1,284.86. Sold to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, w s, 94 ft s of 183d St, 86x120, vacant; John Bussing, Jr., against Edmund Powers et al.; Williamson & Bell, attorneys; Chas. E. Moore, referee; due on judgment, $5,726.62; taxes, &c., $300. Sold to Frank W. Huby for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wales Av, w s, 683 ft n of 254th St, one-story frame dwelling, 18x33; John McDevitt, 69 West 100th St, owner; T. J. Cunningham, 690 Wales Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

37th St, 52 West, to a four-story and basement store and dwelling; S. H. Phillips, 151 West 34th St, owner; L. A. Shainart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CROSBY ST, 151, e s, 64.2 ft n of Houston St, 25x78.8 to w s of Lafayette St x24.11x 78.9, foreclosure Dec. 17; Edward L. Parris, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x95; John Wendt to Louise B., his wife, 38 North Fullerton Av, Montclair, N. J., mtg $16,000, Jan. 7.....$1

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 42d and 43d Sts, and 188 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 25x n 85x w 25 to e s of 10-foot alley x35 to beginning, with rights to alley leading to s s of 43d St; Thomas T. Sturges et al. to Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St, B. & B., all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JAMES ST, 68, n e s, 51 ft n w of Oak St, 23.1x100.6x22.6x100.8; Carmine Tjeda to Martin Carone, 54 Oak St, mtg $26,000, Jan. 10; attorney, Philip J. Knobloch, 200 Broadway.....$100

WEST ST, 140 and 141, e s, 43.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x41.10x irregular; Bowery Savings Bank to Charles W. Ward, at Kissimmee, Osceola, Fla., mtg $20,000, b. and s., Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

5TH AV, n e corner 63d St, 100.5x100; Louis T. Haggin et al., executors, &c., of James B. Haggin, to Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street Co., 8 West 40th St, mtg $800,000, Dec. 28; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, s e corner of 183d St, 25x100; Mews Realty Corporation to Rose Israel, 722 East 9th St, mtg $45,000, b & s, Jan. 8; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 350 Broadway..$100

30TH ST, 216 and 218 West, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x98.9, foreclosure Dec. 28; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$35,000

57TH ST, 227 East, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Kopel Brumer, 744 3d Av, and Nathan Brumer, 1,293 3d Av, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$160

57TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 162.6 ft w of 5th Av, 65.0x100.5x irregular; Emma B. Kennedy, individually, et al, executors and trustees of John Kennedy, to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., Nov. 24, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$550,000

61ST ST, 107 East, n s, 58 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.5; Francis Muldoon et al. to Charles Steele, 11 East 62d St, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

76TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of 2d Av, 28x102.2; Isabel Kolb, (Becker,) Philadelphia, Penn., to Edwin Zimmer, 111 West 120th St, ½ part, mtg $10,000 on whole, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

76TH ST, n s, 144.8 ft e of 2d Av, 27.4x102.2; Mary L. B. Dietz et al. to Hy Dunkak, 868 West End Av, mtg $15,000, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

76TH ST, n s, 148.8 ft e of 2d Av, 27.4x102.2; Edward Zimmer, executor of Louisa Becker, to Hy Dunkak, 868 West End Av, mtg $15,-000, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$900

88TH ST, 19 West, n s, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Harry S. Houghton, 2,331 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C., executor of Anna M. Tooker, to Lawrence C. Stix, 166 West 87th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

94TH ST, 334 East, s s, 475 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Johanna Ernst to Sophia Danziger, 1,742 2d Av, mtg $9,500, all liens, Jan. 10; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St, $100

112TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Morris Levy to Goodman Levy, 51 East 108th St, and Charles Levy, 24 West 111th St, 1-3 part, all liens; attorney, Clarence H. Siegler, 47 Graham Av, Brooklyn.....$1

121ST ST, 434 East, s s, 224.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25.8x100.11; Isidor and Louis Rubin to Lillian Biersack, 280 East 201st St, mtg $22,950, all liens, Jan. 1; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x99.11; Leon D. Bundara, Atlantic City, N. J., to Mary Burns, 112 West 63d St, mtg $7,250, all liens, Jan. 6; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$200

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at w s of 176th St, runs n along e s of Anthony Av 52x e 76.7 to e of 176th St x s 80.3; 176th St and Anthony Avenue Improvement Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, Dec. 28, mtg $15,000; attorney, B. Benenson, 401 East 152d St.....$1

AVENUE B, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 50x122; Joseph E. Butterworth to Minnie Cornejo, 21 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Jan. 6, mtg $6,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BERRIAN AV, w s, Lots 99 and 100, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Inland Holding Co. to Albert H. Herbst, 2,008 Daly Av, Jan. 7; attorney, Albert H. Herbst, 2,008 Daly Av.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,532, e s, 42.1x82.11x42x85.7; Level Realty Corpn. to Franz Frisch, 3,211 Perry Av, Jan. 10, mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way, $100

CROTONA AV, 1,890, w s, 50x116.3; Fernwood Realty Co., Inc., to Louisa Doll, 2,026 Eyre Av, mtg $7,500, Jan. 6; attorney, Harold C. Knoepel, 5 Beekman St.....$100

EAST HALF of Lot 104, same map; Peter Duncan to Santo Principe and another, 815 East 223d St, Jan. 10; attorney same..$100

GRANT AV, 1,062, e s, 25x104.5; Empire State Surety Co. to National Surety Co., 115 B'way, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; National Surety Co. to Fridolin C. Mehler, 80 8th Av, Jan. 6; attorney, same.....$350

SAME PROPERTY; Fridolin C. Mehler to Dennis Collins, 106 East 128th St, Dec. 9; mtg $8,000; attorney, same.....$100

JOHN ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grant Av, 26.7x 196.3; Sarah A. Gallagher to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, mtg $2,750, Feb. 8; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOT 43, map of subdivision of Plot 23, Clason Point; Frank Gass to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, mtg $160, Dec. 15; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

LOTS 157 and 166 to 169, map of Hunter estate; Columbia Construction Co. to Frank J. Fuchs, 881 Cauldwell Av, mtg $1,250, Jan. 3; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

LOTS 24 to 26, map of Kingsbridge Real Estate Co.; Eberhardt & Podgur to R. P. Building Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, mtg $10,-000, Jan. 3; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St.....$100

LOT 426, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Dennis Collins to Fridolin C. Mehler, 80 8th Av., Dec. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway,.....$100

LOT 104, Map Wakefield; Peter Duncan to Adelaide Maione, 1,023 East 226th St., Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 211 and 212, map of Bradish Johnson estate; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Thomas McCue, 516 Pearl St, July 27, 1915; attorney, J. M. Woods, care of J. P. Day, 31 Nassau St, e s.....$500

OAKES AV, e s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, 175x100; also Jefferson Av, s s, 250 ft w of Fox Av, 25x101.1 to 19th Av x 32.2x121.5; Jennie Zovinko to Herman Co., 299 Broadway, June 26, 1913, mtg $15,000; attorney, R. C. Hurland, 299 Broadway.....$1

TREMONT AV, e s, 35.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 87.6x100; Annie E. Curtin to John A. Curtin, 173 44th Av, Long Island City, N. Y., Jan. 10; attorney, Annie E. Curtin, 220 East Tremont Av.....$1

WILLIAM ST, w s, Lot 18, map land William Weeks, lying w of Mill Brook, 124.4x 196x136x108; Benenson Realty to Dochtermann Realty Co., 465 East 10th St, Dec. 28, 1913, mtg. $10,000; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, 291 East, w s, 25x100; George Insehmann, by guardian, to Sophie Uhlfeld, 1,520 Crotona Park East, Jan. 7, mtg $7,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

160TH ST, 816 East, s s, 20x100; Thornton Brothers Co. to Margretha Neumann, 1,084 1st Av, Jan. 7, mtg $4,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

170TH ST, n s, 200.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 70x151.6x70x165; Albert H. Herbst to J. H. M. Construction Co., Inc., 54 Maiden Lane, Jan. 10, mtg $2,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway,.....$100

216TH ST, 1,017 and 1,019, being Lots 457 and 458, map of Laconia Park, 29x109.4; Sarah J. Withers to Georgia W. Ritchie, 728 Amsterdam Av, Nov. 30; attorney, Francis X. Wazafer, 130 East 7th St.....Gift

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 182 and 184; John St, 4 to 10, leasehold; John Street Corporation to Marcus S. Van Wesel, 2,170 Broadway, Jan. 11, due as per bond; attorney, William L. Levy, 160 Broadway.....$30,000

DIVISION ST, s s, 191.9 ft e of Catharine St, 26x—; Henry Phillips to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 11, due as per bond.....$19,000

WEST ST, 140 and 141, e s, 43.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x60.11x irregular; Charles W. Ward to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 8, 5 years, 6% p. a.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

1ST AV, w s, 83.3 ft s of 18th St, 20x86; Grossman Investing Co. to Nathan Sadowsky, 1,851 7th Av, Jan. 11, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$4,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 63d St, 100.5x100; Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street Co. to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Jan. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Geller, R. & M., 22 Exchange Pl..$1,000,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $1,000,000; same to Louis T. Haggin et al., executors, &c., James B. Haggin, 444 Madison Av, Dec. 28, due Jan. 21, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$400,000

80TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x 98.9; Montrose Realty Co. to George A. Slawson, Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 8, 1 year; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$32,000

40TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x98.9; Charles L. Reiche to Louise F. Traukle, 2,168 Walton Av, Jan. 10, prior mtg $15,-000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

57TH ST, 227 East, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Kopel Brumer and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

57TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 5th Av, 65.0x —; August Heckscher to Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., 5 years, p. c. as per bond, Jan. 11; attorney, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$400,000

76TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of West End Av, 20x 102.2; May G. F. Sanford to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, Jan. 11, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$10,000

85TH ST, s s, 162.7 ft e of Park Av, 18.1x 102.2; Jacob S. Peterson to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

94TH ST, 334 East, s s, 475 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, prior mtg $9,000; Sophia Danziger to Johanna R. Ernst, 501 East 165th St, Jan. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. Herrmann, 261 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg. $11,000; same to Yetta and Hannah Davidson, 311 East 99th St, Jan. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weed, H. & W., 62 William St.....$600

102D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Jennie J. Ryan to Morris Siegel, 846 East 67th St, Dec. 18, prior mtg $9,000, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, John F. Fenlon, 55 Liberty St.....$1,000

Bronx.

AVENUE B, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 50x122; Minnie Cornejo to Jos. E. Butterworth, 175 Post Road, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

CEDAR AV, 1,995, w s, 25x101.5; Henry Hellwig to Dick Abbenseth, 175 Morningside Av, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

EAST ½ of w ½ of Lot 104, map of Wakefield; Adelaide Maione to Giacomo Principe, 314 East 114th St, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

FOX AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Cath. Wheeler to Newell O'Bauch, 845 East 219th St, Jan. 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 250 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x125; Alexon Land Co. to Willard M. Tibbetts, 33 South Portland Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Joseph Brown, Jr., 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

GRANT AV, e s, 182 ft s of 166th St, 25x 101.4; Dennis Collins to Fridolin C. Mahler, 80 8th Av, prior mtg $6,000, Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

KELLY ST, w s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Lawrence Davis to Victor E. Chabert, Monmouth, N. J., prior mtg $7,000, Jan. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$750

LOTS 64 to 66, map of Kingsbridge Real Estate Co.; R. P. Building Co. to Eberhardt & Podgur, 505 5th Av, Jan. 3, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St.....$2,500

LOT 21, map, see A. Vyse estate; Sarah E. McSherry to Catherine O'Neill, 1,214 Hoe Av, Jan. 8, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 B'way.....$1,000

3D AV, 4,411, w s, 25x103; William Knobloch to Jacob Levinson, 676 Hendrix St, Brooklyn, Jan. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Meyer D. Siegel, 51 Park Row.$600

6TH AV, n s, 280 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Filomena Lento et al. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Jan. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

135TH ST, 291 East, n s, 25x100; George A. Muhfeld to Elizabeth Inselmann, guardian, 1173 Vyse Av, Jan. 7, due Dec. 20, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

181ST ST, n s, 83½ ft e of Belmont Av, 22x 140; Traffic Building Co. to Anton Suske, 301 East 152d St, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Guarantee Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

JOHN ST, 3 and 10, 4th, 5th, and 6th floors; John St, 2, 4th floor; John St. Corporation to Marcus S. Van Wezel et al., 2,170 Broadway, 8 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, William L. Levy, 160 Broadway.....$8,000

LEXINGTON AV, 722, store and basement; Bernard Tuskel to Frank Dyes, 1,202 Lexington Av, 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Carr & C., 722 Lexington Av. $2,400

MARKET ST, 55, store and basement; Abr. Wolf and another, executors, to Sol Posner, 53 East 96th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. Posner, 116 Nassau St....$850

PARK AV, s w corner 89th St, store and part basement; Harry C. Hart to Leopold Oppenheimer, 619 West 130th St, 5 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1,400

STONE ST, 60, store and basement; George Ehret to Bruto & Jacks Restaurant Cafe Co., 60 Stone St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, B. L. Marks, 60 Wall St. $2,400

1ST AV, 1,872, store; Anton Frances to Joseph Roth, 1 year, from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. Herzog, 116 Nassau St.....$720

27TH ST, 120 West, store and basement; Harry M. Greenberg to Bach Fur Co. and another, 118 West 27th St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1916.....$3,000

28TH ST, 36 West, part store; Jean Bohne to Julia N. Hilles and another, 30 East 28th St, 1 1-12 years, from Feb. 15, 1915; attorney, Milton Speiser, 170 Broadway $720

58TH ST, 534 to 550 West, all; Mayal Realty Co. to Hy. G. Armington, 540 West 58th St, 10 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, George Thomas, 2 Rector St....$9,600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, 63; Martah E. Coman et al. against Mary T. Jordan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver.

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner Sheriff St, 25x57; Max Gitlitz against Wolf Sprung, counterclaim; attorneys, M. & B. Jaffe.

3D AV, 668, Manhattan Railway Co. against Emma E. B. Froehlich et al.; 3d Av, 212, same against Benjamin Susman; 3d Av, 1,972, same against John Ott et al.; 3d Av, 210, same against William Newman et al.; Greenwich St, 400, same against Artemas B. Smith et al.; 3d Av, 208, same against Benjamin Susman et al.; 8th Av, 2,178, same against Mary H. Thompkins et al.; 3d Av, 241, same against Florence G. Bryant et al.; Greenwich St, 744 and 746, same against Charles A. Schnepel et al.; 8th Av, 2,080, same against Banned Friend et al.; 3d Av, 623, same against Isabel B. Tyte et al.; 8th Av, e s, 2,145 and 2,147, same against Mary H. Thompkins et al.; 9th Av, 752, same against Charles A. Schnepel et al.; Park Row, 140, same against Harry Newcorn et al.; Park Row, 102 and 104, same against Leda P. Clason et al.; Columbus Av, 147, same against Thomas Healy et al.; 1st Av, 214 and 216, same against Morris Saffer et al.; 1st Av, 132 same against Rema C. Black et al.; 2d Av, 1,400, same against Herman Frohman et al.; Greenwich St, 420, same against Lucille C. Kennard et al.; 2d Av, 1,566, same against Joanna Kchoe et al.; Columbus Av, 181 to 189, same against Henry Barburger et al.; 3d Av, 802 and 804, same against Louis L. Lorillard et al.; 9th Av, 794, same against Frederick Glenz et al.; Bowery, 21, same against Sidney J. Colford et al.; 1st Av, 26 and 28, same against Lillie Munter et al.; 9th Av, 744, same against Charles A. Schnepel et al.; 8th Av, 2,861, same against Margaret E. Daly et al., (actions to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Kuackenbush.

97TH AV, s e s, between 21st and 22d Sts, 24.8x74; John J. Hanly against Mary P. Hanly et al., partition; attorney, D.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The northern disturbance is passing off the extreme north coast of Canada, while the one that was over western Colorado Monday night has moved to central Texas, with the northern high area closely following. The crest of this high area is over Saskatchewan with a temperature tonight of 44 degrees below zero. Cold weather also covers the interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the south temperatures are abnormally high, as much as 20 degrees above the seasonal average in places. It will also be colder Thursday in the Lake region and the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday: North Atlantic, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic, moderate south; East Gulf, fresh south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, rain or snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, with rain south. Thursday, rain or snow.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania—Snow Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Delaware, New Jersey—Rain Wednesday, Thursday, rain or snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....28	37	4 P. M.....34		47
6 A. M.....29	38	6 P. M.....38		46
9 A. M.....30	38	9 P. M.....37		41
12 M.....33	40	11 P. M.....38		40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 12:40 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.

1:55—1,409 Brook Av.; M. Friedlander..Slight
1:55—42 E. 28 St.; Hotel Raymond...Slight
1:80—B'way at 15 St.; (auto truck;) E. V. Smith .....Slight

F.M.

2:25—561 7 Av.; Diweotch & Dunn.....$50
4:20—586 E. 187 St.; I. Calraboro.....$5
6:10—1,473 Washington Av.; J. Sharer.Slight
8:05—1,125 Amst'd'm Av.; M. Olnick..Slight
8:30—45 Cherry St.; Pat'k Kiernan....Slight
8:30—20 E. 106th St.; Sam'l Lasban...Slight
9:20—932 Columbus Av.; not given...Slight
11:51—55 E. 76 St.; not given.....Not given

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for laboratory assistant in the diagnosis laboratory is announced: Clara Israeli, $6.50; Regina M. Stampfer, $1.80; Samuel Goldklang, $1.80; Jessie Stewart, 80; Aaron M. Morzenlander, 79.60; Gerald A. Young, 78.70; Margaret Hotchkiss, 76.80; Helen J. Butkus, 74.90; Abraham Blaivas, 74.40; Robert M. Drankow, 71.20.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 2 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant in metabolism investigations, for men only, to fill vacancies in the United States Public Health Service for duty in the field at a salary of $1,500 a year. The duties will be to make complete food analyses, including calorimetric determinations. Appointees will also be required to use the respiration apparatus for the determination of the energy metabolism. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, calorimetry, respiration calorimetry determinations, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course at a college, university, or medical school of recognized standing and at least six months' practical experience in work with the respiration apparatus and the calorimeter are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Churchill announced yesterday his appointment of the new members of the Board of Education to committees. None of them is appointed to a Chairmanship of a Committee, but each has also been assigned to the following Local School Boards: Manhattan, District 15, Mr. Dwight; the Bronx, District 26, Mr. Carroll; Brooklyn, District 28, Mrs. Quin; District 31, Mr. Gilpatric; District 32, Mr. Brickhead; District 34, President Atkinson of the Polytechnic Institute, Queens, District 44, Mr. Halpin. Of the old members, Mr. De Lancy is made Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Sites; Mr. Elieri, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools; Dr. McDonald, Chairman of the Committee on Sundries and Textbooks, and Miss Leventritt, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Libraries.

The Board of Superintendents has renominated to succeed themselves the following District Superintendents: Miss Grace C. Strachan, Jesse M. Esdall, John D. Nicholson, Joseph P. Taylor, and Henry E. Jenkins.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the transfer of Mrs. Henrietta Schneider, principal, from P. S. 2, primary, to P. S. 76, Manhattan. It has approved also of the transfer of Joseph Chankin, principal, from P. S. 75 to P. S. 51, Manhattan, and Annie B. Greene, teacher, from P. S. 97, Manhattan, to P. S. 58, Queens.

It has been recommended that P. S. 65, Bronx, and P. S. 66, Manhattan, be consolidated into a single school, with one principal.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association, 14 to 63, will meet at 4 P. M. today in Terrace Garden Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Pension legislation will be a subject for discussion.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, will address a meeting of the Mothers' Club of P. S. 17, Queens, on Jan. 20.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Following G. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignment and will report to commanding officer of coast defenses indicated for assignment: 1st Lts. G. F. Moore, Narragansett Bay, and R. E. M. Goolrick, Long Island Sound, and 2d Lt. E. Montgomery, Sandy Hook.

2d Lt. C. Newton, Jr., C. A. C., is relieved from 137th Co. and will proceed to Cristobal for duty.

2d Lt. C. M. Wood, C. A. C., from 2d Co. to unassigned, and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for duty on his staff.

1st Lt. W. C. Whitener, Inf., unassigned, is attached to 26 Inf. until March 21, on which date he is relieved from attachment to that regiment; will proceed after that date to San Francisco and report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Major G. B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, is detailed a member of the examining board at San Francisco, appointed Dec. 20, vice Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, Feb. 5.

Resignation of Capt. C. G. Roreback, C. A. C., accepted, Jan. 17.

2d Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., to Letterman Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. W. E. Dawson, 21st Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Leave: Chaplain G. C. Stull, 11th Inf., one month's extension.

Navy.

Commander C. B. Price, Philadelphia Yard, to Asiatic Station.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. R. Gibson to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick, and H. H. J. Benson to temporary duty, Washington (D. C.) Yard.

P. A. Surgeons J. R. Phelps, the Connecticut, to the Ozark, and R. B. Henry, the Tennessee, to Marine Brigade, Haiti.

Surgeons A. E. Findlesen, the Wheeling, to home, wait orders, and J. F. Riordan, the Ozark, to the Wheeling.

Paymrs. T. J. Arms, rec. ship at New York, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania, and duty on board when commissioned; W. D. Sharp, to the Rhode Island; E. E. Goodhue, the Rhode Island, Jan. 31, home, wait orders, and W. R. Bowne, New York Yard, to rec. ship at New York.

P. A. Paym. H. E. Collins, to New York Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Bushnell at San Francisco, Kearsarge at New Orleans, Mars at San Diego, Nanshan at Tiburon, Neptune at Norfolk, and Peoria at Key West.

Sailed—New Orleans, Mazatlan, for La Paz; Balch, Norfolk, to sea for manoeuvres, and Stewart, Topolobampo, for La Paz.

The Cyclops is expected to sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 19 to join the Atlantic fleet.

Upon the arrival of the Vulcan at Hampton Roads, about Jan. 25, the vessel will load a cargo of coal, and proceed to the New York Yard.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Jan. 10: Patrol. W. Clarke, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, (on his own application,) at $700 a year. Appointed Dec. 4, 1889.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Jan. 12: Mtcd. Patrol, with horses and equipts., 173 to 168, W. R. Berezak, G. Lachner, J. J. Reardon, 168 to 173; Motor Cycle Patrol, from prects. indicated to 173, C. Platt, 13; W. T. Manley, 171; J. J. Killen, 278; W. C. Culbertson, 168; T. M. Dougherty, 172; Patrol, E. J. Fitzpatrick, 4 to 33; H. L. Bradley, 174 to 168, mounted, to motor cycle duty; W. H. Fordham, 278, bicycle to motor cycle duty; from 173 to prects. indicated: F. Campbell, 148; E. S. Peacock, 145; H. Eberle, 164; M. J. Ryan, 283; T. J. Fitzpatrick, 144; T. P. Ryan, 148; W. Fitzgerald, 170; J. H. Coleman, 285. Assigned to motor cycle duty; T. A. O'Brien, 26 to 178; S. J. Smith, Jr., 13 to 172; C. Landman, 165 to 171. (Mutual.) 4 P. M., Jan. 12: Patrol. F. Blaswick, 26 to 172; J. J. Gallagher, 172 to 26; O. W. Halstead and T. McManus, 60 to bicycle duty; T. F. Kelly and P. Brick, 66, assign. to bicycle duty; discnds.

Temporary Assignments—Surgeon F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 Sur. Dis., in charge 6 Sur. Dis., in addition to his own, noon, Jan. 10, during absence of surgeon on sick report; Capt. J. J. Collins, 168, to command 16 In. Dis., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 10; Lieut. M. Neumaier, 168, to command, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 70; Patrol. G. J. Busweller and D. Kinane, 172d, to 74, 30 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 10; J. Connors, Traffic Div., Sub. A, to 26th, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 9; to 3d In. Dis. from prects indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 9 A. M., Jan. 11; D. Haggerty, 4; J. Black, 35; H. Meyers, 62; J. Foes, 83; M. Fitzpatrick, 42; M. Morgan, 275.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Serg. Geo. H. Dale, 144, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 8. Patrol: H. C. Hagens, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 15; R. Urquhart, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 18; J. R. Thompson, 22, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 9; J. B. C. Thelen, 25, 2 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 11; J. F. Leahy, Jr., 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 10; H. E. Rohde, 39, 1 day, noon, Jan. 11; W. J. Burke, 42, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 17; E. J. Hoffman, 48, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 12; A. G. Ruth, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 15; P. Anderson, 158, day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 11; F. White, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 18; F. W. Rogers, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 9; J. E. Cassidy, 174, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 18; J. J. Brennan, 178, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Jan. 17; M. Geier, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 9; A. R. Ludwig, 285, 4 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 22; H. Moniz, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 2 days, 8:30 A. M., Jan. 12.

Sick Leave: Patrol. J. P. O'Connor, 28, 90 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 4.

Dismissed, 3:33 P. M., Jan. 10: Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, (intoxication.)

Deaths: Lieut. J. A. Kennedy, 149, 6:25 A. M., Jan. 11; Patrol. J. M. Gaffney, 10 I. D., 10 A. M., Jan. 11.

Fire Department.

Temporary details, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Telegraph Sta., Transverse Road, 70th St., Central Park, as watchmen, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 11; Fire, 1st gr. T. J. Farrell, No. 2, H. & L. 45; Fire, 1st gr. T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 21; Fire, 2d gr. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 21.

Retired, Jan. 11: Fire, 1st gr. A. Morgenstern, H. & L. 135, (physically disabled,) on an annual pension of $466.66, 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

Special leaves without pay: Fire, 1st gr. E. Sheridan, H. & L. 33, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 13; Fire, 1st gr. T. J. Mooney, Eng. 49, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 11; Eng. of Str. J. E. Fry, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 13; Stoker J. McKeon, Eng. 57, 60 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LOEWER, GEORGE, President of V. Loewer Gambrinus Brewing Company, (Jan. 30, 1915;) net estate, $200,172; Mrs. Loewer, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $120; personalty, an automobile, ($200,) and stocks and bonds, $206,012; decedent owned 333 1-3 shares stock V. Loewer Gambrinus Brewing Company, appraised at $163,446; 200 shares of the Loewer Realty Company, $42,-286, and 3 shares of the National Brewery Insurance Company of Chicago, $300. In fixing the value of the stock in the brewing company the appraiser accepted the valuation of $490.34 a share. The book value of the stock was $565, but owing to the fact that there was a mortgage due and owing to Henry W. Putnam for $140,000, and an agreement between the brewery company and Putnam that the amount is to be paid off in yearly installments of $20,000 each, and that until all of this money is paid no dividends can be paid to any of the stockholders, the difference of $75 a share is made in the valuation.

SCHMITZER, JACOB, (June 27, 1915,) (butcher;) net estate, $241,078; Elizabeth Dorn, sister, given $59,688; Jacob J. Dorn and Henry P. Dorn, nephews, $29,884 each; John Metzer, Mary Metzer, Elizabeth Holmberg, Katharina Metzer, Barbara Schmitzer, and Alexander Bouljan, nephew and nieces, $19,922 each, and $2,000 to religious institutions. Assets: Deposits, $5,755; personalty, $111; notes, mortgages, and loans, $252,781.

SMITH, ISAAC P., (July 7, 1914;) net estate, $456,630; Emily S. Keddie, niece, given $5,000; Mary Juliet Smith, daughter, given specific bequest of personalty $3,233, a cash bequest of $50,000, and a life estate in $398,-382. Assets: 45 West 76 St., appraised at $35,000; seven vacant lots at Yonkers, appraised at $4,000; deposits, $25,449; personalty and household goods, $3,233; stocks and bonds, $411,397. Decedent was a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange and his membership was appraised at $750. Largest item among the stocks owned by decedent was 160 shares Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., appraised at $22,400. Decedent also owned 200 shares Lehigh Valley Ry. Co., appraised at $13,776; 242 shares Pennsylvania R. R., $13,582; 240 shares Vandalia R. R., $10,200, and many smaller blocks of other stocks and bonds.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Each apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and shower bath; valet service; rents $90 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Will sublet a beautiful furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, in one of the most exclusive houses on Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson and Palisades, rental, $225 per month to responsible party only. H. B., 76 Times.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST.
289 West 73d St. Columbus 8974 and 2790.

Handsomely furnished two rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; telephone. 3,927 Morningside, Apartment 28.

119th, 420 West.—Two large attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60; exceptional restaurant.

96TH (between Columbus and Amsterdam.)—Seven rooms, warm, bright, reasonable. J 81 Times.

BEAUTIFUL ELEVATOR APT., $75.
Six rooms, completely furnished. 5 W. 104th.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment; $200.
38 West 59th St.

Brooklyn.

Two rooms and bath, modern improvements, corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable; convenient to subway; $50 to $55. Apply Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15 EAST 48TH ST.
Bachelor apartment, 2 large rooms and bath.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., Agents,
402 Madison Av., at 47th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

777TH, 103 WEST.—Private block, next to museum; 7 rooms; private hall; electric lights; southern exposure; $55.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

8 ROOMS, CORNER; $70.
400 West 162d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th)

TO SUBLET—4-room housekeeping apartment, overlooking Columbia Campus; 435 West 119th St.

Four beautiful rooms, new, great bargain; tenant leaving city. Apt. 1, 43 West 93d.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,800; best sections of city. Kempe, 67th, Broadway.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

96th, 202-4 West.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent, $30-$32.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights, ten minutes Wall St. One room and bath apartment; $6; telephone, vacuum cleaning service.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

234-8 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4,180 Broadway corner 177th St.
Rent, $35-$57.50.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Elevator apartments; large rooms.
805 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

To Sublet.—Light, airy five-room apartment, with view overlooking Hudson; all outside rooms; elevator; $50. Potter, Strathcona, 192d and Wadsworth Av.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.
SPECIAL.

Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2020. W. T. READE, Prop.

Homelike accommodation in small, congenial family in offered one or two persons; four minutes from East Orange Station, 40 minutes New York, D. L. & W.; refined surroundings, 27 South Arlington Av.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,)
Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, or trained nurse's care; nine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobile; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 East, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

87 EAST 58D ST.
Rooms; references; table board.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.) — Attractive rooms; continuous hot water; steam; phone; board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

58TH ST, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny room; private bathroom, electric light; reference.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with and without bath; good meals; individual tables.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable one, two room suites; private bath; table guests.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double room, with board; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Large south room, bath, single, heated; home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 163 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

98D, 21 WEST.—Single front room; "L," park; permanent guests; superior board.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms, newly decorated; reasonable; telephone; excellent table; references.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Second floor, finely furnished; two large rooms, dressing room between, bath in rear; excellent board; references given and required. Phone River. 7934.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; conveniences; exceptional table; gentlemen or couple. Hirschberg.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Nicely situated large front room with bath; excellent table.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

HOTEL LA PORTE,
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., two blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated; redecorated, new bathrooms; electric lights; beautiful dining room, excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up, with private bath $15 up; two rooms, private bath and board for two, $25 up; new management.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractive home for refined gentlemen. Apartment 52.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; careful chaperonage; eleventh year.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board in small family, elevator apartment, for old lady; sunny room, between West 86th and 96th Sts. Address A. W. Gifford, 7 West 92d.

Gentleman desires first-class private board, meals only, neighborhood Madison Av., 28d to 34th. J. 39 Times.

GENTLEMAN, (Episcopal,) desires room and board in private family; between 46th and 76th Sts., East. J 86 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated, double room.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6; another, $4; telephone.

57TH ST.—Two large front rooms, well furnished; electric light, service, telephone. Call Plaza 6087.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished, near bath; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 747.—Elegant, large front room; private bath; fourth floor; gentleman.

West Side.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; some with private baths.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large room; electricity; other rooms; reasonable. Columbus 271.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT; CONVENIENT; REASONABLE; GENTLEMEN; FRENCH.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large parlor, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath; will divide; references.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive parlor, double room; running water; delightful home; refined people.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, closets; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; phone; near subway.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8-$9; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; homelike rooms; single, en suite; electricity.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Studios, art and music; elegant suites and single; references.

77TH, 102 West.—Attractive large room, private bath; also medium room, all conveniences.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large front room, small room, southern exposure; reference; telephone.

78TH, 112 West. — Large attractive room, dressing room, adjoining bath, refined home, reference.

78TH, 136 West.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining bath, all conveniences, light housekeeping.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephone; board optional.

79TH ST., (West End Av.)—American family offers two adjoining front rooms to business man; telephone appointment requested; references exchanged; moderate. Schuyler 9811. Nackman.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 120 WEST.—Beautiful, light, airy rooms; reasonable. Ainsworth.

86TH.—Near subway; choice room; superior surroundings; business people; references. Schuyler 7160.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; running water; $8.50. Ward.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droccam Hall; exclusive bachelor dwellings; $5-$12; excellent service.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large, small rooms; water; single, en suite; electricity; steam; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house, front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; $8.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful, large, heated rooms, private baths; other rooms reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Desirable front room; telephone, electricity; gentlemen. Butters.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm, outside room; one block subway; gentleman; references. Halsted.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; elevated, subway; references. Apartment 26.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive rooms, quiet and sunny; convenient transportation; private house.

122D, 520 WEST.—Light, comfortable front room; elevator apartment; telephone. Cronin.

136TH, 628 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; southern exposure; electricity; telephone. Seaman.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms; running water; exceptional table; strictly private family.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room, lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. Turner.

CLAREMONT AV., 49.—Bedroom, kitchen privilege to refined married couple. Apt. 12.

PRIVATE HOUSE OWNER, near L and subway, will rent one large, sunny room; gentlemen only. Telephone 8536 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Duplex rooms, one, two gentlemen; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

WEST END AV., 519.—Corner 85th; large sunny room, newly decorated, steam heat, electricity. Breakfast optional.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, married but alone for the Winter, wishes medium room, either with or without breakfast, electric light, between 65th and 100th Sts.; preferably private family; state fully all particulars; references furnished. N 279 Times Downtown.

REFINED convent girl, studying piano, desires neat, light room, reasonable. Columbia district. A., 24 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability. Mary, 37 Stary av. Miss X., 88 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; full charge; no stenographer; $15. N 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, intelligent; four years' experience; best reference. K 844 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance; quick and accurate at figures; salary $15. J 16 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; chambermaid, assist other work; references. Errickson, 573 Amsterdam Av.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID seeks position in a small family; good reference. 837 Lexington Av.

COOK or general housework; Hungarian, (with little girl.) Mrs. Zsemlevich, 204 E. 47th.

DRESSMAKER, making elegant dresses; remodeling a specialty; ultra distinctive; out. Telephone 1204 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, assistant, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Anderson, 1,849 Amsterdam Av. Morningside 5744.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent French; remodeling; reasonable. 7816 Chelsea, 317 W. 14th.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, 23, high-grade education, diploma of teacher, good pianist, desires position as governess. Mr. Zuck, 209 President St., Passaic.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—College bred, traveled; specialty nervous and mental; references. Z 814 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, resident position, refined family; highest credentials; $50 month. A 20 Times Annex.

Refined English widow wishes position as working housekeeper and companion; excellent cooking; speaks French; very musical. J 26 Times.

REFINED, experienced girl with children; resident or visiting; excellent references. J 35 Times.

SECRETARY or COMPANION.—Young lady; French, English. T 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, having seven years' experience in law and manufacturing line, desires position; has initiative, tact, good systematizing; moderate salary. N 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, thoroughly competent and efficient, desires position with firm that requires the services of an accurate, trustworthy worker; 5 years in last position. N 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; good personality; $10. Dorothy Minssen, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. C. E., 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; accurate, competent, punctual; 3 years' experience; high school graduate; references; $12 Store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 3 years' experience; former employer's reference; moderate salary. Box 42, 1,515 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, and competent, conscientious; excellent references former employers. J 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, familiar with office work, good education, $10. N 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reference former employer; $10. N 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; refined American; five years' experience; unquestionable references; $15. N 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable; several years' business training; $15. N 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical business experience; faithful worker; $12. N 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; expert; salary $15. A., 158 West 123d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

14-20 Renault, Brewster ex. front brougham, guaranteed for one year.
Lancia, Runabout, Brewster body, first-class condition.
75 Simplex, Brewster close coupled body; less than year old; A-1 condition.
38 Pierce Arrow Touring; exceptional car.
1914 Cadillac.
Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av.
Phone 782 Murray Hill.

Rauch & Lang Five-Passenger Demonstrating Brougham, just overhauled; mechanically guaranteed; an exceptionally fine bargain. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Packard, 1915, 48, 7-passenger touring. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Mercer raceabout, self-starter, electric lights, $1,200; 1913 Packard landaulet, $2,000. See these cars. Bord, 114 West 50th.

1916 Stutz Bulldog, four-passenger; latest style body; practically new; color blue, with wire wheels; $1,650. Z 821 Times Annex.

Stearns-Knight 1915 touring, 5 passenger; good condition; reasonable. S. R., 161 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS
LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES, LATEST MODELS.
Polite liveried chauffeurs. Excellent service. Lowest rates; Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. 8258 Columbus.

Renault.—Private, beautiful landaulet, like new; sell or rent; $350 per month. Latour, 32 West 58th St. Plaza 7912.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 8322.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobile Supplies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., INC.,
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
Used limousine bodies, $150 and $200.
Seven-passenger Healey landaulet, $450.
Well Equipped Body Repair Department, 250 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.

HEAR STRIKE LEADER FROM SCHENECTADY

Grand Jurors Ask H. A. Simmons About Trouble at General Electric Works.

KEPPLER ASSAILS GOMPERS

Motion Filed for Monnett Demands the Details of Alleged Munitions Plotting.

The Federal Grand Jury investigation of various strikes in munition plants continued yesterday, the principal witness being ex-Alderman Harvey A. Simmons of Schenectady, who is understood to have testified concerning a strike at the General Electric Works in Schenectady last Fall. Edward W. Hecker of 200 Fifth Avenue, who testified on Monday, was recalled.

It was said by one of the Federal officials that if indictments were returned they probably would be handed up the latter part of next week or the first of the week following. The investigation will take in certain efforts said to have been made to cause strikes among longshoremen and other steamship workers to hinder the shipment of munitions to Europe. The Bridgeport strike also is to be investigated.

Michael J. Carney, E. J. Deering, and William Bramley, all of whom are officials of the International Association of Machinists, were before the Grand Jury on Monday. John J. Keppler of New York, who is the Vice President of this union, talked yesterday concerning the strike activitres of the organization, and declared that he never had known Franz Rintelen, the intimate friend of the Crown Prince, who came to this country last April to instigate strikes.

Keppler made a statement at the office of the union, 116 Nassau Street, attacking Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Keppler Attacks Gompers.

"Mr. Gompers is not helping the cause of labor by pretending he has knowledge of money being accepted from German agents to inspire strikes," Keppler said. "I challenge him to produce all the evidence he has on the subject. Personally, I do not believe he has any such evidence.

"I am interested, because reports have been circulated bringing in question the motives behind the strike at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company at Bridgeport last July. I called the strike at that time for the same purpose that all such strikes have been called by the officers of the union—betterment of working conditions for the men.

"I certainly never received any money from German sources; I do not know Franz Rintelen; and I have no excuse to make whatever for any phase of that labor controversy.

"The trouble at Bridgeport originated in a jurisdictional dispute involving the millwrights. The trouble resulted in the calling out of the members of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which the Vice President is John A. Johnston. I saw in it an opportunity for getting an eight-hour workday for the machinists, and I took advantage of it.

"I went to Bridgeport on July 9, and a meeting was held at which, in addition to myself, there were present Sam Carlyle, Business Agent of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; George Bowen, Business Agent of the International Association of Machinists, and Mr. Johnston, the Vice President of the International Association of Machinists.

"I said, 'If this jurisdictional dispute is going to cause trouble, I'm going to insist on the eight-hour day,' and I therefore called out the men.

Bethlehem Plant Next.

"The next plant I'm going after is the Bethlehem people, where the men are working ten hours. We are going to keep up the fight, and if Mr. Gompers has any disclosures to make that will cripple our efforts, he is privileged to make them."

While Mr. Keppler was explaining the Remington strike Simmons visited the office. He was a leader in the General Electric strike, which was managed by Keppler also.

Henry C. Hunter of 30 Church Street, representative of the National Metal Trades Association, which is made up of employers and controls many of the largest automobile firms in the country, several shipyards, and other big industrial corporations, said:

"The Machinists' Union has called strikes in fifty-eight of our shops in fourteen cities in a few months. The cities are Providence, Pawtucket, Worcester, Athol, New Haven, Hartford, Ansonia, New York, Newark, Wilmington, Trenton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The demand in each case was for an eight-hour work day. I am glad to be able to say that the strikes were all failures, although the men obtained better pay.

"The National Metal Trades Association is trying to preserve the normal work day and normal wages, so that when the war is over business will not be subjected to a readjustment that will upset all of our shops."

Monnett Files Motion.

Charles A. Oberwager, attorney for ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, and Jacob C. Taylor, President of Labor's National Peace Council, who are under indictment for conspiracy to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms to the Allies, filed a motion in the United States District Court yesterday, asking that the indictment be quashed.

The defense contends the indictment is faulty in that it fails to set forth addresses, firms, dates, and many other details of the charges. It demands that the Government name firms, ships, and railroads affected or likely to be affected; specify dates and localities of strikes, and their alleged instigators; state the kind of munitions involved, giving each article separately, and tell what money was distributed and how much. The names of labor organizations also are called for.

A demand is made on the Government to furnish the information. The court is asked to strike from the indictment all references to the allegations in question if the information is not given.

Paul Koenig of the Hamburg-American police service, who was indicted several weeks ago for conspiring to wreck the Welland Canal, surrendered yesterday in the Tombs Court, where Magistrate Harris had issued a warrant for him on Monday. The State charges that he violated the law in persuading Frederick Schleindl, the National City Bank clerk, to furnish to him confidential papers and other information belonging to the bank. He was released in $1,500 bail. He is also under $50,000 bail in the Welland Canal case.

Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Studio Exhibit

Mrs. H. P. Whitney has invited the students of the Art Students' League to visit the exhibition of modern paintings now open at her studio. This exhibition is one of a series to be given through the Winter. The next, beginning early in February, will be devoted to Mrs. Whitney's own sculpture, and will be followed by another loan collection of modern art. Throughout the series the studio will be open on Sundays from 3 to 6, and on Mondays until 10 P. M. Last Sunday's attendance was more than 250.

Tailor Killed by Auto Truck.

Rubin Katchlinik, a tailor, of 511 Sackman Street, Brownsville, was killed yesterday afternoon when he was knocked down by an auto delivery wagon of the Godfried Bakery Company of 530 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan. Katchlinik became confused at the street crossing a tthe corner of Centre Avenue and Powell Street, and was thrown under the wheels of the wagon before the driver saw him.

RAKES UP RAE TANZER CASE.

Buchanan Offers a New Resolution Against Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An attempt to file supplemental charges against District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York was made in the House today by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who recently offered an impeachment resolution against the New York official. Because the preamble of the supplementary resolution was drawn improperly it went out on a point of order made by Representative Mann, and Mr. Buchanan obtained consent to withdraw it and file it later in redrafted form.

In the second resolution Mr. Buchanan, who was recently indicted by a New York Grand Jury, with members of Labor's National Peace Council, for conspiracy to foment strikes at munition plants, accuses the District Attorney in indirect form, the resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to determine "whether it is true that" he did certain things.

Mr. Mann was upheld in his contention that the measure as drawn was not an impeachment resolution, but simply a resolution of inquiry, and was not highly privileged.

Representative Moss, a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, asserted that "the gentleman from Illinois has had two opportunities to present evidence on his original impeachment resolution, and has not presented a shred of evidence against the New York District Attorney."

In his new resolution Mr. Buchanan asks for an investigation of whether the District Attorney has caused the Grand Jury to report an indictment against "a member of Congress" without sufficient evidence. He also asks "whether any person, firm, corporation, or their agents, through a conspiracy with the said United States Attorney, have obtained the privilege of violating in the Southern District of New York the provisions of any of the various criminal, neutral, interstate, or customs revenue laws of the United States."

The resolution also would charge Mr. Marshall with failure to prosecute alleged violations of law by James W. Osborne and others, and seeks an investigation of "whether the said United States Attorney corruptly failed, neglected, or refused to prosecute persons who, while acting as witnesses for the United States Government, committed the crimes of perjury, subornation of perjury, and conspiracy in connection with the cases of the United States vs. Rae Tanzer, United States vs. Frank B. Safford, and United States vs. Albert J. McCullough et al."

FINDS ANCIENT RUINS.

Colorado Scientist Reports Discoveries in Mexican Canons.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—The discovery of an immense archaeological field hitherto unknown to science in the San Juan region of New Mexico, not far south of the Colorado line, is reported by Professor Earl H. Morris of the University of Colorado.

Professor Morris found many ruins in the Cañons Carriso, Gubernador, and Frances. They are of more recent date than the Mesa Verde and Aztec ruins. The ruins were evidently at one time forts in the steep-terraced cañons. Many implements of metal were discovered.

Professor Morris believes that the people who occupied these ruins were of the Zuni family, although this remains to be determined after the pottery found in the ruins has been restored.

"The people," Professor Morris said, "did not follow the practice of burying their dead in the débris of their dwellings, like many of the cliff dwellers, but generally dug a deep cistern-like grave, somewhat small at the top like a bottle. These graves were then subjected to a baking process, wood being burned in them until the clay walls were baked hard. Then the bodies were put in and the top was sealed with logs and flat slabs of stone. The skeletons found in these garves were in an excellent state of preservation. In one grave we found upward of 20,000 beads, glass, and shell, and on top of this grave were at least fifty pieces of pottery."

Charles L. Jones's Will Filed.

The will of Charles Landon Jones, disposing of an estate estimated in excess of $50,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The residue is left in four equal shares to his sisters, Jennie Cornelia Taylor of Denver, Mary Davis Jones and Anna Susan Jones of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Elizabeth Buford Jones of the Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago. They also receive cash bequests of $1,000 each. Mr. Jones was a member of the law firm of Nash & Jones at 60 Wall Street, and he bequeathed all his interest in the firm, together with his law books in the firm's offices, to his partner, John McLean Nash, who is attorney for Columbia University. The decedent's law books in his home are bequeathed to Stephen P. Nash.

WASTE OF $500,000 ESTATE IS ALLEGED

T. J. Kieley's Widow Asks Removal of J. J. Donovan, Husband's Executor.

AN ACCOUNTING DEMANDED

Pending Further Hearing, Surrogate Restrains Defendant from Handling the Property.

A petition in behalf of Mrs. Margaret V. Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, widow of Timothy J. Kieley, was presented in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, asking for the removal of John J. Donovan of 30 Church Street as executor of the estate of her husband, who died on Aug. 17, 1913. Kieley was a member of the Kieley-Meuller Company, steam heating supplies, and left an estate in excess of $500,000, all of which he bequeathed to the widow.

After reciting that the income yearly from the bonds and mortgages held by the estate was $40,000 to $50,000, the petitioner alleged, "on information and belief," that Donovan was "unfit for the due execution of his office by reason of his wasting and improperly applying the money and other assets in his hands, and by reason of his having improvidently managed and injured the property committed to his charge, and by reason of other misconduct and improvidence."

The petition further recited that Donovan's circumstances were such that they did not afford adequate security to the persons interested in the estate. The property was described as consisting of money in bank, stock of the Kieley-Mueller Company, parcels of real estate, bonds and mortgages, and other properties.

There were assertions, too, that Donovan had not made adequate rental and other collections, and the fear was expressed that further losses would accrue to the estate. He had not paid taxes on the property for 1915, the petition said.

No formal accounting, the petition recited, had been rendered of his acts concerning the estate, but the petition stated he had paid the widow about $27,000 in cash since February, 1914, when the will was admitted to probate. There was particular complaint that he had not accounted for the stock and affairs of the Kieley-Mueller Company, although there was no dissatisfaction with the conduct of the company business, the petition said.

There were letters filed showing the correspondence between J. N. Shellaberger, representing Donovan, and John Quinn of 32 Nassau Street, attorney for Mrs. Kieley, which revealed that Donovan considered he had not had sufficient time in which to gather up "stray ends" of the estate in order to present them in a formal accounting. The executor asserted emphatically that he had at all times kept Mrs. Kieley in full knowledge of the affairs of the estate.

Argument on the hearing was adjourned for two weeks. In the meantime, by order of Surrogate Cohalan, Donpvan was restrained from handling the estate.

TEACHER KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Passengers Say Mrs. Ireton Jumped in Front of Train.

Scores of pasengers stood on the subway station at Fourteenth Street yesterday when a northbound Dyckman Street express ran over and killed Mrs. Catherine W. Ireton, a school teacher of 175 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. To those who saw the accident it seemed as though the woman deliberately hurled herself from the platform and committed suicide. Traffic was stopped for at least ten minutes.

Mrs. Ireton was the daughter of James Egbert of Stapleton, S. I., a United States Customs House Inspector.

Mr. Egbert scouted the idea of suicide. He said his daughter was addicted to dizzy spells, and probably toppled over just when the train pulled into the station. He said she was the wife of Robert Emmet Ireton, a newspaperman and lecturer, who was now on tour.

Canadian Club Dinner.

The thirtieth annual dinner of the Canadian Club of New York City was held last night at the Hotel Biltmore. President John Emery McLean presided as toastmaster. The speakers were Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Flight Commander Basil Scott of the British Aviation Corps, George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Pilgrims' Society; the Rev. John Williams, President of the St. David's Society, and former Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison.

BOYS' CLUB FUND $44,812.

Yesterday's Cash Gifts $2,812—Total, with Pledges, $6,000.

More than $6,000 was received by the officials of the Boys' Club Association campaign yesterday in contributions to the $200,000 fund they are trying to raise within ten days. The captains of the soliciting teams assembled at campaign headquarters at 57 Chambers Street and reported total cash receipts of $2,812. This amount, added to the contributions received by the General Committee, brought to $44,812 the total collections in the first two days of the campaign.

Dean Emery and E. N. Potter, both members of the General Committee, addressed the team captains yesterday and urged them to interest all persons in the Boys' Club.

This evening Ruth St. Denis will dance for the benefit of the newsboys at the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street. In addition to dancing for the boys Miss St. Denis has also consented to dance with them.

No Ninth Senator from Kings.

Brooklyn Republicans admitted yesterday that Kings County was not to have an additional State Senator under the coming reapportionment. The leaders had figured that the increase in population would entitle the county to nine Senators instead of eight, as at present. The figures of the last State census on file in the Secretary of State's office, however, show that Brooklyn has lost the additional seat by a margin of 9,469 in the count of its citizen population. The Republicans had figured on mapping four reasonably certain Republican districts out of nine. Their task now is to try to lay out four safe Republican districts out of eight.

FIFTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE, HOTEL BILTMORE, JAN'Y 21, at 11,
CARUSO
ANDRE TOURRET
MABEL GARRISON
LUCILE ORRELL
Seats and boxes may now be secured from R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Telephone Bryant 608 & 609. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
To-morrow (Thurs.) Eve., 8:15, & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
Soloist MARCELLA CRAFT SOPRANO.
RICHARD STRAUSS PROGRAM.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Next Sat. Aft. at 2:30, Aeolian Hall, A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
With MISS MAY PETERSON
Program includes BEETHOVEN' FIFTH SYMPHONY.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Aeolian Hall Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, DeLuca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Matsenauer; Sembach, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri. at 8, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Aft. at 1:30, Siegfried. Kurt, Ober, Mason; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. at 8, Spcl. Perf'ce Aida. Rappold, Matsenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott, Roast. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, (Double Bill.) Hansel u. Gretel, Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman. Pagliacci. Cajati; Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Trovatore. Destinn, Matsenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 18, at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Scott. Cond., Bodansky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SERGE DE DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
2 WEEKS ONLY Commencing JAN'Y 17
CENTURY THEATRE
62nd & Cent. Park West
SEATS ON SALE.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHORUS
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall Tonight, 8:15 P. M.
RUSSIAN AND SCANDINAVIAN FOLK SONGS
SOLOISTS:
ANNA FITZIU CHARLES HARRISON HUGH ALLAN
Seats $2 to 50c, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, 1st Subs. Concert Sat. Evg., Jan. 15
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Modest Altschuler ..... Conductor
Soloist, Evelyn Starr, Canadian Violiniste.
Program includes Stravinsky's Symphony and Liadow's "Enchanted Lake" (new.)
with "COLORED LIGHTS" per Lues.
Seats 25c to $1.50, now on sale at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Thurs.) Aft., at 3
Song Recital JULIA CULP
Coenrad V. Bos at the Piano.
Managem't Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
PRINCE IGOR, Today at 11; Sun. at 3:30.
78 W. 55th St. Phone: 714 Plaza.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO DAY at 2:15
A GOOD IDEA is ALWAYS WELCOME!
When a Myriad of Brilliant Ideas is concentrated into One Entertainment the Result is an Inestimably Great Pleasure That Should Not Be Missed.
PLEASURE RUNS RIOT TO THE HIGHEST PINNACLE in
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
MATINEE OR NIGHT SURE TO BRING DELIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theo. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 6 TIMES AT THE GAIETY.
Moves to Harris Theatre Next Monday.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

GAIETY TUES. JAN. 18 SEATS TOMORROW.
MRS. FISKE IN THE NEW AMERICAN COMEDY, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43 St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER In Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

LIBERTY WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the New Musical Play, SYBIL

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:30.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:30
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

1st POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30
"Bunny"
HUDSON THEATRE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. | Last 6 Times
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN
Next Monday "SADIE LOVE." Seats Now.

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Tues.
The Boomerang
SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 297. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
RUTH ST. DENIS
SPEC'L MATS. TO-M'W & FRI. at 2:30
NEW DANCES.

LYRIC 43d St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
ABE Potash & Perlmutter MAWRUSS
IN SOCIETY

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Evs. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Hip Hip Hooray | Sensational Ice Ballet | 1,000 People. Seats to Mch. 1st
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
NEXT SUN. SOUSA and Pavlowa Farewell

DELMONICO'S Thursday, Jan. 13, 10:45 A. M.
Eight Talks on Current Events by
MISS JANET E. RICHARDS,
under auspices of Ely Club.
DATES OF LECTURES:—
Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 9, April 6,
Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 23, April 13.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR COURSE, $8.
SINGLE TICKETS at the door of big ballroom on morning of lecture, $1.50.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
The PrincessPat
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT
With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1.
JULIAN ELTINGE in "Cousin Lucy."
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AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., Jan. 17, ONLY SONG RECITAL OF SEASON
OLIVE FREMSTAD
Seats Now, 75c to $2.00. STEINWAY PIANO.

Aeolian Hall, To-Morrow Eve., at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL SOPHIE BRASLAU
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8:15.
Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH Management Wolfsohn Bureau

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4359 Mad. Sq. Evs., 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2:15
EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P.M. | LAST WEEK 15c TO 50c.
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German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.
Next Week at Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn.

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TREASURE ISLAND
Telephone, 1366 Circle.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. | Marguerite Clarke in "Mice & Men" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Hazel Dawn, "My Lady Incog."

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. | 1 to 11 P. M.
15c, 25c & 50c. Anita Stewart & Earl Williams in "My Lady's Slipper" & other pictures

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THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 327 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W 44th St. Phone Bryant 9059. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
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Samson and Delilah
Mme. Eugena Phillips
3. Invictus.....Bruno Huhn
Prince Ilmar
The Arabian Prince
4. Variations.....H. Proch
La Chanteuse au Domino Noir
Who Is the Genius?
5. Famburin Chinois.....Kreisler
Sandor Harmothy
6. Matinata.....R. Leoncavallo
Enrico Albano, La Scala Opera House.
7. Aria from Mme. Butterfly.....Puccini
La Chanteuse au Domino Noir
8. A Son of the Desert Am I.....Phillips
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